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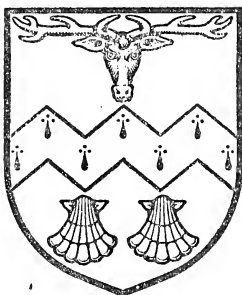
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THE BOOK OF THE DUFFS

COMPILED BY ALISTAIR AND

HENRIETTA TAYLER

Vol. II
VOLUME II



EDINBURGH

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THE BOOK OF THE DUFFS



THE DUKE OF TIBE
AND THE
PRINCESSES ALEXANDRA AND MARIE

Photograph by Thomson.

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THE BOOK OF THE DUFFS



FETTERESSO CASTLE

(PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS STEWART, THE OLD CHEVALIER, SPENT SEVERAL DAYS HERE IN DEC. 1715)

CHAPTER XX

DUFFS OF FETTERESSO

THE family of Fetteresso took its rise from one of the younger sons of Patriek of Craigston, Admiral Robert Duff, who purchased this estate from the York Building Company in 1782, five years before his death, for £19,000. The mansion-house of Fetteresso had been, previous to the attainder, the ancient seat of the family of the Earl Marischal. The attainted earl was an intimate friend of William Duff of Braco, who died in 1718. See chapter vii.¹

Robert was one of the very youngest of the enormous family of Patriek of Craigston. The only child who was certainly younger was Adam, Provost of Aberdeen, and it will be remembered that Robert was the child not known by sight to his father.² Unfortunately the date of his birth has not been recorded (as his 'fine tomb at Petereulter' seems to have disappeared entirely); but from the dates of his entering the Navy, and of his various steps, it must have been about the year 1721.³

¹ William Baird is responsible for the following statement: 'Mr. George Keith, advocate in Aberdeen, who died September 1738, assured me he had seen among Lord Marischall's papers a charter under the great seal, prior to 1400, upon the lands of Fetteresso to Duff Scolach of Fetteresso, where Duff was the Christian name and Scholach or Scollie the surname.' But whether this proves anything as to the antiquity of the Duff family and its connection with Kincardineshire or not, may be a matter of opinion. ² See chapter xvi.

³ The facts as to his services are taken from Charnock's *Naval Biography*, as there seems to have been no account of them kept in the family. Indeed, in the Fetteresso branch itself, the records are altogether very meagre; the letters of Lady Helen and a few business letters from the admiral having been preserved in Lord Braco's family.

He became a commander in 1744, and writes thus to his half-brother, Patrick Duff of Premnay :

‘ON BD. THE “EXETER” AT PLYMOUTH,
‘*Aprile ye 26, 1744.*

‘DEAR BROTHER,—Be pleased to accept my most hearty thanks for the favour of your kind and obliging letter of y^e 11th instant which was forwarded by my good friend Colonel Abercrombie and came to hand yesterday. In his letter he says he hopes I shall soon be removed to a better station : were all the other gentlemen you and the rest of my friends have taken the pains to recommend me to as sincere as he is, it certainly would be so, but patience is a noble and necessary virtue.

‘I am greatly obliged to you for the salmon. I begg leave to offer the Lady Bracco and Lady Premnay my most hearty thanks for granting my request and think they had better pospond sending anything till a convoy offers. The fleet commanded by Sir Charles Hardy passed by this place two days ago ; if he has the fortune to meet the Brist squadron, I do not doubt but he will give a good account of them. We are fitting the *Exeter* for sea as fast as possible, but as seamen enter but sloly, I believe it will be the end of May before we can be ready and then I belive we shall only go a short crouse in the Channel.

‘Pray forward the enclosed to Hatton and offer my most dutifull respects to my Mother, the Lady Bracco, Lady Premnay, Gight’s Family, Melrose’s, Captain Urquhart’s, Brother Adam and all other friends, and I am, with the greatest regard and respect, Your affee. Brother and most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT DUFF.’ (D.)

In the early part of 1746 he was in command of the *Terror* bomb-ketch on the coast of Scotland, where he was very active in persecuting the rebels. There is one letter from him on the subject in the Additional MSS. British Museum. The following details are taken from Bishop Forbes’ *Lyon in Mourning* :

‘July 1746. Sir Jas. Stewart and three prisoners were turned over to the *Terror* sloop, commanded by Mr. Duff, son to Patrick Duff, sometime Laird of Craigston in Buchan ; Captain Norbury (of the *Loo*) sent a message to Mr. Duff to tell him how the prisoners had been treated by him, and to say that any civilities he should show to them he would take as to himself. To which the haughty Duff paid very small regard. Within some hours after they had come to his sloop, they were, by the great indulgence of their new captain, cooped up in an ugly hole of six feet in length and less in breadth, where they suffered extremely for many weeks, nor could a Turkish bashaw have borne himself higher towards these prisoners than the young officer did, while under his command. The *Terror*, after going to Banff, where Duff visited his near relations, sailed for Woolwich, where Sir James was carried to the new

prison, where he died of fever. The three prisoners remaining on the *Terror* were more harshly treated than before. The hold in which they were confined had neither air nor light, but from the door, and very little of either that way. Their humane countryman, the tender-hearted Captain, commanded the door to be shut and padlocked at eight at night, and not to be opened till after eight in the morning. In addition two sentinels were placed at the door. After the battle of Culloden, Captain Duff went to Canua, Skye, and committed several branches of cruelty upon the poor people, wanting them to inform him if the Prince or any of his officers were in hiding there. In June 1746 Captain Duff went to the Isle of Eigg in order to execute the Disarming act; called the people into one place and ordered them to give up their arms at their peril. They agreed, gave up their arms, but got no receipts for them. The poor people looked on themselves as out of danger. Some weeks later, Captain Duff went to Eigg again, to look for Captain John Macdonald. The inhabitants denied that he was there, and were again very harshly treated.'

Robert Duff's name is also mentioned as one of the witnesses in the trial of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat. 'Captain Duff proved that a letter from the Master of Lovat to Lord Lovat was taken out of the strong box in the prisoner's presence.'—March 13, 1747.

In October 1746 Robert Duff was promoted Post-Captain, and appointed to the *Anglesea*. He cruised on the coast of Ireland 'with little success' (presumably in the capture of prizes).

During the greater part of the peace he is not known to have held any commission.

In January 1755 he was appointed a regulating captain of the Press-gang, not a very enviable post.

Later in the same year he was appointed to the *Rocheater*, fifty guns, and was principally employed in coasting off the coast of France, where he appears to have had good success in the capture of neutral ships which supplied the enemy with stores and ammunition. From these prizes he amassed a large quantity of prize money, which he devoted later to purchasing land.

'In 1758 he was with Commodore Howe in the expedition against Cherbourg; and in the unfortunate and perilous affair in St. Cas Bay he commanded the flat-bottomed boats which took off the troops, and did this so well that to his exertions and those of his officers we may fairly attribute the fact that the disastrous losses were not greater' (Charnock).

In 1759 he became senior Captain, with the rank of Commodore, in command of the little squadron of four frigates and four 50-gun ships stationed off the south coast of Brittany to watch the movements of the French in Morbihan.

He was lying at anchor in Quiberon Bay when, on the morning of November 20, 1759, his outlook gave him the intelligence of the French fleet, to the southward of Belle Isle. He hastily put to sea and stood to the southward, chased by the French. Suddenly he tacked to the eastward, his men manning the rigging, cheering and throwing their hats into the sea. The English fleet had just been sighted, in hot pursuit of the French, who, partly owing to their turning aside to chase Duff's squadron, were overtaken before they could get to a safe anchorage, and completely defeated. Two French ships struck, four were sunk, and the rest were all damaged, and ran for shelter. This was the decisive battle of Quiberon Bay, 'when Hawke came swooping from the West,' and though Commodore Duff had no actual share in the fighting, his tactics greatly contributed to the result, and his name is always associated with the victory.¹

Charnock points out the similar post of command of the inshore watching squadron held by Robert Duff's 'great-nephew' before Trafalgar.

He was promoted to the command of the *Foudroyant*, and served next under Rodney in the West Indies. In 1775 he became Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and was appointed 'Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.'²

In the Record Office there is preserved a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth, asking that 'Capt. Robert Duff, appointed Commr in Chief of H.M.S. ships, etc., in Newfoundland, may have the usual commissⁿ of Govr of Newfoundland.'

In 1776 he became Rear-Admiral of the White, and in September 1777 of the Red, and was appointed to the command of the Gibraltar station, flying his flag in the *Panther*, and co-operating with the garrison during the siege. At this period his great-nephew, George, aged thirteen, joined his ship. During his three years at Gibraltar he became successively Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and the White, but after Rodney's victory off Cape St. Vincent, in January 1780, he was recalled to England, and held no further command (though he became Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1781) until his death, which occurred in 1787. His official reports and formal letters to the British Minister in Madrid during this period, some in cypher, are to be found in the British Museum MSS. Department.

The following letter 'to the Earl of Fife' belongs to the period of his retirement :

¹ Baird, writing in 1773, alludes to 'Captain Robert Duff of Logie, a good Naval officer.'

² *Ann. Register*, April 24, 1775. There is a letter from Robert Duff, written from St. John's, Newfoundland, about the garrison of York Fort, in Labrador (Additional MSS. British Museum).



ADMIRAL ROBERT DUFF, P.N.

By Sir Joshua Reynolds

‘BATH, 12th *April* 1780.

‘MY DEAR LORD,—I was duly honored with your letter of the 24th ultimo and return your Lordship thanks for the franks you was so obliging as to send me. It is with great pleasure I hear your Brother, Mr. Arthur, is recovering fast. As your Lordship used to like bath Cheese, I have taken the liberty to send you three by the coach that goes from this to-morrow morning, it puts up at the Angel Inn behind St. Clements Church, Strand, and will be in town to-morrow evening.

‘During the time of my being here, I have been regular in my drinking the water and bathing, and begin now to find some benefite from them, but the scurvy requires time to get the better of it. If your Lordship has room in your coach house, will be obliged to you for your permission to put my postchaise into it for the short time I shall be in London. I have the honor to be, with great esteem and regard,—My Dear Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and most humble servant,

ROBERT DUFF.’ (*D.*)

‘On December 6th. 1787, died at Queensferry, of the gout in his stomach, on his return from Bath, Robert Duff, Vice-Admiral of the Red.’

He seems to have been a wealthy man, as by the provisions of his will, besides his new purchase of Fetteresso, he was able to leave a considerable sum of money to his eldest son, and suitable provisions for the younger children.¹

For his services, Admiral Robert Duff had added to his armorial bearings two sailors as supporters, and George III. had his portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Greenwich Hospital. There are replicas of it at Fetteresso, in the Duff House collection, and at Hatton.

In 1764 he had married Helen, the fourth daughter of his first cousin, William, Lord Fife.

When the admiral was not on active service he and his wife lived at Logie, in Crimond, Aberdeenshire, an estate which he bought in the year of his marriage and sold again when he bought Fetteresso. He writes from there as to his appointment to Newfoundland: ‘The Lords of the Admiralty, thinking it proper that the Newfoundland squadron should

¹ He was popular with his brothers-in-law, who allude to him frequently in their letters as ‘the honest Admiral,’ and Arthur writes, with pleasure, that ‘the Admiral’s share of prize money amounts to several thousands.’ This was the money which was afterwards used in the purchase of Fetteresso, and founded this branch of the family. He also lent £5000 to his brother-in-law, Lord Fife, at four and a half per cent., as seen in the Rose letters.

Burns is reported to have visited Fetteresso and to have been found by Admiral Robert Duff fishing in the Carron River, without leave. When challenged, he threw down his rod, and exclaimed:

‘Your fish are scarce, your water’s sma’,
There’s my rod, and Rob’s awa.’

sail this year much earlier than they formerly had to do, have by last post directed me to repair to town. An extraordinary deep storm of snow makes it impossible to travel at present, but I shall set out as soon as possible. This call is several weeks sooner than I expected, but military men must submit to such disappointments.'

In the same letter the admiral remarks: 'I am sorry for the loss of Quebec, it will be expensive and troublesome to retake it, although I hope the exertion the Administration is now making against the Americans will soon make them sensible of the superior strength of Great Britain to them.' Of course, Quebec was not actually lost, Carleton making a very able defence and checking the revolutionary troops at the last moment. But the admiral's sentiments with regard to the future progress of the war which ended in the surrender of Saratoga remind the reader of certain newspaper paragraphs in the early days of the last Boer War. As to his appointment to the Mediterranean command, he writes to Lord Fife:

'CRAVEN STREET, 20th Sept. 1777.

'MY DEAR LORD,—When I had the honour to write your Lordship from Logie, I had just then received Lord Sandwich's letter desiring me to come immediately to London to be appointed to the Command at Plymouth. On my arrival here, his Lordship told me I might have the Command at Plymouth, or change with Admiral Graves for the Mediterranean Command, and added if I changed Commands with Admiral Graves, he would appoint Mr. Leslie my first Lieutenant and soon give me an opportunity to make him a Captain. The Mediterranean Command being more honorable and on many accounts more eligible than Plymouth, joined to the prospect of making my friend Leslie a Captain, made me, with a good grace, agree to his Lordship's proposal. I was, some days ago, appointed to the Command in the Mediterranean, where if your Lordship has any commands, it will give me pleasure to obey them. It will probably be late in November before I can sail from England, but I hope to be able to escape a part of the winter. Administration have no official accounts from Lord Howe or his Brother since the 8th of July. The private accounts, which I have from good authority, are, that Lord Howe and his fleet were seen off the mouth of the Delaware, where they stopt some hours, and then went to the Southward. It is conjectured they were bound for Chesapeak Bay, to endeavour to get between Washington and his Magazins, which are at Lancaster near Susquahanna River. Washington has certainly crossed the Delaware with his army; it is believed he is gone to defend his magazins, which will probably bring on a battle. God grant us good accounts. We have had three weeks of the finest weather that ever was seen, I hope you have had the same with you.

'Wishing your Lordship health and happyness, I am, with the greatest respect,—Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

'ROBERT DUFF.' (R.)

Lady Helen Duff writes to her brother, ' the Lord Viscount Maeduff,' from Edinburgh :

' MY DEAR BROTHER,—Weere I to tell you how much I greive at my Silence I'm certain you would forgive me. I can only say it is not for want of through inclination, as I have atempt writing these two posts, but company has always prevented me from employing my pen. I have been to no Publick place since I came to town but St. Cecilia's Concert, it was vastly croud^d nor did I think the Town at present coud have produced so much good company. It would be in vain to mention how many Compliments I was desired to make both my Lady and you from numberles fine folks, . . . I believe the half of the company would have promiss^d to meet you at Stirling. The town 'tis said will be full. I'm just now informed that Lord and Lady Elgin are come to spend the winter in My Lady Galoways House and that their is a most splendid Coach made for them, by this I shoud imagin they intend cutting a flash. Lord Dunmore has come the length of having a Gold Lace round a flaning wastecote and my Lady is within a few days of giving him a son or daughter and I'm told has got as many gentile airs as my Lady Countess her Mother. Lady Elgin is they say also arived and has taken Lady Maeduff's old quarters Mrs. Pittolachs. The Beauty for the season was intended to be a Miss Dalzal. She, however, Dont answer the expectations of the Publick so I fancie two or three plays will put her out of Fation. The Play House was opened last Saturday, was very full and Mr. Diggs met wt. unspeakable applause but this I'm fearfull wont last as Mrs. Diggs's absenee cant be made up. The famous Lady we wrote you off some time agoe is in Town, I saw her Sunday at Church. She is far from handsom—nor does she in least look like a woman of Fation, is but a Miss Clairly and niec to Lord Terres. Mr. and Mrs. Webster dined here yesterday and longs much for your arrival. Lady Doll Primerrose is not yet come to town, she is at Lord Nepers, her aunt Lady Dorrothea has been here. Your acquaintance Mrs. Hodges is in town, shining in Dimonds and gold Apearal—I woud take a good pen and write you a long keler but am obliged to go and dress as I'm intended for a great Towr of visits in ye afternoon. I firmly resolved to have wrote My Lady this fornoon, but a flirting miss came in to me and has keep me up wt. very small talk these two hours, this I hope will serve as my apologic till next post, mean while present her my Compts. and best regards, My Dear Brother,—Ever your affect. and much obliged,

HELEN DUFF.' (D.)

Robert and Lady Helen had six children :

1. JEAN, born 1765 (mentioned as having been burnt by quick lime during the alteration to Logie); married, 1791, James Clerk of Bonnington.
2. A son, born 1766, *o.s.p.*
3. ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1767.
4. Another child, born 1771, died young.
5. ADAM, born 1775, died 1840.
6. JAMES ALEXANDER, born 1777, died 1800.

Admiral Robert Duff to the Earl of Fife at Whitehill‘*Logic*, 3^d March 1777.

‘MY DEAR LORD,—Your sister Lady Helen having for some time past daily expected to be brought to bed, made me defer writing your Lordship till I could acquaint you of that event, which happened this forenoon, when she was safely delivered of a son who is to be christened to-morrow by the names of James and Alexander after your Lordship and your Brother Echt : It is with pleasure that I acquaint you that Lady Helen and the child are both in a very good way.

‘Lady Helen joins me in affectionat regards and best wishes to your Lordship. I am with the greatest esteem.—My dear Lord, Your Lordship’s most obedient and most humble servant,
ROBERT DUFF.’ (D.)

On the admiral’s going out to Gibraltar in January 1778 his wife and three children accompanied him, and the following letter from Lady Helen is addressed, as was so much of the family correspondence, to her youngest brother, Arthur, in London :

‘*GIBRALTAR*, Jan. 29, 1778.

‘MY DEAR BROTHER,—The Admiral wrote you a few days after our arrival here and told you of our having had a good passage ; it was a short one for this season and with a convoy which made it two days longer than it would have been, for we had a favourable wind and plenty of it. It was but one day against us, but as I was sick enough to lay quietly in bed for the first week, I thought the voyage sufficiently long. Bob followed my example, Jeanie for three days, and Mr. Adam lost his breakfast once, and in an hour after made up his loss ; he was an excellent sailor.¹ We are all now become stout, and I don’t think any of us will be sea-sick again, as we have had some trials and bore them very well. We have had a good deal of blowing weather since we came into the Bar which has prevented us being much in town. I’ve only been twice there. It is the most uncommon place I ever saw and has a very striking appearance to a stranger, from the tremendous rock that hangs over it. In the Streets you would think you was at a Masquerade for you see people of all nations in different dresses and speaking different languages. The weather, though sometimes blowing has been like our Summer ever since we came here and at present extremely pleasant. I shall now begin to go about a little, before it becomes too hot for walking.

‘Remember us in the kindest manner possible to our friends at Rothiemay when you write to them. I will write to them when I have seen a little more of this place. The Admiral sends you his best wishes. Adieu.—Your ever affectionate sister,
HELEN DUFF.’ (O.)²

Another family letter, quoting from Helen, remarks on the dearness of provisions in Gibraltar, mutton being then at 2s. a lb. ; and in a letter to

¹ Adam was three years old at this time.

² Lady Helen’s spelling has considerably improved since her Edinburgh days.

her mother, she notes that 'the rock of Gibraltar is larger than anything to be seen at Rothiemay.'

It is curious to find no allusion to her youngest child James, who was under a year old, and was probably left at home. There are several letters of the same period, giving further details of their life at Gibraltar. The children had whooping cough there, and Lady Helen quaintly remarks that she is glad they had got over 'the smalpox' before going, 'as it would have been a bad kind if caught there.' Poor Helen died in September of the same year (1778), at Gibraltar, where she is buried.¹

Three years later, after his retirement, the admiral married again at Glassaugh, October 30, 1781, Jean, daughter of General Abereromby and Mary Duff of Dipple, thus first cousin to his first wife and first cousin once removed to himself.

Jean had been previously married, in 1767, to Captain George Morison (second son of Morison of Bognie and himself owner of Haddo), and was a widow, with one little girl, Mary. This child, in later life, married her stepbrother, Robert William, son of Admiral Robert and Lady Helen, and brought into the family the properties of Glassaugh and Haddo, which she left to her younger sons.

Admiral Robert and his second wife Jean had no children, but she seems to have been a kind stepmother to Helen's four, as there are allusions in other letters of the admiral's to the progress of Bob and Jeanie at their lessons, and the pleasure he and his wife derive from the society of the two little boys 'who give us many happy hours.'

There is a curious letter from the admiral, written three years after his second marriage, to his brother-in-law Arthur, about some diamonds left to his first wife, of which he imagines himself not to have got the full

¹ The *Aberdeen Journal* of the period has the following notice :

'November 9. Letters from Gibraltar bring accounts of the death of the Right Honourable Lady Helen Duff, sister to the Earl of Fife, and lady to Admiral Duff. Her Ladyship died at Gibraltar the 20th of November last, to the great grief of her family and acquaintance.

" Her form, once fairest of the beauteous kind,
But lovelier far the beauties of her mind,
That with sweet influence did still impart
Joy to each eye and pleasure to each heart.
In all its views her character so bright
We ne'er can place it in a flattering light,
Nor can we tell which we should most commend
The wife, the sister, daughter, or the friend.
Yet, cease your fruitless grief for sure 'tis vain
To weep for her, who ne'er shall weep again;
If here she merited such wondrous love,
How glorious shines her worthy soul above."

number. He says, 'In the copy of Lady Roscommon's Will, the number of Diamonds is particularly mentioned. Every person who had the honour to be acquainted with your father knew him to be a gentleman of strict integrity. . . . Lady Fife and I, from our time of life, must expect soon to appear before a Judge to whom our most secret thoughts and actions are known. I therefore leave it to her Ladyship's conscience to do what she thinks just in this affair.' Both Robert and his wife Helen seem to have been of an economical turn of mind. There is some correspondence with her mother about a nurse for the children, named Fanny Crow, at £6 a year.

Jean Duff survived her husband for nine years, dying at Moffat in 1796. Her stepson and her daughter were married two years after the admiral's death, in 1789, Robert William being then twenty-two. He was served heir to his father in that year, and in 1793 to his deceased uncle Patrick Duff in the estate of Culter.¹

His career will be treated of later. We will deal first with his younger brothers.

Adam was only twelve years old at his father's death, and seems to have been left to the guardianship of his mother's brother Arthur, the good genius of all the family. When Adam came of age in 1796 he wrote a series of letters to his guardian uncle which reveal him as a thoroughly-paced prig. The following extracts will suffice :

He 'has no doubt that all his money matters were properly settled, yet he insists on seeing all papers before granting a discharge.' As he sees that there has been a considerable saving during his minority, he is convinced that matters have been very properly managed, and returns sincere thanks to his uncle, begging at the same time for his advice in the future. For though he may sometimes deviate from it, it will not be without due consideration. He then describes the plans he had made for his own improvement, which included a year's residence in a foreign University to study the French and German languages, as he considers that 'from the great progress the Germans have of late made in literature, their language is a proper branch of education.' In deference to his uncle's opinion, however, he is willing to substitute a year's residence at Oxford, where he understands Christ Church to be the best college, and he promises

¹ Mrs. Udny, 'who retained the name of Duff, out of respect for her father's memory,' had been left the estate of Culter by her husband, Patrick Duff, for her life, and at her death it was to go to Admiral Robert. He predeceased her, and she, dying in 1793, left it to her cousin, James, Earl Fife. No title to the estate having been made up in her favour, her right to dispose of it was challenged, and, after long and expensive litigation, the House of Lords decided in favour of the claim of Robert William Duff, son of Admiral Robert.



ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF OF FETTERESSO.

By Sir Henry Macburn.

himself to associate only with the studious set, and with them as little as possible. From Oxford, being within a day's journey of London, he would have it in his power 'to relax during a short vacation at easy expense.' Apparently neither of these schemes was carried out, and he studied Law in Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. In another letter he describes his projected journey to England. 'I intend taking the mail from Edinburgh to York, stopping a day there, and then taking the mail to Stamford, from whence Wharton (his uncle) tells me I can get plenty of stage coaches to carry me to Swaffham in Norfolk, where my brother James is at present recruiting.' (James had become an Ensign in the 3rd Regiment Foot Guards in May 1792.)

In the repositories of Adam's uncle, Provost Adam of Aberdeen, opened after the latter's death in 1795, were found several wills appointing Adam and his brother James, or Adam alone, heir to the said uncle, but these were revoked by a subsequent will leaving everything to another of the Provost's nephews, Major William Leslie of Melross, son to his sister Mary.

In 1807 Adam was appointed Sheriff of Forfar; in 1814 he was Commissioner of Northern Lights. There is a note in Sir Walter Scott's *Diary*, July 29, 1814: 'Sailed from Leith on board the Lighthouse yacht, carrying six guns, amongst the company Adam Duff, Sheriff of Forfarshire; Robert Hamilton, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; William Erskine, Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland.' These were Commissioners of Northern Lights.

In 1819 he was appointed Sheriff of Midlothian, and a portrait of him appeared some time afterwards in Crombie's *Modern Athenians*, where he is described as 'a convinced Tory, plain-featured and very amiable, of careless exterior and slovenly gait. In the picture, he is shown sauntering along, wrapped in his coarse blue spencer and his hands idly folded behind his back, grasping an umbrella which can be of little service to him, seeing he has nothing on his person that rainfall would spoil.' He mellowed very greatly in later life, for when he died, after he had served for twenty-one years as sheriff, the obituary notices state that 'he was respected by both Whigs and Radicals, and beloved by all who came in contact with him. Few men have passed through such stormy times, and left behind them a character so unblemished.' He died, unmarried, at his house in Charlotte Square, May 17, 1840.

Of James, his younger brother, little is known beyond the fact that he became an Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards at the age of fifteen, and Lieutenant and Captain in 1794. He died of consumption at Sidmouth, 1800, aged twenty-three.

Jean, the only sister, married on January 3, 1791, James Clerk, advocate,

of Bonnington, afterwards Baron Clerk Rattray, whose mother was her first cousin. She died in 1831.¹

Robert William of Fetteresso was born in 1767 at Logic. He was apparently sent to school in Glasgow on the family's return from Gibraltar, as an uncle going to Glasgow is asked to 'get a report of him from his master.' At the age of twenty he succeeded to his father, to which date belongs the following letter :

George Robinson to Lord Fife

EDINB., 3rd June 1787.

'MY LORD,—The unexpected death of Admiral Duff has opened a succession to his young heir—which would require more prudence than his years will allow—and more experience of the ways of this world than he has had time to acquire—to manage with propriety. Of infinite consequence therefore is it, before he enters upon this new scene, to direct his pursuits to such things as will tend to improve his mind, enlarge his ideas, and beget in him such habits of propriety as may secure to him during the remaining part of his life peace and happiness within himself, respect and attachment from those with whom nature, Interest, or fate, may lead him to be connected. . . . In the course of last winter, I had very frequent opportunities of being in company with Mr. Duff, and it gave me much satisfaction to find that he was attached to your Ldp. as a man and respected your advice as a friend. It is for this reason I thought it my duty to call him to your recollection in his present critical situation. I am acquainted with nobody better fitted than your Ldp. to open his mind to the scene before him, to expose it in the proper light, and to bend his views and affections to those objects which he ought to pursue, and to lay before him those snares and temptations he ought to avoid. . . .

'So far as I could discover his Character and dispositions, he seems to be an honourable, lively, unsuspecting, unexperienced young fellow, totally devoid of schemes of his own, of course an easier prey to those who may wish to shape his Conduct in such a manner as will best gratify their own ends. . . .

'If he is directed by fate or by reflection to betake himself to your protection and friendship, I think I may safely promise it will be ever afterwards a Circumstance on which he will reflect with pleasure and satisfaction.

'I have the honour to remain,—Your Ldp's faithful and devoted servant.

'GEO. ROBINSON.' (R.)

He married at twenty-two, and settled down at Fetteresso. He commanded the Forfar Artillery and Kincardine Militia, which was embodied for some years during the war with France, and was in after life

¹ It is believed that David, one of her sons, was the midshipman drowned in the burning of the *Ajax*, off Tenedos, 1807. See chapter xvii.



MARY MORISON,
WIFE OF ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF OF SETTERESSO

By Sir Henry Raeburn

always known as 'the Colonel,' though he was never in the regular army.¹ His wife, as has already been stated, was the daughter of his stepmother. She was a beautiful woman, and her portrait by Raeburn was sold recently and went to America. It is here reproduced from a photograph.

They had a large family :

1. ROBERT, who succeeded his father, born 1790.

2. GEORGE, born 1791, died 1793; buried in Fetteresso churchyard, where there is the following inscription :

'George Duff died the 8th of July 1793, aged 2 years. Erected by his parents in memory of this promising child.'

3. JANE, born 1792, and died 1807, aged fifteen.

4. JAMES, born 1793, died 1807.

5. ARTHUR, born 1797, died 1855.

6. HELEN, born 1798, died 1810, aged twelve; buried in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh.

7. ADAM, born 1800, died 1870.

8. THOMAS ABERCROMBY, born 1802, died 1862.

As in this case all the younger sons who survived had large families. ROBERT will be treated of first. The colonel died in 1834, his wife in the previous year.

Inscription in Fetteresso churchyard :

'Robert William Duff, Esq., died 22 March 1834, aged 66. Mary Abercromby Duff of Glassaugh, his wife, died 6 November 1833, aged 65. They were endeared to their family and friends by their benevolent dispositions and genuine integrity of heart. This monument is erected in veneration of their memory by their affectionate son, Robert Duff.'

No details are forthcoming of the youth or education of the third Robert of Fetteresso.

He was served heir to his father, mother, and brother George in 1834, being then forty-four years of age. He resided much in Paris, and married a beautiful Frenchwoman of humble birth, Marie Madeline Namont, who lived until 1900. They had only one daughter, MARIE ALBERTINE, who married a first cousin, and will appear later, and Fetteresso passed at Robert's death, in 1861, to the son of his brother ARTHUR.

ARTHUR was served heir to his mother in the estate of Glassaugh in 1833, and with it assumed the name of Abercromby. He was also served heir in 1834 to his brothers James and George, presumably in the younger son's portions left them by their father.

¹ Colonel Robert William Duff was godfather to Lord Byron.

He married, December 2, 1832, Elizabeth Innes of Cowie, and had three children :

1. MARY, born 1834; married, in 1861, Captain Herman Galton, and had a large family.¹ She died 1872.

2. ROBERT WILLIAM, who reassumed the name of Duff on succeeding his uncle in Fetteresso in 1861.

3. MARGARET GURNEY, born 1837; married Colonel Edmund Willoughby Lyons, and died without issue in 1905.

Arthur Duff died, in 1855, abroad, having been obliged to leave the country many years before, owing to financial embarrassments.

His next brother, ADAM, was Sheriff of Wigtownshire. He married, on June 29, 1829, at Christchurch, Marylebone, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Fraser of Woodcote and Checkendon, Oxfordshire. He resided at Woodcote House until obliged to let it, owing to the assistance he had to give to his brothers, to whom he showed much kindness. He also, at one time, owned the estate of Banniskirk in Caithness. He had five sons and three daughters :

1. THOMAS FRASER, born 1830, was chief engineer in the household of the Viceroy of Egypt. He married, in 1858, his first cousin, Marie Albertine, and they had four children. He died 1877.

ROBERT FRASER, born 1860; married Mary Dempsey, and has two daughters: GLADYS, born 1883, and GERALDINE, 1884, both unmarried.

ALBERT ADAM, born 1862, died 1876.

MARIE MADELEINE, born 1863, died 1865.

ALBERTINE ELEANORE, born 1866, unmarried.

2. The second son, ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1831, died 1913; Major-General, Royal Engineers; married, in 1866, Beatrice, daughter of James and Lady Caroline Maxse. He has one daughter, BEATRICE, married to Frederic Sharp. No issue.

3. The third son, GEORGE GRAHAM DUFF, R.N., was born in 1835, and became a naval cadet in 1848. He was midshipman and acting mate in H.M.S. *Sidon* during the Crimean War, and had the Crimean and Turkish medals with Sebastopol clasp. He served in China in 1857, and took part in the capture of the Taku forts. In 1863 he served in the New Zealand War, from H.M.S. *Esk*, and was severely wounded while leading the seamen to the assault of the narrow defile known as the Gate Pah, April 29, 1864. He was shot through the lungs by a Maori marksman, and was

¹ Arthur, born December 14, 1852, now vicar of Bourne, Lincs.; Margaret, born 1856, died 1891; Ernest, born 1857, died 1868; Ralph Abercromby, born 1859, died 1911; Isabella Ginevra, born 1861; Alice Mary, born 1864; Theodora Louisa, born 1870.

also wounded in the spine by falling back upon the bayonets of his own men as they followed him up the steep incline. He was mentioned in despatches and promoted Commander on the same day. In 1870 he was promoted Post-Captain, but in 1871 he developed paralysis, in consequence of his wound, and died November 1878. He married, in 1867, Mary Kayll, eldest daughter of John Kayll of Bishopwearmouth, and had four children. She died 1912.

IDA, 1868, married Robert Law. One son Robert, born 1906.

GEORGE GRAHAM KAYLL, 1869, Royal Artillery; married, July 15, 1912, Louise Beechcroft, second daughter of W. E. Beechcroft of New Zealand and Wroxham, Norfolk. A daughter YVONNE MADELEINE LORNE, born 1913.

HILDA, 1871, married William Kayll. One daughter, Enid.

IRENE, 1874, unmarried.

4. The fourth son was ADAM, born 1839, died 1872. Like his eldest brother, he held an office in the household of the Viceroy of Egypt.

5. The fifth son, ARTHUR MEREDITH, born 1840, was in the 74th Highlanders; he married Frances Tanner, who died in 1898 at Polperro, Cornwall. Arthur sold out of the 74th in 1867, and died 1880, leaving one son Bruton, born 1877, married Maud Cargill of New Zealand, and is now in Canada.

Of the three daughters, the eldest, MARY ABERCROMBY, born 1833, died at Blackheath in 1848, aged fifteen. The second, JANE CLERK, born 1834, unmarried. The youngest, ELEANOR TRAILL,¹ born 1845, married Glynn Turquand, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, and has one son, William Allen, born 1878, married Mary Allsen, and has two children.

Adam Duff died in 1870, during a visit to Bath.

The sixth son of Colonel Robert William Duff of Fetteresso and Mary Morison, was THOMAS ABERCROMBY DUFF, born 1802. He was an advocate in Edinburgh, and at one time was an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament. He inherited the estate of Haddo from his mother, but he having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, Haddo was sold by his trustees in December 1849 to John Forbes, who also went bankrupt, and the estate remained in the hands of the creditors. The house has long been uninhabited and is now falling into ruins.

Thomas Abercromby Duff was twice married. First, in 1825, to Mary Gordon of Newton, by whom he had two sons: ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1826, and ALEXANDER GORDON, born at Fetteresso, August 28, 1828; and one daughter, JANE, born and died 1830.

¹ Eleanor Traill Duff and Henry Duff Traill (the historian) were so christened on account of the mutual friendship of their fathers, who were neighbours at Blackheath.

And, secondly, in 1833, to Laura Eliza Fraser, younger sister of the wife of his brother Adam. By her he had four sons and one daughter :

1. THOMAS ABERCROMBY, born 1833; Lieutenant 63rd Regiment; served through part of the Crimean War. Died of rapid consumption, March 13, 1857, unmarried.

2. ADAM, born 1835; married Maria Stieler, and died without issue, 1865.

3. GEORGE GORDON, born 1840; married Margaret Leydecker, and died without issue at Darmstadt, 1903.

4. JOHN CHARLES, born 1846; married, 1867, in New York, Regina Laudenheimer, and had two sons: THOMAS ABERCROMBY FRASER, born 1868, died unmarried 1889; and JOSEPH, born 1870, now in business in Darmstadt.

The one daughter of the second marriage was JEMIMA CLERK, born 1839, died 1840.

After his bankruptcy, Thomas Abereromby Duff, like his brother Arthur, lived entirely abroad, and the sons of his second marriage were brought up almost as Germans. The youngest son, John, was last heard of in America.

The two sons of the first marriage were both in the Army. ROBERT WILLIAM became an Ensign in the 92nd Highlanders in 1845, Paymaster of the Regiment in 1849, and Depot Paymaster in 1855. He lived for many years in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, and after his retirement as Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel in 1882 went to Edinburgh, where he died 1892.

He married, August 21, 1855, Marianne Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Forbes Macbean, R.A., of the Old Hall, Kirkleathen, Yorkshire, and had three sons and three daughters :

1. ALEXANDER GORDON, born 1857; obtained a commission in the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) 1875; served in Egypt 1882-1884; Soudan War, 1884-1885; and in South Africa, 1899-1901, where he was with the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, and was wounded. He retired on half-pay as Brevet-Colonel, May 24, 1906, and has since held a Territorial command at Stirling. He now lives at Camberley.

Married his first cousin, Katherine Macbean, no issue.

2. ROBERT FRASER, born 1858; was at one time in Lloyds' Bank; now in America.

3. GEORGE WILLIAM, born 1867, died 1902.

Of the daughters, MARY, born 1860, died 1875, and BLANCHE, born 1865, died 1910. MARGARET HELEN, was born 1863, and is unmarried.

The second son of Thomas Abereromby Duff and Mary Gordon of Newton, ALEXANDER GORDON DUFF, was educated at a private school at Blackheath, where were also his brother and two cousins, and then at the Royal

Military Academy, Woolwich, to which he went in 1845. He got a commission in the Madras Infantry in January 1848, and went out to India with a draft, the voyage round the Cape lasting six months. He served principally in Burmah, and while the mutiny was raging in India he was in sole charge of a small station, and had to disarm his men. He was in England in 1866, when he married Eliza, daughter of Mark Phillips of Waddon, Wilts. On returning to Burmah he was employed in the political department, and became Commissioner and District Sessions Judge of Tenasserim. He retired in 1886, and became Lieutenant-General, January 1, 1893. After his retirement he resided first at St. Leonards, and latterly at Tunbridge Wells. He died at Rapallo, Italy, August 1904, leaving one daughter, NORA BEATRICE GORDON, married, in 1913, to Albert Martinsen, a Russian subject, and two sons. Mrs. Duff died in 1910.

The elder son, ROBERT HAROLD AMBROSE GORDON, born 1871, was educated at Sherborne School, and was an exhibitor of Wadham and a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1893. He obtained eleventh place in the open competitive examination for the Home Civil Service in 1894, and in the same year was appointed to an Upper Division Clerkship in the Local Government Board; was Private Secretary to two Parliamentary Secretaries and two Presidents of the Board, and Secretary to the Poor Law Commission 1906-1909. In 1909 he was appointed General Inspector under the Local Government Board for Shropshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire.

In 1905 he married Marjory, elder daughter of Henry Howard of Stone House, Kidderminster, and has one son, ROBIN AIRLIE GORDON, born 1909.

The second son of General Duff, ARTHUR ALLAN MORISON, born 1874, joined the *Britannia* as a cadet January 1887, entered the Navy on January 1, 1889, became a Lieutenant October 16, 1894, and was Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Cyprian Bridge in Australia 1895-1898; Commander December 31, 1903; Captain December 31, 1909. In February 1909 he married Margaret Grace, elder daughter of the late Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N.,¹ and has a daughter, JOAN ELSIE, born 1911, and a son, DANIEL ALEXANDER WYATT RAWSON, born August 2, 1912. Captain Duff commanded H.M.S. *Lion*, flagship of the first cruiser squadron, February 1911-February 1913. He now commands H.M.S. *Birmingham*.

¹ 'Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N., born August 17, 1853, was the distinguished naval officer who directed the advance of the British Army by the stars in the celebrated night march across the desert preliminary to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882, in which he was mortally wounded' (Burke's *Family Records*).

To return to the main line of Fetteresso.

As already stated, owing to the failure of male issue of Robert, eldest son of the Colonel, the estate of Fetteresso passed at his death, in 1861, to his nephew, ROBERT WILLIAM, only son of his second brother Arthur, who had assumed the name of Abercromby on taking possession in 1833-1834 of his mother's estate of Glassaugh. ROBERT WILLIAM, who had hitherto been known as Abercromby, reassumed the name of Duff. Born in 1835, educated at a private school at Blackheath, he entered the Navy 1848, and became a Lieutenant in 1856, retiring as a Commander in 1870. Served principally on the South American station in suppression of the slave trade.

He married, in 1871, Louisa, daughter of Sir W. Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, and had seven children :

1. HELEN ABERCROMBY, 1872 ; unmarried.
2. ROBERT WILLIAM, 1873. Present owner of Fetteresso and Glassaugh (having sold Culter in 1909).
3. ARTHUR ABERCROMBY, 1874 ; Major of 3rd Battalion (Militia) Gordon Highlanders ; Vice-Consul in Abyssinia 1900. War service in Somaliland 1903-1904 ; mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp.
4. HEATHER MARY ABERCROMBY, 1875 ; unmarried.
5. ISABEL ABERCROMBY, 1877 ; married, in 1904, Ronald Malcolm. Three sons : Colin, 1905 ; Kenneth, 1908 ; Alexander, 1910.
6. DOROTHY ABERCROMBY, 1879 ; unmarried.
7. PATRICK ABERCROMBY, 1881 ; first commission in the Royal Highlanders (42nd), January 5, 1901 ; Lieutenant, 1903 ; retired on half-pay, August 6, 1910 ; served in South Africa, Queen's medal and five clasps ; Mohmand expedition, 1908, medal and clasp.

After his leaving the Navy, and his marriage, Robert William Duff of Fetteresso chiefly resided there. He took a very active part in the Scottish Fishery questions and the closing of the Moray Firth to trawlers. From 1861 to 1893 he represented Banffshire in Parliament, being re-elected three times. Until 1885 he was never opposed, and he succeeded in retaining the seat even in 1886 during the Home Rule split of the Liberal Party, having a majority of 1899 in a poll of 3937. He served as Junior Lord of the Treasury and Liberal Whip from 1882 to 1885, and as Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1886, Privy Councillor in 1892.

In 1893, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone's Government Governor of New South Wales, and at the same time made a G.C.M.G. He died during his tenure of this office in 1895.

ROBERT WILLIAM, his son, born 1873, was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, was a Lieutenant in the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, and is a D.L. for Kincardineshire. He was A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Australia in 1900.

FETTERESSO TABLE

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DUFFS OF FETTERESSO.

ROBERT DUFF, one of the younger sons of Patrick of Craigston, born *circa* 1721, died 1787, m. first, 1764, Lady Helen Duff, daughter of first Lord Fife; m. secondly, 1781, Jean, daughter of General Abercromby of Glaseaugh, and widow of Captain George Morison of Haddo.

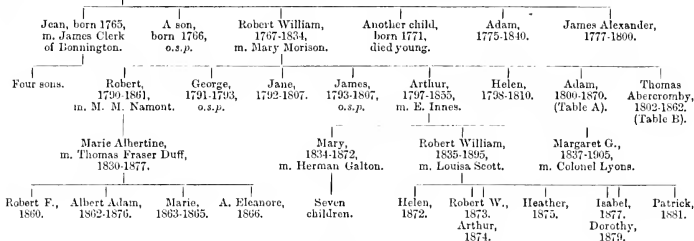


TABLE A.

Adam Duff, m. Eleanor Fraser.

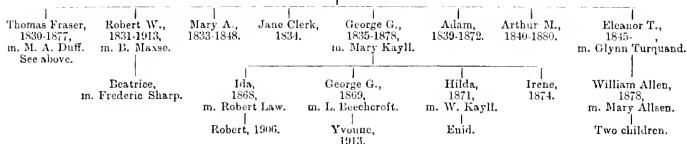


TABLE B.

Thomas Abercromby Duff, m. first, Mary Gordon, three children; m. secondly, Laura E. Fraser, five children (Table C).

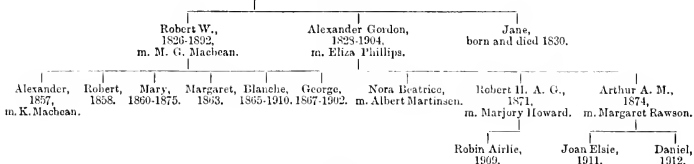
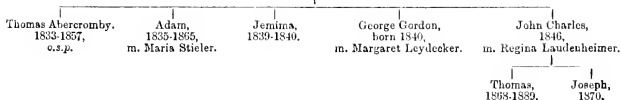


TABLE C.

Children of Thomas A. Duff's second marriage.





CORSINDAE

CHAPTER XXI

DUFFS OF CORSINDAE

THIS family had its origin in John Duff of Bowmakellach, born 1624, second son of Adam of Clunybeg, whose history is thus given by Baird: 'He was a very brave young man, and joined Montrose soon after he set up his standard; ¹ he got a commission and was the Marquis' close companion in all his marches and warlike expeditions. The house of Castle Forbes was committed by Montrose to his custody, and he kept a small garrison in it and defended it against all the power of the Forbeses, who were then mostly Covenanters, all the time the Marquis was in arms, and half a year after he was gone abroad, and never surrendered it until he obtained an honourable capitulation for himself and his men. He then retired to his farm, upon which he lived and died, and applied close to agriculture. But when he heard in March 1650 that his old General was landed in Caithness, he went directly to him. Everybody has heard of that heroic nobleman's defeat by Colonel Strachan, and his being soon after treacherously betrayed in his concealment, by a gentleman of that country (Macleod of Assynt). Bowmakellach was taken, lurking in that neigh-

¹ Probably at Elgin in 1645, when Lord Gordon and many Huntly vassals joined the party.



JOHN DUFF OF BOWMAKER.

By John Duff.

DUFFS OF CORSINDAE.

JOHN DUFF OF BOWMAKELLACH, born 1624, second son of Adam of Clunybeg,
Captain under Montrose, m. Isobel Pringle, died before 1695.

John, m. Margaret Kennedy	Isobel, m. Stewart of Bush.	Adam, killed in Aberdeen.	Margaret, m. Bonnyman of Hillockhead.	Daughter, m. McIntosh of Inverness.
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James of Corsindae, 1678-1762, merchant in Banff, m. first, Anne Cumming,
died 1722; m. secondly, Magdalen Duff.

William of Corsindae, 1714-1797, m. 1743, Katherine Gordon of Carnousie, died 1753.	David, 1716-1719.	Alexander, 1719.	John, 1721.	Margaret, 1712-1803, m. first, 1732 or 1733, George Milne; m. secondly 1755, John Stuart.
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Magdalen, 1744-1778, m. 1763, John Dingwall, 1738-1778.	James, 1745.	Arthur, 1747-1779.	William, 1749-1833, m. Charlotte Innes, died 1847.	Anne, Margaret, Catherine, all o.s.p.	James Milne, m. Jean Gordon of Farskane.
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William, 1764. John, 1765.	Arthur, 1767-1777. William, 1769.	John of Brucklay, 1770-1833, m. Mary Gordon of Aberdour.	Alexander, 1771. James, 1773.	Catherine, 1776-1847, m. 1797, W. Stewart, died 1810.	Twins, born and died May 1778.	Margaret Milne, m. John Grant of Kincardine O'Neil.
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John Duff Dingwall
(assumed name of Duff
in 1833), 1815-1840,
m. Fanny Drydges,
o.s.p.

Mary.

Patience H., 1808-1874,
m. first, 1824, Captain J. Reid;
m. secondly, 1841, Joseph R. Sterritt;
assumed name of Duff, 1844.

Elizabeth Anne,
1809-1883.

Catherine Elizabeth Mary, 1835-1859,
m. 1858, Dr. Pyffe, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Catherine Josephine E., 1859, succeeded her grandmother, 1874.

bourhood, being discovered in the same perfidious manner.¹ The prisoners were all carried south to be hanged, by different roads, for the sake of provision and forage for the horses. John Duff was brought luckily through the Cabrach (while his leader was taken to Keith),² where he had a grass room or summer shealing, at that time 'in tack,'³ and was perfectly known and well acquainted at the public-house where they lodged. Here he got some opportunity of giving a hint to the landlord to ply the common soldiers (of whom there were only half a dozen for his guard) well with usque,⁴ while he himself took care of the officer who staid in the same room with him. And after he had got a sufficient dose and was fallen asleep, Mr. Duff left him, and knowing the avenues of the house, went straight to the stable to take out his horse. But here he found an unforeseen obstruction. One of the soldiers was sleeping before the door to keep it close, as it had no lock. In this dilemma Bowmakellach, having no time to lose, cut the unhappy fellow's throat with his penknife, then dragged his dead carcase aside and took out a horse, but being in the dark, instead of his own, it happened to be one of the soldiers' horses. He immediately mounted, but had not gone a great way when he heard the sound of horses' feet in pursuit of him. This made him leave the high road and turn off towards the nearest wood, in hopes of making his escape there; but before he had got to it, daylight appeared and discovered to him that the horses all wanted riders, and were only galloping after his for company. Upon this he bent his course straight down to Buchan by the most private and least frequented by-roads, with all the soldiers' horses following him at the heel. He was very safe in that country where the loyal party had many well-wishers, and sold all his horses. He never left the kingdom, as his brother Keithmore had done four years before, but lived privately at home till the executions at Edinburgh were all over. His residence was in a loyal, well-principled country where he was much liked; nobody informed against him, and in two or three years after, General Monk got the command of Scotland from Cromwell, and the Loyalists met with no further disturbance, besides Bowmakellach had then no landed estate, nor any considerable stock in

¹ 'John Duff of Baulmakellach and Corsindae, a bold daring man, taken prisoner by the Covenanters. Would certainly have perished on the scaffold, if he had not contrived to make his escape from an escort of soldiers, who were conveying him to Edinburgh for trial.'

² It will be remembered that on January 30, 1645, General Baillie offered battle to Montrose at Keith, but the victor of Auldearn declined it and passed on. In 1650 he revisited Keith as a prisoner. In 1745 Major Glasgow, acting for Prince Charles, defeated a body of government troops here, and carried off eighty prisoners.

³ *i.e.* Let.

⁴ Whisky.

money or other effects to tempt the avarice of the Covenanters, and so was less minded.'

He married a merchant's daughter at Elgin by the name of Isobel Pringle, by whom he had one elder daughter ISOBEL, married to Stewart of Bush; and two sons and two other daughters. JOHN, who married Margaret Kennedy; ADAM, mortally wounded in a skirmish in Aberdeen; MARGARET, married to Bonnyman of Hilloekhead, and another daughter married to McIntosh, a merchant at Inverness, by whom she had Lachlan McIntosh, an officer of that clan under Prince Charles in 1745, who went to France after the battle of Culloden. He was married, in 1738, to Catherine Donaldson, daughter to Thomas Donaldson of Kinnairdy and Elizabeth Duff of Dipple,¹ his own second cousin once removed.

'Bowmakellaeh applied himself particularly to cleanse his neighbourhood from housebreakers and thieves, and all sorts of ragamuffans whom he seized and delivered to Justice, wherever he could find them, which got him the appellation of Rinse the Glen, but in this patriotic employment he frequently ventured his life.' Bowmakellaeh's eldest son, JOHN, had one son, 'the late JAMES of Corsindae, born 1678, who acquired a genteel fortune with as much and as honest industry as any man ever did; he was of so active and stirring a spirit that he used to say it was hard that a man who lived but sixty years should sleep twenty of them. Yet he was a most hospitable, kind housekeeper, and it will be acknowledged by all who knew him, that no man had a more friendly or warmer heart to everybody with whom he was connected, or whom he thought deserving of his friendship. He was born in 1678, and came to Banff in 1700, where he lived alwise afterwards, except a few years at Crombie and at Corsindae.² He was a merchant and traded to a pretty considerable extent, and had for several years a tack of Lord Fife's salmon fishing upon Deveron. He also acted as factor for Lord Fife. When he merchandised, he would sometimes go to Edinburgh, Glasgow, or other seaports in the south or west, where his business called him, and in going and returning from these expeditions made such despatch as was really incredible' (Baird).

He was twice married, first, to a gentlewoman of the name of Anne Cumming, by whom he had one daughter and four sons: MARGARET, 1712; WILLIAM, 1714; DAVID, 1716; ALEXANDER, 1719; and JOHN, 1721;³ and next to Magdalen, daughter to his great-uncle, Provost Duff of Inverness, but had no issue by her; she died in 1756 'in an advanced age.' His

¹ See chapter viii.

² Which was bought in 1727 from the Forbes by William Duff of Braco. See letter at end of chapter.

³ Banff Registers.

daughter Margaret, who also lived to be ninety, was twice married : first, to Mr. George Milne, by whom she had one son, James Milne, a merchant in Norway, who married his cousin, a daughter of Gordon of Farskane, and had issue, Margaret Milne, who in right of her grandmother Helen, succeeded to the estate of Eden ; and, secondly, to John Stewart of Banff. ' Both her husbands were Supervisors of Exeise.'

JAMES DUFF of Corsindae died August 21, 1762, aged eighty-four.¹ ' His death made a great blank at Banff, where he was a sort of bank to all in distress ; for he was still ready to advance money to industrious honest tradesmen and housekeepers when they were in any difficulty, and would frequently trust men whom very few others would ; so that when he died he had about £300 sterling lent out in this manner to very poor people, all from mere humanity and constitutional benevolence. Wherever he lived, his advice was alwise of great use to his acquaintance in the management of their private affairs. He was a few years factor of the estate of Echt, which is near to Corsindae, for Lord Fife, and lies in a part of the county where good husbandry seems to be still in its infancy, and the farmers upon it, who were then very poor, acknowledge to this day that he would put them frequently upon methods of making money which were in their own power, but which they would never have thought of ' (Baird). He was also long remembered in Banff as having been the first to introduce wheeled carts into that town.

His eldest son, WILLIAM DUFF of Corsindae, born February 21, 1714, married, in 1743, Catherine, the eldest daughter of Arthur Gordon of Carnousie. There are two portraits of this lady at Corsindae, one as a young girl, the other in later life. She died in 1753. There is also a portrait of this William Duff of Corsindae, another of his son, the second William, and a delightful portrait of old James of Corsindae, of which there was a duplicate in the collection at Duff House, and another in the possession of the Grant Duff family.

Baird adds that ' she died in 1753, and though William Duff was then but a young man, he has lived unmarried ever since for the sake of his children, to all whom he has given the best education. He resided several years at Edinburgh on their account, and taught his daughters the French language himself. The eldest is married to Mr. John Dingwall, junior, merchant in Aberdeen, and they have a promising young family.'

William Duff is known to have had strong Jacobite sympathies, and tradition says that he started out with the Prince's forces, as did also

¹ ' At his house in Banff in an advanced age, and with a fair (*i.e.* unblemished) character ' (*Aberdeen Journal*).



JAMES DUFF OF CORSINDALE

By Cassio Alexander

his father-in-law, Gordon of Carnousie.¹ But the proverbial caution of the Duffs brought William home again before he had entirely committed himself, and he returned to Corsindae uncompromised; so was therefore able, also according to tradition, to conceal there a friend who was a fugitive after Culloden. In Lord Rosebery's *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion* (1745), the following passage occurs: 'Aberdeen district.—Francis Gordon of Kincardin Miln, Writer, Aberdeen, acted as General Quarter-Master to the Rebels, lurked afterwards in the Highlands.'² Did not long survive the campaign, as his Will, subscribed at London, Oct. 1746, was soon after confirmed at Aberdeen. He bequeathed his whole personal estate to William Duff of Corsindae and Alexander Chambers of Belnaeraig for the use and benefit of his only son, Hugh Gordon, then an infant. Personalty was chiefly debts due to him by various parties, chiefly Jacobite.' The room in which Francis Gordon was concealed, and the opening by which food was conveyed him, are still shown at Corsindae.

The second son David died as an infant, and is buried with his mother in Banff old churchyard.

* Ille jacet Anna Cumming, uxor Jacobi Duff in hac urbe mercatoris una cum filio Davide obiit hic 10 Nov. 1719. Illa autem 17 Mar. 1722.'

Either this William Duff or his son, the second William, added to the family mansion of Corsindae (portions of which date from the time of Bruce), and strengthened the existing portion by the addition of three imposing pillar-like buttresses, to ensure, as he said, that his house should not blow away.

William died in 1797. He had three sons and four daughters:

MAGDALEN, called after his stepmother, born 1744; married John Dingwall, and will be referred to later.

JAMES, born 1745, died young.

ARTHUR, 1747-1779, a doctor.³ Many interesting medical works belonging to him are at Corsindae. He appears on the roll of voters for Morayshire in 1772, so must have held, at least nominally, some small property there.⁴

WILLIAM, 1749-1833, who succeeded to Corsindae.

ANNE, 1750-1825; MARGARET, 1751; and CATHERINE, 1753, died young.

¹ Afterwards among those excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1747. See page 368.

² Also excepted from the Indemnity 1747, with eighty other Scottish lairds, seven of whom were Gordons.

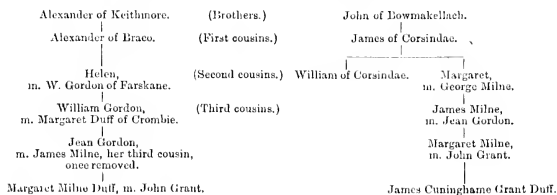
³ There is a letter from his father to Lord Fife asking for help and advice for this young man who is going to Paris for his studies.

⁴ He had also sasine on the lands of Parkmore in Botriphnie, Banffshire, on September 15, 1772, probably for the same purpose.

Anne and Margaret lived long at Corsindae in the early part of the nineteenth century, and were known as the 'cushie doos.'¹ They are buried in the churchyard of Midmar. A sampler worked by Anne is still preserved at Corsindae.

William of Corsindae married, in 1800, Charlotte Innes of Clerkseat, but had no issue. He died in 1833, and the estate passed to his grand-nephew, grandson of his sister Magdalen. His widow, however, seems to have continued to reside at Corsindae during the greater part of the fourteen years she survived him, though she died in Russell Square, London, February 1847.

There is a precept of clare-constat by Alexander, Duke of Gordon, dated February 22, 1798, in favour of William Duff of Corsindae as heir to his father, the deceased William Duff of Corsindae; and a record of an early sasine by James of Corsindae and William his son in favour of Magdalen, daughter of William, and failing her of Margaret Duff, daughter of James Duff, and sister to William, and of James Mill (*sic*) son to the said Margaret Duff. It was this James Milne who married the Jean Gordon of Farskane, and whose daughter subsequently became heiress of Eden, and mother to James Cuninghame Grant Duff. It is thus that the Grant Duff family appeared in the entail of Corsindae, broken in 1883. The following table shows the connection :



MAGDALEN, the eldest child of the first William Duff, married Mr. John Dingwall, junior, of Aberdeen, a prominent merchant of that city, who introduced woven stockings in the north. 'He was Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, and a man of great probity and worth.' They had ten children :

William, born 1764, and John, born 1765, both died as infants; Arthur, born 1767, and died 1777 of some childish complaint; a second William, born 1769, *o.s.p.*; John Dingwall, who in 1812 succeeded to Brucklay;

¹ Turtle doves.

Alexander, 1771, died in the West Indies; James, 1773, *o.s.p.*; Catherine, 1776, married to W. Stewart; and twins, born 1778, who died May 6, a few days after their birth, as did their mother, and all three were buried in the same coffin; their father surviving only five weeks, and dying on June 10.

1912261

John, the fifth son, married Mary Gordon of Aberdour, whose mother was a daughter of William Rose of Ballivat.¹ He was bred to the business of his great-uncle, another John Dingwall, as a jeweller in St. James Street, London, and succeeded that uncle in the estates of Brucklay, Aberdeenshire. He died in 1833, leaving one son, christened John Duff, and a daughter Mary, who died as a child.

The son John succeeded in the same year to the estates of Brucklay from his father, and of Corsindae from his grand-uncle; he was then eighteen, having been born in 1815. Little is known of him, save his tragic end.

On November 11, 1840, the following appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal* :

'Suicide of Mr. John Duff Dingwall.—The deceased had arrived at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, by the Edinburgh Mail, accompanied by his manservant, on the evening of Sunday, 25 Oct. He seemed nervous and depressed and retired to bed late. At eight o'clock next morning the servant went to call his master, could get no answer to his knocking, and with the assistance of the landlord, forced open the door and found Mr. Duff Dingwall lying upon the bed with his throat cut, and one of the razors from his dressing case grasped in his right hand. A verdict of suicide while labouring under temporary insanity was returned.'

But this case would seem to have been the prototype of Zangwill's *Big Bow Mystery*, for the manservant, long afterwards, confessed that he had murdered his master for a sum of £500 which he carried with him, and which was, of course, unknown to the coroner's jury, who reported his money and valuables as found intact in his dressing-case. The confession was made by the culprit on his deathbed, in America, whither he had fled,

¹ This Mary Gordon was the eldest of sixteen children. It is apparently to her father that Mrs. Grant of Laggan refers in *Letters from the Mountains*, October 1802. 'Gordon of A—— has nothing extraordinary about him, but that at twenty-five he is married and has already four daughters,' but she understated the case, as there would seem to have been at that period *five* daughters and two sons. He was, however, thirty years of age and his wife twenty-three.

William Gordon married Mary Rose of Montcoffer, January 2, 1794, and had: Mary (above), born February 6, 1795; Alicia, born March 19, 1796; Alexander, born April 22, 1797; Penelope, born January 3, 1799 (m. Patrick Duff of Carnousie, *q.v.*); William, born January 18, 1800; Huntly, born May 13, 1801 (m. Captain Marshall); Magdalen, born January 4, 1802.

and the lawyer called to take his dying deposition was, curiously enough, a Scottish gentleman of the name of Lumsden, brother to the late Mrs. Gordon of Midmar, and near neighbour to Corsindae. An engraving from a charming portrait of John Duff Dingwall as a child, is still at Corsindae. He was buried in the churchyard of Christelurch, Botchergate, Carlisle, and a stone was later erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription: 'To the memory of John Duff Dingwall, Esq., of Brucklay Castle, Aberdeenshire, who died at Carlisle, October 26, 1840, aged twenty-five years.' He had married a year or two previously, Fanny, daughter of Sir Hervey Brydges of Beddington, but she had predeceased him, and there were no children.

Brucklay, being entailed in the male line, went to his third cousin, Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, grandson of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh, Commissary of Aberdeen.

Corsindae went to the 'heir of line,' his aunt CATHERINE, the only daughter of John Dingwall and Magdalen Duff. She had married, in 1797, William Stewart, Master Commander in the Navy, but she could not take possession until the death of William Duff's widow in 1847, and, as her own death occurred in the same year, she never came to Corsindae. She died and was buried at Sheerness, but on her daughter succeeding to Corsindae, the body was disinterred and brought to the family burying-place at Midmar.

Catherine and William Stewart had two daughters. PATIENCE HUD-DART, born 1808, called after the wife of her great-uncle John Dingwall, and ELIZABETH ANNE, born 1809, who died in London, unmarried, in 1883.

PATIENCE married, in 1824, Captain James Reid, Royal Navy, and after his death, in 1841, she married again Joseph R. Sterrit, and in 1844 they assumed the name of Duff.

They had an only daughter, CATHERINE ELIZABETH MARY, born 1835; married, 1858, William Johnstone Fyffe, Surgeon-Major 5th Dragoon Guards. She died in the following year, leaving an infant daughter, CATHERINE JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH, who, in 1874, succeeded her grandmother in the estate of Corsindae, and is unmarried.

It is not known when the estate came into the possession of this branch of the family, but it was at one time owned by the Forbeses, who sold it to William Duff, afterwards Lord Braco, 1727.¹

'I, William Forbes of Corsenday Doe herby give full power Warrant and Commission to my Uncle Mr. Arthur Forbes, my factor, to sell and Dispose to

¹ In the *Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeen* there is recorded one Alexander Duff of Corsindae in 1578, but we cannot trace his connection with the family.

Mr. Duff of Braco all my land and Esteat of Corsenday and Bandodle and others belonging to me with the pertinents lying in ye parish of Midmar and Kinarne and Sheivfdon of Aberdeen, but not under ye price of twenty-two years purchas payable in Edinburgh at ye terme of Martinmass next to come and ye sd. Mr. Duff of Braco's entrie to comence at from Whitsunday last past, he paying ye said William Forbes interest at five pr. cent for ye purchas mony from ye time of his entrie to ye time of payment, and whatever ye said Arthur Forbes my factor shall doo in ye scall of my Esteat I oblidg my selfe to abide by and Homologat and doe by this presens Impower him to enter into articles with ye said Mr. Duff of Braco for completing this agrement which I oblidg my selfe to fullfill in ye terms above specified, and Will accordingly Dispone ye said Estact in ample forme in witness whereof this presens ar wrot on stamped paper with my own hand and subscribe by me at my house of Badsley in ye Countie of Southampton the first Day of Jully one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seaven before these witnesses Jacob Adams and Arthur Fry boath of them my menecall servants.

WM. FFORBES.

'Jacob Adams, witness.

'Arthur Fry, witness.

(R.)

'July 21, 1727.'

'John Duff (the progenitor of the family) was always stiled of Bowmakellach from a farm in Botriphnie, now a part of the Drummuir estate, but then belonging to the Inneses. It was Mr. Duff's residence all his life' (Baird).

NOTE

John of Bowmakellach was, according to Baird, twice married, viz. first to Isobel Pringle, and, secondly, to Margaret Kennedy, and this, at times, inaccurate historian would make James of Corsindae the son of the first marriage and John and Adam the sons of the second.

The fact that James of Corsindae, born 1678, appeared to be contemporaneous with the *grandsons* of his uncles, Alexander of Keithmore and William of Inverness, had long puzzled the present investigators. The question has been settled by the following discovery.

In 1681 a visitation by the minister of Botriphnie, recorded by the kirk-session, gives the family at Bowmakellach thus :

John Duff; Isobel Pringle; John Duff, Adam Duff, sons; Isobel Stewart, daughter; Janet Adams; Donald Bain.

The two last mentioned were presumably house servants.

John Duff, senior, was at this period fifty-seven years old; it is to be noted that his (so-called) first wife is still alive. It seems unlikely that after this he should have married another. Moreover, James of Corsindae, said by Baird to be the eldest son of John Duff of Bowmakellach, died in 1762, aged eighty-four.

At the time of this visitation he was therefore three years old. It was almost unknown in those days for a man's eldest son not to be born till the father was fifty-four. Moreover, John and Adam, said to be younger brothers of James of Corsindae, are shown in the visitation to be grown men, for only such are mentioned. Further, in the year 1685, and afterwards, William Duff of Inverness is always described in legal documents as *second* son of Alexander of Keithmore, which shows that John must have been dead by that time, for in 1672 William describes himself, in the Lyon Register, as third son.

It seems, therefore, quite clear that it was John Duff, *son* of John of Bowmakellach, who married Margaret Kennedy and had the son, James, born in 1678, who was therefore grandson, not son, to Keithmore's brother.

James of Corsindae is more than once described in deeds as Keithmore's grand-nephew, which was otherwise puzzling, but agrees with this.

An extra generation, more than those allowed by Baird, must therefore be inserted in the Corsindae table.

As proof that children were not mentioned in the parish visitation it may be noted that on the same page of the Botriphnie Kirk-Session Records the list is given of the household at Drummuir, and the names of the three daughters, Katherine, Mary and Helen, aged twelve, eleven and ten, do not occur.

NOTE.—The portrait of John of Bowmakellach here reproduced was described in Lord Fife's catalogue as John Duff of Muldavit.

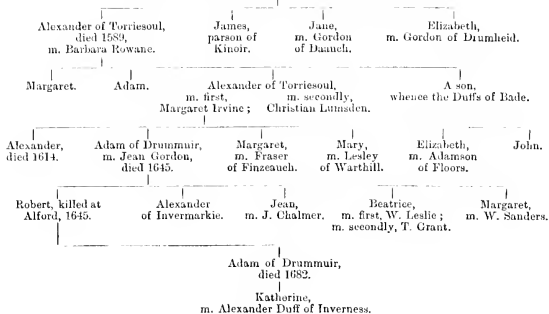
There is a portrait of his wife, Isobel Pringle, also by Jamesone, which was reproduced in the *Connoisseur* of Oct. 1904.

CHAPTER XXII

DUFFS OF TORRIESOUL

HAVING now dealt with the two elder sons of Adam Duff of Clunybeg and their posterity to the present day, we come to the third son, William, Provost of Inverness. But as his family, in the person of his eldest son, Alexander, became identified by marriage with the old family of Drummuir, the rise of this family must first be traced.

ALEXANDER DUFF OF TORRIESOUL obtained charter 1545 on lands of Torriesoul. He married Elizabeth Rutherford, and died 1566.



The earliest Duff of this branch known to us is Alexander of Torriesoul, a burgess of Aberdeen in 1538, and a baillie in 1560.

A precept of sasine to him, with a wadset of Torriesoul,¹ dated 1545, is extant,² also his will. In 1565 he was witness to Lady Huntly's granting a lease. She could not write.

¹ The old name of the place now known as Huntly.

² Precept of sasine by George, Earl of Huntly, for infesting Alexander Duff, burgess of Aberdeen, and Elizabeth Rutherford, his spouse, in the 'sun half of the lands of Tillysoul lying in the barony of Strathbogie, 24th July 1545.'

He married Elizabeth Rutherford, and died 1566; he left four children:

1. ALEXANDER, who succeeded him in Torriesoul, and died 1589.

2. JAMES, M.A., a parson. 'Translated from Coul; held Botarie (*i.e.* Cairney) in conjunction with Kinoir and Dunbennan from 1585 to 1589.'¹ James apparently died in 1610, as in that year a new minister was appointed.

3. JANE, 'spouse to Patrick Gordon of Daaueh.'²

4. ELIZABETH, 'spouse to George Gordon of Drumheid.'³

Alexander Duff held the lands of Robeston, afterwards belonging to his descendants, Duffs of Bade. In his will, which was not proved until February 13, 1588, twenty oxen on these lands are mentioned, sixteen young stots and eighty bolls of oats sown. 'Upon ye ground and lands of Torrysoill' he had '10 drawin oxen, price of ye pece or heid £8.

'16 ky wt. yr. calffs, price of ye pece wt. ye calf, ten merks.

'12 stottis and quoyis⁴ of two and thre yeir aulds, price 5 merkis threttene scoir scheipe, price of ye pece, 20s. Ane bull, price 10 merks. Aucht wark horses 20 merks ye pece 80 geiss, price of ye pece £10.

'Item, sawin on ye ground and lands of torrysoill 5 scoir bollis aittes (oats), 20 bollis bere (barley), sawin estimat to ye feird,⁵ corne extending to 80 bollis.'

Upon the ground and lands of Tulloteallum more oxen, horses and grain. 'Of reddy money in hous, the sum of 500 merks.

'In utensils and domiciles wt. the abulzements⁶ of his body and silver wark by ye airschipe⁷ estimat to five hundreth pundis money.

'Summa of the inventar £3376, 14s. 4d.'

Another item of interest in the will is a debt due to him by Andrew Duff in Clunybeg of £12. The relationship of the two is not stated.

Other debts to the deceased are: 'By Dame Elizabet Keyt (Keith),⁸ countess of huntlie, 80£. By the tennents and occupiaris of his ludgeing in Aberdeen for yr mailis⁹ yr of the witsonday term in anno LXVI yeiris 40 merks.'

In February 1589 a 'Testament dative and Inventar ad omnia' was proved by his eldest son Alexander, who was probably out of the country at the time of the proving of the first part of the will.¹⁰

The second ALEXANDER DUFF of Torriesoul, who married Barbara Rowane, is only known to us from one entry in the *Privy Council Records*:

¹ Dunbennan parish was added to Kinoir about 1567. In 1725 the name of Huntly was adopted.

² Alexander's will.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Queys.

⁵ Fourth.

⁶ Clothing.

⁷ Inheritance.

⁸ Sister to William, fourth Earl Marischal.

⁹ Rent.

¹⁰ He was possibly fugitive on account of horning.

'1588: Alexander Duff of Torriesoll, ane of the corruptit faction, schote and dischargit ane pistollet forth of the said house at James Leslie'; and further down, 'Caution, that certain persons shall be harmless, including Alexander Duff.'

He was also witness to a charter in 1581.¹

He died in the end of the year 1589. His wife, Barbara Rowane, having predeceased him in 1587.

From her will we learn that there were at that time three children: MARGARET, apparently unmarried; ADAM, of whom nothing more is known (and who must therefore have died in the interval between his mother's making her will in 1587, and the death of his father in 1589); and ALEXANDER, who succeeded as the third laird of Torriesoul. There must also have been another son, the ancestor of the Duffs of Bade, younger than Alexander, Adam being older.

The following list of 'dettis awin be ye deid' must be given in full:

Item: was awin be ye said unqll barbara Rowane and hir said spous to James Nichole merchand burgis of Edr. for wyne 11 c Xb lib.

Item: to James Setoun burges of Aberdein for wyne and merchandise 1 c LX lib.

Item: to ye erle of huntlie and his factors and chalmirlanes for his fermes and dewties of ye ground of linzeauch and mckill Abireatie resten ane yeir 11 c XL lib.

Item: to Mr. James Duff minister and parson of Kynnoir ² 1 c lib.

Item: to Wm. Loremure burges of Aberdein LX lib.

Item: to Magnus Duff yr XL lib.

Item: to Andro Durn litster ³ for litting clayt and plaidis LIIII lib.

Item: to Alexr. Bisset for his fie X lib.

Item: to Ingramet Andersone for his fie XII lib.

Item: to George fuller for his fie VIII lib.

Item: to Issobell Skynner for hir fie IIII lib.

Summa of ye dettis awin be ye deid IX c XXVIII lib.

The third Alexander of Torriesoul married, first, Margaret Irvine of Drum, the mother of his three sons and three daughters; and, secondly, Christian Lumsden.

In 1597 we find noted the 'Horning of Alexander Duff of Torriesoul, burgess of Aberdeen.' He died in 1606-1607. He is witness to a precept of clare-constat granted by George, Marquis of Huntly, August 21, 1601.⁴

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² Her brother-in-law.

³ Dyer.

⁴ And in the *Calendar of State Papers* he appears in 1594 as acting for 'his Master, the Earl of Huntly, who refuses to satisfy the demands of the Kirk.' Huntly was the head of the Roman Catholic party in the North. He was created Marquis in 1599. In 1601 George, Marquis of Huntly, and Adam Duff, apparent of Tullynesle (a mistake for Torriesoul, sometimes called Tillesoull), were made burgesses of Dundee (Burgess Roll).

His children were: ALEXANDER, who predeceased him; ADAM, who succeeded to Torriesoul; JOHN, a goldsmith, residing in Cullen, 1643, who had several sons (WILLIAM, born 1630; ANDREW, born 1636; GEORGE, born 1637; ALEXANDER, born 1638; and JOHN, born 1639).

And three daughters: (1) MARGARET, married to Adam Fraser of Finzeauch, son to Fraser of Durris.¹ Margaret's father had a wadset from Lord Huntly of the lands of Finzeauch (*Gordon Castle Charters*) in 1590, and possibly made it over to young Adam Fraser as her tocher (dower). (2) MARY, married to George Lesley of Warthill. (3) ELIZABETH, married to James Adamson of Floors.

Adam Duff, fourth laird of Torriesoul, parted with that estate very early in life. It was subsequently held by his first cousin, James Duff of Bade, 1617, and by 1627 had passed to Gordons, while Adam bought from the family of Anderson the estate of Wester Ardrack, by which title he was known until his purchase in 1621 from Robert Innes of Balvenie of the estate of Drummuir. 'Adam Duff of Wester Ardrack, infest in Drummuir, February 3, 1621.'²

He married Jean Gordon of Abergeldie, daughter of the Chancellor of Moray, presumably in the year 1607, as in November 20 of that year there is a contract of wadset between the Marquis of Huntly and Adam Duff of Torriesoul and Jean Gordon his spouse 'on the lands of Chunybeg, Milntown, miln and milnroft of Auchindown, Wester Keithmore and Smythstone, redeemable on the payment of £2000 in the Kirk of Dunbennan.' All these lands were subsequently held by the other Adam Duff, one of the younger sons of 'Mr.' John Duff of Muldavit, and father of Alexander of Keithmore, but the date of the transference is not known, though Baird gives it (with several manifestly inaccurate details) as 1627 or 1628.

There are two sasines to Adam Duff of Chunybeg, one registered June 14, 1636, of the town and lands of Over and Nether Pitglassie and Auchinhandoch,³ and the other registered February 26, 1640, of the town and lands of Auchinhandoch,⁴ but to which Adam these refer does not appear (though it would seem more likely to be Adam, father of Alexander of

¹ 'Alexander had one daughter, who married Fraser of Durris, whose son was Sir Alexander Fraser, physician to Charles II. Alexander Fraser's daughter was the Countess of Peterboro, whose daughter was the Duchess of Gordon' (Baird).

Adam Fraser of Durris married a daughter of 'a rising sett of people just beginning to grow up to be a family, viz. Duff of Drummuir' (*Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections*).

² Drummuir papers. Adam Duff of Wester Ardrack, served heir to his father Alexander, and his deceased brother Alexander, younger, in a property on the west side of the Guest-row, Aberdeen, 1614.

³ *Fourth Book of Banffshire Sasines*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Keithmore). In the *Privy Council Roll of Delinquents* for 1641, Adam Duff of Drummuir and Adam Duff of Auchindoun, who must be the man known later as Clunybeg, appear together.

Adam Duff of Drummuir had already, in 1637, been prosecuted for contempt of horning (*Privy Council Records*), though he also appears in the Kirk-Session Records of Botriphnie of 1638 as an elder of that parish.¹

He is also, in the year 1612, named as owner of the lands of Bowmakelach (which he bought from Lesley of Warthill) upon which property John, second son of the other Adam Duff, known as 'of Clunybeg,' resided until his death.

Adam and Jean had two sons: (1) ROBERT, called 'the Gallant,' an officer under Montrose, killed at the battle of Alford, three months before his father's death; and (2) ALEXANDER of Invermarkie, witness to a deed, October 3, 1627 (as Alexander Duff, filius legitimus Adami Duff de Drummuir).² And to another registered obligation, June 15, 1636. 'In the presence of the Lords of Council, appeared Mr. Thomas Sutherland, Advocate for Sir Robert Innes, Knt., Baronet, and Adam Duff of Drummuir.' 'Be it kenned to all whom it affairs Thomas Grant to have borrowed and received from William Grey, elder, burgess of Aberdeen, certain sums.' Alexander Duff, burgess of Aberdeen, witness.³

His first wife was Bessie Gordon; but he is not known to have left any children either by her, or by Isobel Robertson, his second wife.

He also held Invermarkie in 1669, which property, as well as the lordship of Balvenie had been held, in the father's lifetime, by the elder brother Robert. And in 1671 he appears in the *Privy Council Records*: 'Alexander Duff of Invermarkie, charged with harbouring Papists,' but no other details about him are forthcoming.

Adam had also three daughters: JEAN, married to Mr. John Chalmer, minister of Gartly (*Gordon Castle Charters*), from whose son, Mr. William Chalmer of Gartly, Robert's son Adam borrowed money.

MARGARET, married, in 1627, to William Sanders, minister of Bellic; and BEATRICE, married, in 1625, to Walter Leslie of Wester Galdwell, and, in 1631, to Thomas Grant of Thomlenan.

In 1642 she was a widow for the second time, for the *Privy Council*

¹ In 1615 Adam Duff's name appears in the Burgess Roll of Aberdeen, and he was afterwards appointed to act as bailie to the Marquis of Huntly in Badenoch, it being remarked that he was 'sent from the Scale wisp to the seat of Justice.'

His castle of Torricoul is mentioned as the place of the temporary imprisonment of Huntly in 1636 (Æneas Macpherson's *The Loyall Dissuasive*).

² In 1621 also he was witness to his father's sasine of Drummuir.

³ Drummuir papers. This Alexander afterwards bought Sockathie from Alexander of Keithmore, November 2, 1657 (*Banffshire Sasines*).

Records show the complaint of Adam Duff of Drummuir and Beatrice Duff, widow of Thomas Grant in Thomlenan, against Duncan Grant and others for contempt of horning.

Of the son Robert we only know that he held from his father the lands of Invermarkie and Towiemore, and that he was instrumental in raising soldiers in Banffshire for the Marquis of Montrose, whom he probably joined at the same time as his relatives, Alexander and John Duff and his two cousins, the Duffs of Bado (*q.v.*), when the Royalist leader was at Elgin in 1645.

He married Eupham Lyon, daughter of John Lyon of Cossin, second son of the Earl of Strathmore and his wife Catherine Carnegie.¹

Robert Duff was killed on July 2, 1645, at the dearly bought victory of Alford,² and left an only son ADAM, who succeeded to his grandfather three months later.

The testament-dative of the goods and gear pertaining to Adam Duff of Drummuir, within the parochin of Botriphnie at the time of his decease, who deceased October 1645, contains the usual list of 'oxen, ky, stirks and queys, wark horses, scheep, and bolls of bere and sawing oats.' The sum of the inventory is £1166, 13s. 4d., and of the debts resting to the defunct £2030, 6s. 8d. The debts due by the defunct amount to £237, 10s., and comprise feu-duties to the laird of Balvenie, £60.

Parsonage and woolerage to Mr. Alexander Fraser, minister of Botriphnie, £150, 3s. 8d.

Service, men and women, £26, 13s. 4d.

The debts deducted from the estate leave £1792, 16s. 8d. of what we should now call personalty, 'which being divided into three parts is £598, 2s. 2d.'

Presumably Jean Gordon was still alive and got one part, while the rest went to the grandson.

Master John Hay, Commissioner of Moray, ratified, approved, and confirmed this testament at Elgin on February 10, 1646-1647.

ADAM DUFF of Drummuir, only son of Robert the Gallant and Eupham Lyon, succeeded his grandfather Adam Duff, the purchaser of Drummuir, in October 1645, his father having been killed, as already stated, three months previously.

¹ So that Robert was thus connected by marriage with the great Montrose, through Montrose's wife, 'the fair Magdalen Carnegie,' youngest daughter of the first Lord Southesk, whom it will be remembered he married when only seventeen.

² Where Montrose lost his friend and chief supporter in the north, Lord Gordon. Other officers in Montrose's army killed in this battle are given by Spalding 'Mowat of Balwholly, near Turrit, see chapter xvi., and 'Ogilvie of Milton of Keith,' see chapter ii. It is said by Wishart that 'Montrose lost not one common soldier in this battle,' but it is well known that his personal following were all 'loyal gentlemen, who served as volunteers.'

Adam was a mere infant at the time, and was brought up in the house of his grandfather John Lyon of Cossin (his mother Eupham having remarried, within six months of his father's death, W. Macpherson of Delphour). At an early age he married Anne, daughter of John Abereromby of Glassaugh,¹ by whom he had one son ADAM, who died young, and three daughters, KATHERINE, MARY, and HELEN.

His father appears to have helped the Royalist cause both with men and money, thus probably embarrassing the estate to some extent, and the inventory of the 'goods and gear' of his grandfather shows some falling off from that of the earlier kairds of Torriesoul; the lands of Robieson, Torriesoul, Bade, etc., had passed to a younger branch, and the wadset of Clunybeg, formerly held by the Drummuir family, had been redeemed. Adam appears to have raised money with the assistance of his father-in-law, 'Mr. John Abereromby,' to whom he became gradually more and more indebted; there is a disposition of the whole estate granted to 'Mr. John Abereromby' and Anna his daughter, dated October 25, 1667, and another disposition in 1673 of the lands of Towiemore from Abereromby to Adam Duff. About the year 1670 he built the old house of Drummuir, now a farmhouse, and till recently a stone in it showed the following inscription: 'Adam Duff and Anne Abereromby biggit this house and think no sheam,' together with the arms of the old family of Drummuir. He seems to have been a peaceable person and not concerned with public affairs; he does not appear in the *Privy Council Records* of the period, nor in the Book of Hornings, as do most of his predecessors.

After the death of Anne Abereromby, the date of which is not certainly known, but is conjectured to have been 1671, as that is the date upon the stone bearing her own and her husband's initials in Botriphnie churchyard, 'A.D.: A.A. 1671,' he would appear to have gone into England, at least as far as Newcastle-on-Tyne, and there fell a victim to the charms of one Dorothy Lawson of that town, with whom he made a contract of marriage, dated July 21, 1679. Of this marriage there were no children, and nothing but trouble ensued. There are innumerable papers on the subject still preserved at Drummuir, including several copies of a petition over four yards in length, presented by Dorothy to the Lords of Session. John Lawson, her brother, had contracted to pay a tocher for her of £200 sterling, and in consideration of this Adam was to allow her £47, 5s. per annum 'all the days of her life.' Neither part of the bargain was kept. It is further stated, in one of these papers, that the marriage took place when 'Adam was drunk.'

¹ Marriage contract dated October 30, 1667.

He was obviously incapable of managing his own affairs with any success, and in 1682 he died, 'notourly bankrupt,' and leaving the following curious will :

'Testament-dative and Inventory of Adam Duff of Drummuir, who deceased 1682, April 15, having made his will on the 14th.

'I desire to be buried in the grave of my deceased wife in Botriphnie. I nominate and appoint Mr. John Abererombie, my father-in-law, to be tutor testamentor to my children with full power to him during their pupillarities with the advice and assistance of John Anderson of Ardrack, James Anderson, ditto, Alexander Duff of Keithmore, Mr. William Chalmer, minister at Gartly,¹ Paul Macpherson of Knockan, or any three of these. I desire that my eldest daughter Katherine, failing her my second daughter Mary, failing her my third daughter Helen, be espoused by one carrying the surname and arms of Duff, and that he may enjoy my estate and fortune with her, the said person so marrying being obligable first to pay my just debts and to provide for the remanent children, by the advice of the tutors above mentioned. And because I have no considerable moveables in my possession at this time, there is no executor named, but the tutors can if they choose nominate any fit person to be my executor-dative.²

'I ordain that my domiciles be preserved and kept in the house and be inventoried and appreciate after my decease and be forth comend and divided among my children. I have sequestered my papers and writes, except such as are at Edinburgh, in the bowells of my hall to be preserved there until after my decease, and have delivered the key thereof to Mr. John Abererombie to be kept by him in case the Lord please to call me at this time, and if I should recover, to be given back to me.

'Subscribed by

ADAM DUFF.

'Alexander Abererombie, brother of Glassaugh.

'Thomas Duff, my servitor and Grieve.

'Peter Duff, lawful son to Keithmore [*Patrick of Craigston*].

'April 15th, 1682.'

The eldest of the three daughters named in the will was only thirteen, and her marriage with Alexander Duff, son of William, Provost of Inverness,

¹ His cousin, son of his aunt Jean and Mr. John Chalmer, minister, first, of Inveravon, and then of Gartly.

² Alexander of Braco was subsequently named executor-dative *qua* creditor to collect the debts due to the defunct, and gave in the following account : 'The said defunct had in his possession 2 horse, wepones of the defunct, estimate at 20 merks. Excrescence of corn sown in crops or bolls at £4. Utensils and domiciles £100. Debt to defunct George Gordon, Edin-glassie 800 merks.' Alexander Duff of Keithmore became bound and obliged for his son, for rendering a due account of above property, September 8, 1682.

to whom she was contracted in 1682,¹ did not take place for two years, and that of her next sister to James Cuthbert in 1686; but in 1685 it was 'thought fit that Katherine, being now married, be served special heir, and this to be ratified by the others at their majority,' though in fact there was little save bad debts to which to be heir, and these were, in accordance with the terms of the will, taken over by the young Alexander Duff, his first cousin, Alexander Duff of Braco, being the nominal surety, though it is expressly stated that 'Braco did not provide ane shilling of money, but only gave his name.' The funds which thus served to reinstate an old branch of the Duff family, and at the same time enable the family of Clunybeg's third son to acquire a landed estate, were the product of the successful general merchant's business in Inverness.² Until such time as the three little girls were of marriageable age, or what was then so considered, they appear to have resided with their grandfather Mr. John Abercromby, who had become, by their father's bankruptcy, the virtual owner of Drummuir, and a very few weeks after Adam's death trouble began with 'poor Dorothy Lawson' (so described in one of her numerous appeals). The story, as abridged from the four-yards long petition and other papers and letters of the period, appears to be briefly this: Dorothy must have contrived to make herself thoroughly unpopular with her husband's family, and, as her tocher was never paid by her brother in Newcastle, she was considered in the light of a bad bargain, and as such to be got rid of as soon as possible after the death of Adam. An opportunity was therefore seized upon in the month of May, when, according to her own account, 'upon a Lord's Day, a month after her husband's decease, she, having gone out of the house of Drummuir in her "night dress" to visit a sick gentlewoman, before she returned to dress herself to go to church, Alexander Duff of Braco and his father, Bailie Alexander Duff of Keithmore, with John Abercrombie, having come to the house when she was forth, as said is, did command Thomas Duff the grieve and others to close the gates upon her, and in ane hostel manner debarred her to enter therein, at all so much as to get out her cloaths, her papers, or other furnishings, and only a fortnight thereafter gave her out some of her wearing cloathes and no more, with her trunks broken up, all searched, all her papers taken out which contained her jointure.' The two following letters confirm her account:

¹ In the marriage contract of Alexander and Katherine, William Duff of Inverness binds himself to 'free, relieve, and disburden the estate of all debts and dangers, encumbrances, inconveniences, actions and others affecting the samen.' It is also therein provided that should Katherine die without issue within a year and a day of the celebration of the wedding, the estate of Drummuir should revert to the hands of Mr. John Abercromby for the use of the two younger girls, if William Duff of Inverness were first repaid all the money he had spent.

² See next chapter.

Alexander of Keithmore to John Abercromby of Glassaugh

‘KEITHMORE, May 22, 1682.

‘In my home coming upon Sunday morning, having occasion to meet ane evil whispering from here, revealed to me ane design betwixt Drummuir’s reliet and Knocken and [*illegible*]. And had seen ane paper pass betwixt them, quher the reliet was advysing with him, whereby the reliet disposes her right and interest of her jointure to Knocken, and he to factor for her and that he should presently enter in the house and possession and take the assistance of his own friends and keep therein possession, whereupone I, hearing that the reliet was without, advysed Thomas Duff to goe presently and possess himself and tak the assistance of my brother Bownmakellach and Alex. and Robert Grants and keepe themselves in and the ladie withoute, until you send advyse and order, and withall I desyred my brother to mak offers to the reliet that she should have her entertainment at this place, or to cause ane moving to the Milne of Towie until Thursday eam aucht days, or to loan her a horse and man to come to Glassa’, an if she pleased to send in anie discret woman for her cloaths that she might have these out, or quhat she call’d for off them. If this seems good to you, to hold her out, an’ that they kepe themselves in possession, send them your particular order thereanent as tutor, and write on her to Edinglassie as the sheriff to give their concurrence, but if it pleases you, they shall not want assistance and I gave order for their maintenance and I wrote a line to my son to brake oppen this lyne and to wryte his opinion to yow. I entreate you make haist and despatch back the answer and neglee not nor sleight note this business, as it may turn [*paper torn*] and troublesome in removing them. Leaving all to your own consideration, entreating for the return on this night, for I must goe traveling, being that the Lord fforbes an me air meeting at the noone of tomorrow, and if you think after consideration your owne presence necessarie and conveniente you shal be waited upone be him quho is, sir, your affectionate and humble servitor,

ALEX. DUFF.’

*Alexander of Braco to John Abercromby of Glassaugh,
sent with the foregoing*

‘May 22, 1682.

‘MUCH HONOURED,—You may peruse the above written line and send your thoughts thereanent, for the lady being neither [*illegible*] nor having anie interest ne legal title, I see little hazard in the matter for the suit in law, albeit the reliet had ane infetment in [*illegible*] lands, then the Manor Place, ye may upon 6 dayes warning remove the reliet from her possession of the manor place and in this land quhere she has neither infetment ne title and being also without dower I suppose in the little matter of holding her out if you think hazard, send your return carriage express order for that effect and send the bearer this way, that I may know your answer thereanent and have your serious thoughts on the

matter. Ye may understand all the hazard it can be, is an action at her instance of the Council, quhere she has no legal title to herself, neither can she libel violence ne oppression and it will be favorable, considering her demolishing the house and furniture and abstracting the same and locking these within her trunk, and other prejudices committed by her. I think there may be little hazard, especially for the apparandors, she being a person irresponsible, and not able to make up the damages, also if you fear any hazard as might cause her proctor keep possession, he is not much to lose, and what can she prove if she was fixed out of the house whereunto she had no right ne title ?

‘Advyse the matter and your servant, and let me know your return by the bearer.

‘My respects to your lady and the children is all, sir, from your cousin and servant,

ALEX. DUFF.’¹

Dorothy’s account of her ejection appears therefore to be, in the main, true, excepting as to the presence of John Abereromby, who seems to have kept out of the business at this stage, though, as virtual owner of the estate of Drummuir at the period, owing to the money he had advanced upon it, he was really the person most concerned in the question as to whether Adam Duff’s widow had any claim upon Adam Duff’s representatives. In a paper docketed ‘Answers for Mr. John Abererombie to the complaint of Dorothee Lawson’ the case is thus stated: ‘That the complainer was summarily thrust out when she went abroad and not suffered to return, and her goods seized to the value of 4000 merks, that she was barbarously used and no wearing cloathes nor money allowed her to carry her home to her friends: *It is answered* that the complainer is malicious, and she was used with civility and kindness and keepit until the term of Whitsunday upon the estate of Drummuir where her husband had no right, but only John Abererombie, who was both creditor and had the undoubted right to the estate and was grandfather to the children, and therefore could not but take ane anmeddling and ane care of the estate. Further, albeit this woman during the time she was in the house, had put away ane considerable part of the plenishing moveables within and without the house, yet she had the confidence and the complaint to libel that she was robbed, which was not so. She was given horses and all necessary means of departure. Her husband had no right to the estate of Drummuir, but did only possess the same by attolerance from Mr. John Abererombie, his father-in-law, and the Lords of the Council have no right to grant her alimnt (for which she petitioned) out of the estate of Mr. John Abererombie. If this were done it would be a bad preparation (*i.e.* precedent), and would

¹ Drummuir papers.

louse the hinges of all law, and prejudice many lawful creditors who have advanced money upon such securities. Further, she libels (a word used for all kinds of false statements) the estate to be of £8000 value, whereas it is notourly known not to be better than £1000 Scots.' The 'Answers' of Mr. John Abercromby continue in a tone of virtuous self-restraint. 'We will not trouble your lordships with an account of the complainer's conduct, both before and after marriage, but she has caused to her husband considerable debts both at Edinburgh and in the country, and also broke his spirit by profuse and riotous spending, partly here and partly at Newcastle for pursuing her dower from her brother' (unsuccessfully, it would seem). The defenders will let her have the benefit of her own dower, which she can get for herself 'more conveniently' than they can, and they conclude by saying that 'there is not the least colour, use, law, nor reason for any aliment out of the estate of Drummuir, belonging now to John Abercrombie, who hath, moreover, kept and alimented the complainer until the term of Whitsunday.'

The petition of Dorothy, dated December 27, 1690, repeats over and over again the terms of the settlement made between her brother, John Lawson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and her future husband Adam Duff, of which both contrived to avoid the fulfilment. Adam Duff went so far as to draw up, on October 14, 1680, a bond of provision which obliged him and his heirs forever to have infest the persecutor (thus is Dorothy here described) and the bairns procreate betwixt them (but fortunately there were none) in the sum of £47, 5s. sterling yearly (849 merks). This bond was duly signed and witnessed by John Anderson of Ardbraek, John Abercromby of Glassaugh, James Anderson of Westerton, Mr. William Chalmer, minister of Gartly, and William Gordon, writer; was registered in Banff and shown to Dorothy, who gave it back to her husband, and now complains that it has been 'tint,'¹ or at least abstracted, by Alexander Duff of Inverness and Katherine his wife, eldest daughter of the unquill Adam Duff. It afterwards transpired (before the date of the petition in 1690) that the said bond of provision had never been registered in Edinburgh, which omission Dorothy attributed to malicious hindering on the part of her enemies; but it was stated, by the other side, to have been a deliberate act on the part of 'Adam Duff, the grantor, in whose hands said bond lay until he got the tocher, in case he were disappointed of the payment of it as, *de facto*, he truly was, and in that ease he ordered the said bond to be destroyed, and had not registered it until he should see if he got his money, which condition did never exist.' Moreover, the de-

¹ i.e. lost.

fenders state that the persecutor 'did grossly abuse the said Adam Duff, in causing him marry her when he was drunk.' The brother and husband of Dorothy seem to have tried each to overreach the other, and, between the two, she came off badly.

She describes herself in her petitions as 'ane poor stranger having few or none to do for her in ane miserable condition, through six years depending at law and nothing brought to effect, miserable and rejected by all her friends who formerly supplied her with all her necessaries, and for what she had borrowed would now cast her into prison, and she, for want, might die in misery.' When she first brought her case against the children and representatives of her late husband, she summoned a large number of witnesses to prove the existence of the bond and the intentions of Adam. These had, of course, to journey to Edinburgh to give their evidence, and some were stopped by evil weather and sickness and other delays, some of which she thinks were 'procured by the defendants.' She therefore petitioned the Lords for a new hearing, which caused the other side, in the person of Alexander Duff of Braco, to protest against her 'frivolous false suggestions.' 'It is well known how litigious she is, and that her indiscreet ways led her husband into great expenses, making needless journeys to England to see her kindred, etc., and that he gat never a sixpence with her. The defenders, therefore, pray your lordships will not heed her foolish clamours, nor keep them in one continual play.' Dorothy was, however, permitted to call her witnesses again, and the Lords found that the existence of the bond of provision was proven, but its registration 'not proven'; they therefore refused to grant any commission to her, but ordained the £200 'resting' to Adam Duff from her brother to be hers. The decret in her favour bears date November 27, 1690. It is presumed that after this she retired to her native country, and was still alive in 1695, when she assigned her rights to one Mr. Robert Fraser, who 'translated' them to Alexander Duff in the same year.

This first Englishwoman to enter the Duff family seems to have been somewhat unkindly treated, but that she was not above using the same methods as her brother and husband, the following letter to the former, of which she seems, curiously enough, to have left a rough copy at Drummuir, will testify :

'Copie of the letter sent by the lady of Drummuir to her brother in England.

'DEAR BROTHER,—This is to let you know that my husband dyed about the middle of this last Apryle, year '82, and his freinds would have me to quit my claim to Drummeur for a thousand merk or thereabout, and cause I will not, they are striving to starve me out of the house. But I thought it my doutie to

acquaint you and my freinds first, and to take your advice in it, as for your declaration you gave him, of a bond you hade in your hand of two hundred pound sterling, it is, I assure you destroyed from my husband and lost long agoe and all other papers that can doe them good, so you need not fear, but if you can by the law assist me by any means to recover my joyntour of them by any paper you have whereby you may force them, let me know timely by ane letter. The tennents were swore and my Infestment was taken and marked and allways compleated, saveing putting it wholly in the Register which parchement a freind hath keeping for me, to show it was deccerned by the Lords, and it may doe good. As you are bound in couseinece, if you could, to helpe a stranger in such ane ease, so I question not but much more you will help your sister, for the estate is able to bear twise as much. Send my brother Luke or some other freind to meet me at Edbr: with your injunctions and assurance, for I will let you know when I am there. In the mean tyme let me know by ane letter the best way you can, what hartning you can give me or what you advyse is, and what I shall doe with myself, and add Counsell and all freinds advyse to it. So, houping you will not fail to use all diligencc to let me know the best way you can, I rest.—Your most loving sister and servant,
DOROTHIA DUFF.'

At the back of the same piece of paper is a rough copy of a letter on the same subject addressed :

'To MY LORD [*whom, does not appear*],—This is to let your Lordship know that my husband being dead, his tutors do seek to starve me out of the house because I will not quit my Joyntor and take a thousand merks. Your Ldp being forth of the country I houp for no redress but from your Christian charity to assist a stranger, since no freinds near me, by writeing a letter to my Lord Haddo in my favour to do my business for me, or whatever way your Lordship can befriend me by commanding Glassa', for they have left nothing in the house to sustain me now, and would have me out of ye Hous. Because in so doing you will give me cause to pray alwyse all true happynesse to you and yours, and oblige for ever to remain.—Your Ldps most humble and obliged servant,

'DORO. DUFF.'

(Much blotted, possibly with tears.)

Besides Dorothy's own rough copy of the former letter, there is a fair (but not quite correct) copy in another hand, dated 1693, and endorsed, 'Missive Dor. Lawson to Mr. John Lawson acknowledging the destroying of Mr. Lawson's bond to Drummuir for £200 sterling.'

The subsequent history of Dorothy Lawson is unknown. Of her step-daughters, Katherine, who married Alexander Duff of Inverness, will be treated of later. The second daughter of Adam Duff and Anne Abercromby, Mary, married, first, in 1686, Alexander Cuthbert, merchant in Inverness, and had one son James. She married, secondly, Colin

Campbell of Delnics, and had six sons, Alexander Campbell of Delnics, Hugh, Archibald, Lachlan, Colin and Charles, and five daughters:

(1) Henrietta, married to Hugh Campbell, minister of Tilliemuir; (2) Catherine, married to James Cumming of Dalshangie; (3) Margaret, married to Andrew Ross, merchant in Tain; (4) Anna, married to Alexander Peterkin, merchant in Forres; (5) Mary, *o.s.p.*

Mary Duff was dead in 1736.

The survivors of these children were discerned heirs to 'corum Amita Helen Duff,' who died unmarried at Nairn in 1734, and was buried in the church at Calder. Nothing is known of her save an obligation drawn up on May 30, 1682, to lie in the hands of Mr. John Abereromby, her grandfather, and failing him in those of his son Alexander, whereby the future husband and father-in-law of her sister Katherine oblige themselves to find a sum of 2000 merks to educate and maintain her, until she be espoused to a lawful husband.¹ Apparently this consummation was never reached.

¹ Among the descendants of Mary Duff and her second husband, Colin Campbell, at the present day is Miss McGilchrist-Gilchrist, the genealogist.



PROVOST WILLIAM DUFF

CHAPTER XXIII

PROVOST WILLIAM DUFF

FROM this point the old family of Duffs of Torriesoul, which had been for three generations in possession of the estate of Drummuir, became merged in the family of William Duff, Provost of Inverness, and the new line of Duffs of Drummuir, which has flourished for five generations, may be said to begin.

As has already been shown, the statement that the wife of Alexander Duff, the Provost's son, was the heiress of Drummuir, was only true in a very limited sense. Even Baird, while mentioning that Katherine, who was personally known to him, and whom he describes as 'a most hospitable, kind housekeeper,' 'alwise maintained that her Family was of an older standing than Moldavid, which is a matter that only concerns themselves, and is not of the smallest consequence to them either,' adds 'the old estate of Drummuir is very inconsiderable in comparison of the Provost's fortune—perhaps not a tenth part of it, and his son who married the heiress made little or nothing by her; for there were more debts and claims on the estate than it was worth. But the Provost left an opulent fortune to him, and also good estates to his two younger sons, Cowbin and Muirtown.' In 1685 'William Duff, Treasurer of Inverness, son of Keithmore,' had a

sasine of the lands of Keithmore, Clunybeg,' etc. This was probably some arrangement with his brother Alexander.¹

It is also recorded in a paper of this period that 'William Duff, Provost of Inverness (1692-1695, 1699-1701, 1703-1706), was once burghess of Banff and apprentice to John Gordon of Balmade, merchant in Banff.'

Baird's account of Provost William must be given in full :

'Clunybeg's third son William, was a most Sagacious, mettled man, and became the most eminent merchant in the north of Scotland in his time. He lived at Inverness, was often Provost of that Burrow and had, for many years, and very justly, in a great measure the government of it ; for he studied the interest of the community with unwearied application and without regard to any person or party. And he was a kind patron and protector to all deserving young people. These excellent qualities made his death much regretted and his memory long revered at Inverness.

'His nephew Dipple was apprentice, and afterwards partner, to the Provost and Sir James Calder, who were in company, and they three carried on, for many years, almost all the foreign trade benorth Aberdeen. The Provost made a great fortune with a fair (*i.e.* good) character.

'He married thrice : first, in 1655, to Mrs. Christian Duff, eldest daughter of Alexander Duff of Kinloss, Town Clerk of Inverness. She died soon, leaving him only two surviving children, Alexander Duff of Drummair, and Andrew. Next, in 1666, to Jane Lockart, daughter of Mr. Lockart, a merchant at Inverness, who bore him another son, James Duff of Cromby ; a son Adam, born 1676, who died young ; and five daughters,² of whom four were married : Mary to William Baillie of Dunain ; Catharine to Hugh Monro of Teaninich, in the Shire of Ross (and the present Captain Monro is their son) ; Jean to William Gordon of Birkenburn, and had fourteen children ; Magdaline, who was thrice married : first to Cuthbert of Draikies, near Inverness, when she was not fully sixteen years old ; he died in less than half a year after their marriage. She married next Dr. Robinson, a physician at Inverness, son to one Provost Robinson of that place ; and lastly, to James Duff of Corsindae. The fifth daughter, Isabell, died unmarried.³ The Provost married last Mrs. Jean Fraser, of the family of Daltalich, sister to Mr. Robert Fraser, advocate, and widow of the Rev. Alexander Clark, minister of Inverness, but had no issue by her.⁴

¹ It was made after the death of the intervening brother John. See chapter xx., as this is one of the deeds in which William is described as second son of Clunybeg.

² There were in reality seven daughters, and Baird has placed them in wrong order. See page 361.

³ 'Janet Lockhart, spouse to William Duff, departed January 16, 1690' (*Inverness Register*).

⁴ There was one child, born 1692, but it died young (*Inverness Register*).

'Provost Duff was an agreeable, facetious companion, and had a great deal of humour'¹ (Baird).

He was a most successful man of business. He doubtless added to the position he was acquiring in Inverness by his marriage with Christian Duff, described by Baird as 'of Kinloss,' but if her father ever held property in Kinloss, it did not descend to his daughter, as did his land in the town of Inverness. There are, at Drummuir, three parchment charters and various other papers dealing with these lands:

Chartour by James Cuthbert, burgess of Inverness, and nephew of the Provost Alexander Cuthbert,² in favour of Alexander Duff, burgess there, of two particules of land in the Castle Street, November 20, 1627. Two chartours in favour of said Alexander Duff of a rood of burgage land beside the Water of Ness, April 18, 1613, and other deeds referring to other property in the town, dated 1648 and 1654. The lease of 1654 mentions Janet Duff, sister to Alexander, who married Adam Bennett, seaman, indweller of Inverness, February 19, 1631. There are letters of apprizement under the seal of Oliver Cromwell, dated 1656-1657, regarding her tocher. In the contract-matrimonial of Janet Duff and Adam Bennett, one James Grant, in consideration of certain sums paid by William Duff, merchant at Inverness, 'holds himself well content,' and assigns the contract to William Duff and his heirs forever. There is also a record of a subsequent case of the said James Grant against Alexander Duff, son of William; Adam Bennett, husband of Janet, being a complainant.³

The wife of Alexander Duff, Town Clerk, and mother of Christian Duff, wife of William, was Christian Greenlaws, and there exists a 'disposition' between Alexander Duff, burgess of Inverness, and James Cuthbert of Machinch, relative to some property, dated July 2, 1630, witnessed by one Alexander Barber, and attested by the 'mandates' of Margaret Mayne and Christina Greenlaws, 'who could not write.'

¹ The story of his opinion on the descent of his family has already been given in chapter ii.

² A curious lawsuit was brought against the magistrates of the town of Inverness, and in particular against Alexander Cuthbert, Provost, by John Forbes of Culloden, on behalf of the burgesses, the complaint being that the magistrates had unjustly imposed the stent (*i.e.* taxation) in order to defray debts unwarrantably contracted, and to which the inhabitants and burgesses had not consented, and that they (the magistrates) had misspent the Common Good of the burgh through their own misgovernment.

Examination of the list of the bailies shows that they were nearly all related to Provost Cuthbert. William Duff, afterwards Provost, was brother-in-law to Alexander Cuthbert (their wives, Elizabeth and Jean Fraser, being sisters), and was appointed President of the Stentors (tax-gatherers) in 1671.

³ There was a certain Dr. William Fraser of Kilmorah, M.D., 'whose grandmother by the father was a Duff, sister to Alexander, Town Clerk'; she was possibly the same Janet mentioned above.

The business in which William Duff engaged, in company with Sir James Calder, which was afterwards further developed by his nephew, Dipple, was a general carrying trade of all foreign commodities, and exchange with the products of the north. He owned several ships in which he exported 'salmonds' to foreign countries, chiefly to Bordeaux, and brought home French goods, comestibles, etc. In 1673, William Duff shipped loads of 'salmond' at Leith, and there exists among the Rose MS. one, almost illegible, account of moneys 'resting' to William Duff, elder, as his share, and to himself 'in compartny' on Mr. Robert Fraser's account for things bought for self and spouse. There is also, on the debit side, 'share of John Fraser's charges, shipping the salmon, and tenth of his charge of outrigging the same John Fraser to Holland, beside one pound allowed him for a 'trie' (*sic*).

And further down, a note to 'mind to clear with Dipple, of James Cuthbert's salt in John Cuthbert's cellar.' Naturally, in shipping fish to foreign countries in ante-steam days, salt was a considerable item, and is quoted as at £33 a barrel (presumably £ Scots).¹

William was, in 1655, Collector of Excise of Inverness, and in 1666 he was sub-collector of taxes for the bishopric of Ross. He was excepted from the Act of Indemnity, 1662.² In 1681 he was Commissioner for the burgh of Inverness. He also held lands at Fearn in Ross-shire,³ and Hugh Duff, minister of Fearn, was probably a connection of his wife's (see the chapter on Ministers).

William was also, at one time, Chamberlain of Ross, and there exists a petition by him, dated 1675, claiming that he had advanced money to the Laird of Cromarty to the amount of £4000 Scots, and asking to have it repaid.

In the year 1681 he appears to have projected a journey to London, to which date belongs the following curious will, which must be given in full. (It is not known whether he accomplished the journey or not.)⁴

¹ William Duff, 'an elder bailie of Inverness had the tack of the teinds of the lands of Drumcudden in 1681, and a disposition of the same lands, with the privilege of an alehouse, was granted to his son Alexander of Drummair in 1706.

² Probably from having held office under Cromwell.

³ In 1689 he complains of his wage, in collecting the fues of ffern (*sic*), and wishes to meet Glassa' at Elgin to explain it. He had probably, by this time, settled the income from this estate on his daughter-in-law, Katherine, for whom her grandfather 'Glassa' was tutor (*i.e.* guardian).

⁴ In the parish registers of Inverness there is a note on July 30, 1605, of the baptism of ane begotten dochter of George Duff, baptised Maggie (he being to pass to England upon the next day). We cannot trace this George Duff, but there were many of the name in Inverness in the seventeenth century, possibly another branch of the Muirclavitt family.

One David Duff, a 'merchant burges' there, would seem to have been a man of some

'25 April 1681.

'Be it knowen to all men be this prestts. me, William Duff, Bailie of Inverness, being of resolution in after the date hereof (God willing) to take journey for London, and knowing that there is nothing more certain than death, butt the time place and manner hereoff always uncertain, and wile itt is the doutty of all persons in their own tyme to prevvent any occasions of difference may arryse after their deceass, And thereupon I being willing to dispose my worldly affaires, And to be discharged of the caire and burden thercoff, See that att the pleasure of Almighty God I may be ready to abyde his goodwill and pleasure, when itt shall please him to call me out of this transitarie lyffe. Therefore, I make my Legacy and Letter now as fflowes, And ffor as much as be the matrimoniall contract betwixt me and Janet Lockhart, my present spouse, I am bound and oblidged to provide the aires whatsoever procreat or to be procreat betwixt us, and to the wholl conquest (and my said spouse in lyferent in the halfe thereof) which was or is to be acquired during our lyfetyne together. And also to provide my spous in the Interest or arent of six thousand merks, Scots money, and in lyke manner fforasmuch as during these flytine yeirs bygone I have bein married with my said spous, I have bein anc merchant-trallicker and constantly having my stock and substance (whether formerly or since conquered) in moveables, and have been forced and necessitat for my better commodation and security to transact from tyme to tyme all sums of money conquered and aequyred in my first wyffe's tyme as well as in this and to buy some hostadges therewith, And have lende outt and wairred considerable summes off muncy upon and ffor fforchand bargains ffor salmond fishing, victuall and otherwayes, so that I cannot exactly resolve upon, or distinguish what stuff is conquest in my present spous tyme, ffor clearing my children of the first and second mariadge. And for preventing any debaitt which may arise betwixt them after my decease thereanent, And for clearing and orddring off my affairs and those in Ross-shire thereto, And for blessing of concord, love and amittie betwixt them, amongst themselves, and also betwixt them and my said present spous, and for the sincere love and affection I have and bear towards her, I doe by this order and appoynt my affaires as fflows. And in the first place I nominat and appoynt Alexr. Duff my eldest lawfl: sone of the first mariadge, my aire, and constitute him to succeed to my wholl heritadge, alsweil conquered in his mother's tyme as in my present spous her tyme, as also I nominat and constitute him my only execltr: and sole intromitter, with my wholl goodes, gear, debts, sumes of money resting to me any manner of way for whatsoever cause or occasion, declairing the generality underwritten to be also sufficient as iff every parte thereof were herein insert, wt. power to him to give up the same, and to dispose thereupon providing always he make good and thankful payment of the sumes of money underwritten wherewith I burden him, and my said wholl

importance, as his child, Kenneth, born 1677, had for sponsors Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, Kenneth, Lord McKenzie, his son, and William Duff, bailie, witness.

In 1655 'James McEan Duff had a female child baptised Christmas.'

estate both reall and personall in maner following, viz. the summe of six thousand merks Scots money to my sone Andrew, his brother German of the first mariadge, to be payed at the martinmass next after my death, as also the summe of thretty thousand merks money foresaid to the children of the second mariadge, whereoff twenty thousand merks money underwritten, to James my eldest sone and aire of the second mariadge to be payed to him at his yeires off twenty. And ordaines him to be maintained and educatt att schoolles and colledges upon my said eldest sone Alexr. his charges. And the sume off ffoure thousand merks to my oldest daughter Mary. And the sume of thrie thousand merks to my second daughter Magdalen and the sume of thrie thousand merks to my youngest daughter Margaret, All to be payed att ilkane of their yeirs of perfict adge, proportionalie in maner forsaid and ilkane to be maintained and edneat in good conditione according to their quallitie, be my said sone Alexr. And incaiss itt please God to remove my said sone James outt of this lyffe, without children of his own bodie, I bequeath and Leave the said sume off twenty thousand marks (nowe left and provydid to him) devydedly in maner following to witt thereoff the sume off six thousand marks to his said sister Mary, the sume of ffoure thousand marks to his sister Magdalen, and the sume of other ffoure thousand marks to his sister Margaret and the summe of thrie thousand marks to ilkane of his brothers Alexr. and Andrew. And incaiss itt please God to remove any of my said daughters before mariadge, I provide the portions apoynted to the daughter or daughters decessed, to be equalle devyded amongst my wholl children off both mariadges survyvand. And I deceleire thatt the forsaid summe of twenty thousand pounds is more than I cane possibly call to be conquest in my present wyffe's tyme. And that I have bequested and left the same in maner forsaid, outt of my love and affecione to her and ffor her good meritt, and ffor her better security and further provisiune of lyferent and in corborane and Implement of her Contract and in full satisfacene: of all she may aeclaim or pretend to by virtue thereof, I ordaine the said Alexr. Duff my oldest lawfull sone to pay to her the summe off six hundred marks money ffor said yeirly, during her lyfetyne be equall portions att two tearmes in the yeir, And that she enjoy and possess during her said lyfetyne ffreely my first dwelling-house, where I now Leive, with all itt's pertinents (the stables and wash-house excepted). And moreover, I leive and bequeath to my said Loveing spous the summe of ane thousand marks money, had out of the first and readiest off my moveables, to be disposed off at her pleasure. And thatt in full satisfacene. of all she may demand by her sd: contract of mariadge, tearce, cause, conquest, moveable or extrie or any oyr: maner off way, whatsoever. And incaise my said spous happen to be wt. chyld att this present tyme and thatt itt be ane sone and he survive his brother James (he dying wtout aires of his own body) he is to succeed to the twenty thousand marks left to him. And incaiss his brother James live, I leave him the summe of thrie thousand marks money Scots to be payed by my sd: oldest son Alexr. and two thousand marks money out off my said sone James, aire of the second mariadge, his sd. twenty thousand marks portione provydict to him. And iff itt be ane daughter, I leave her the summe

of thrie thousand marks money forsaide, whereoff two to be payed by my oldest sone and ane thousand marks outt of the said James his provisione above written wt. ane propornall: pairt of what shall happen to accrue through the death of any off my abovenamed children. And I ordaine my said sone Alexr. to pay all my debts. And further I, be these prsts: binds and oblidges my aires off the first and second mariadges and my spous successors and Intromitters whatsoever, nott only to accept of the premises butt also to performe and fulfill the same, in the haill heades, articles, clauses, conditiones: above written, in maner and att the tyme above announced, with power to each concerned to sue for the performance of ilk ane off their pairts and interest thereof. And I ordaine these prestts: to stand firme and stable, unaltered. And for the more securitie, I am content and consent these prestts: be insert and registrat in the bookes off council and session or any oyr: bookes competent wtn: this Kingdom yrin to remaine 'ad futuram Rei memoriam,' And iff need be is, thatt all necessarie execution pass heirupon in fforme and effect, And to that effect constitute my prors. In witness whereoff I have subsd: this prests: at Inverness the twenty-fifth day off Aprill 16 hundred ffonrscore and ane yeires (written by the said Alexr. Duff my sone) before these witnesses, Angus Polson burgess and glover in Inverness, and James ffraser, shoemaker in the said burgh. Ane double hereoff delyvered to my said spous subsd: by this my sone Alexr. that all persones interested may know my will anent the premisses. WM. DUFF.

'A. Polson, witness.

'James Fraser, witness.'

The son Andrew, alluded to in the will and in one family letter, must have predeceased his father; his name occurs in Fraser Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Records* as an inhabitant of Inverness. Also in the following letter from James Innes to William Duff of Inverness:

'INVERNESS, 27 Sept: 1639.

'HONORED SIR,—Seeing your Son Andrew is heir uplifting your bear (barley), if you pless to send him ane order to receive fourtie bolls beare from me to be taken in heir at Inverbrakie I shall see it delivered, for I rather you have it then any oyr, I find the bear is good and reddie for the upliftinge and whatever price ye gives others, I can desire no more, so earnestly intreating to have ane order from you with the bearer heirof.—Your freind and well wisher to serve you,

'JAMES INNES.'¹

The complete family of Provost William Duff was as follows:

By his first wife, Christian Duff, married in 1655, and died *circa* 1660.

1. ALEXANDER, born 1657.

2. ANDREW, born 1658.

¹ Andrew Duff, son of Provost William, writes to Dipple, April 1681, and to his father, 1682. These letters are preserved, but are not interesting.

By his second wife, Janet Lockhart, married in 1666, died 1690.

3. JAMES, born *circa* 1674.

4. MARY, born 1675, married William Baillie of Dunain, and had (1) Alexander Baillie of Dunain, married Anne, third daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Clunes; (2) Jean, born 1693; (3) Magdalen, married Sir Archibald Campbell, as his third wife; (4) Alexander, born 1695; (5) Mary, married her cousin, John Baillie of Torbrech, and had a son William, who was killed at Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758, and a daughter Mary, who married William Duff of Muirtown, her mother's first cousin.

5. ADAM, born 1676, *o.s.p.*

6. MAGDALEN, born 1677, married, as already stated, three times without issue: firstly, to Cuthbert of Draikies; secondly, to John Robinson, merchant in Inverness; thirdly, to James Duff of Corsindae. She died in 1756, aged seventy-nine. 'On July 6, 1756, at an advanced age, Magdalen Duff, spouse to James Duff of Corsindae, and daughter to William Duff, Esq., very long, with great dignity and approbation, Provost of Inverness' (*Aberdeen Journal*).

7. BEATRIX, born 1678.

8. MARGARET, born 1681, mentioned in her father's will. These two died young.

9. JEAN, 1682, married, June 6, 1700, William Gordon of Birkenburn (who frequently writes to Alexander of Drummuir as 'affee, brother and servant'), and had five sons and eight daughters, all of whom died young, except three daughters: (1) Magdalen, born 1702, who married the Rev. John Stuart, minister of Llanbryde, and afterwards held Birkenburn; (2) Helen, born 1708, married the Rev. W. Miln, Inverkeithny; and (3) Isabel. The first Gordon of Birkenburn was a son of James Gordon of Lesmoir, and acquired Birkenburn in fee from the Bishop of Moray, 1556.¹ The family lasted for six generations, and failed in the three co-heiresses mentioned. Beatrix Gordon, wife of Adam of Clunybeg, was great-aunt of the last William Gordon.

10. WILLIAM, born 1684, *o.s.p.*

11. KATHERINE, born 1688, married Hugh Monro of Teaninich, and had five children: Hugh, *o.s.p.*, James, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Janet.

12. ISABEL, the youngest daughter, died unmarried.

By his third wife, Jean Fraser, whom he married in 1691, the Provost had a thirteenth child, but it died young.²

As has been already seen, in the last chapter, the Provost's ambitions

¹ Note from family tree of the Gordons of Birkenburn by James George and the Rev. Stephen Ree.

² Inverness Registers.

for his son, in marrying him to Katherine, orphan daughter of Adam Duff, bankrupt Laird of Drummuir, involved both father and son in much expense and endless litigation with Katherine's stepmother and with some of Adam's creditors. They seem to have kept on very friendly terms with Katherine's grandfather, John Abercromby of Glassaugh, and in one letter Alexander Duff signs himself Glassaugh's 'affectionate grandchild.' The three following letters in Provost William's own hand are still preserved at Drummuir :

'OLDARND (AULDEARN?), 12 January 1683.

'For the much honored Mr. John Abercrombie of Glassaugh. These.

'MUCH HONORED,—Being on my journey south, Godwilling, to settle anent Drummuir's affaires ffreindly iff possible both wt. his relict and Coxtoune, And itt being altogether impossible ffor me (considering my own weight, the deipness off the way, and the weakness off my horse) to goe your way, I have sent my sone express to receave your Instructions and comandes And whatever advyse ye think fitt to give I shall Godwilling endeavour to observe most obsequiously. And iff yr be any peapers or dockuments by you (as I doubt nott butt yr are) thatt may tend to the furthering off the bussiness aither in ane ffreindly conclusion or ane legall debeat, I pray delyver them all to the bearer. And with all, I intreat ye may wrytt seriously to your nephewe my Lord Kennay to give me his ffreindly advyse and concurrence in his statione in the wholl affaire, for I will doe nothing withoutt him in the whole affaire, lett it goe as itt may. Also wrytt to him yt he may delyver to me all the peapers he has off Drummuirs, and iff ye thinke fitt, I pray ye wrytt ane recomendatory letter to your good ffreind my Lord Boyne to be freindly in the matter, in so far as may consist with justice. This, wt whatt uther instructions ye think necessary, I will expect wt the bearer, att my nephew Braecoe's house on Sunday's night, where I have appointed him to meitt me. And iff ye judge me capable to serve yourselfe and your interest in any thing during my abode att Edinburgh I pray use the ffreidome to putt your comandes fricly upon me, ffor I sweare there will be none more willing or ready to serve you And this with my humble service and deuitfull respect to yourselfe, lady and your relations, is all att the tyme ffrom (Much honoured).—Your very affectionate cousine and humble servt,

'WM. DUFF.'

A second letter, from the same to the same, written from Edinburgh a fortnight later, says :

'27 Jan. 1683.

'I delivered your letter to my Lord Kennay whom I found verie freindly. I can find no wastiges of some of old Adam Duff's peapers. I admire (wonder) what is become of the original wrytes, for my Lord Kennay declares he never saw them. . . . Coxtoune keepes wryting me, he expects myghtie maters, he had gotten a decreatt . . . against the children before I came heir, but it is

now sloped till we be heard. I suld gladly know that you was to come this road and I have wryten my nephewe Braeco to come also, and iff ye ware both hear, I doubt nott butt we might be att the bottome off the bussiness one way or other. . . . Dame Dorathie¹ has plaiced letters before the Counsell. . . . Ye must hold a certificate for yourselfe and also discharge ye children's nonage and we shall (with my Lord Kenmay's assistance) doe all yt can be done to bring you off, butt I had rathyre ye suld come uppe yr selfe for all ye monie itt may cost you, ffor iff you and my nephew were here, I doe nott questione butt we might come toe a period one way or other. I ade no moe butt for confidence to see you here I bid you heartily ffarewell and remain yr most humble servant,

'WM. DUFF.'

Alexander of Braeco adds a postscript to this, also urging Abereromby's presenec, and failing this, asking for full written directions.

A third letter, undated, but apparently written a few days later, is addressed to 'Mr. John Abererombie at Banff (be a freind, whom God conduct) these':

'I did writt to you bye last post and sent you copie of the letters deposed be Dorathie Lawson before the Counsell . . . this day we are to debaett before the Lord Pitmedden. If Wm. Dunbar off Durn, who is bearer hereoff, stay till it be over, I sall give you ane aecompt of whatt passes, and iff nott I sall doe it be the next occasione. . . . Sir George is afraid that the Counsell will allow Dorathie ane alimint, being a stranger and thatt nothing can stope it. I am informed ye letters before ye counsell are exeute to ye first off March, and iff yr health would allowe you to take a stepe heir att yt tyme, I questione nott butt we myght settle with hir, and Coxtoun also, before yr returne. This is all I cane say att prestt: butt is my verie warmest desyre ye come heir, iff be any menes ye cann, and ffor yr expenses itt is good reason that Drummuir's² interest pay itt, which I shall see done and iff ye be nott here. . . . I am exceedingly afraid bussiness will not goe right, except ye wold be heir about the 24 Inst at ffarthest which is also my lord Kenmay's desyre and this is all I can say but expecting you without all faill, I remaine.—Yr most humble servant,

'WM. DUFF.

'This day the bussiness was debaitt before ye lord Pitmedden. . . . Drummuir's daughters are served heiresses to yre brother, which is a notorious Lie.'

William Duff was concerned in supplying provisions, etc., to the troops of King William III. in Scotland, as the following extracts from the *Warrant Books of Scotland*, preserved at the Record Office, show: '1691. The King's letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, allowing £2100 sterling

¹ Dorothy Lawson, second wife of the late Adam Duff of Drummuir. See previous chapter.

² His son Alexander.

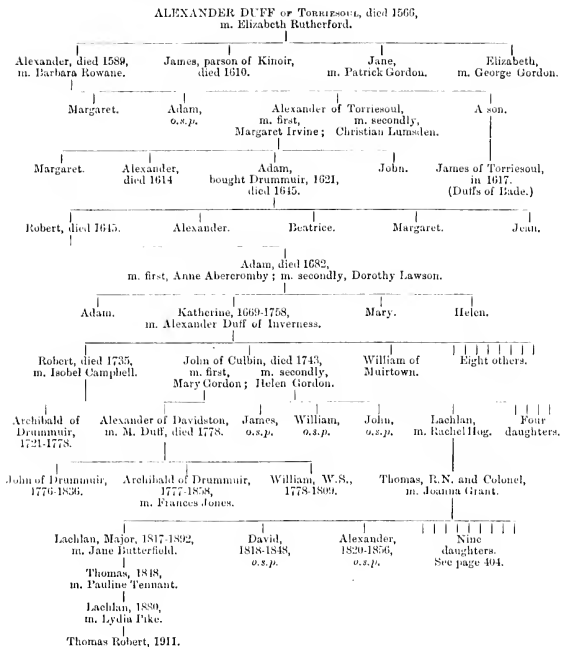
to George Hamilton of Barntown, out of the Superplus of the Supply and Excise over the £48,000 sterling he is obliged to advance to the forces, and £130 sterling to William Duff, Bailly in Inverness, to make Severall Provision for our forces in Edinburgh, out of the first and readiest of his Intromissions with our Revenues, or to pay him the foresaid sum, in case there be nothing resting to us in his hands, William Duff producing receipt from the Commanding Officer in Inverness for the Several provisions' (*Warrant Book*, xv. p. 35).

The Provost died at the age of eighty-three, in 1715, just before the occasion arose for public men to declare themselves for or against the Stuarts.

There is a portrait of him at Drummuir, a sketch of which is here reproduced; also his drinking-eup, a large cocoa-nut mounted and lined with silver, mentioned in the will of his son Alexander.

CHAPTER XXIV

ALEXANDER DUFF OF DRUMMUIR



ALEXANDER DUFF, eldest son of Provost William Duff by his first marriage, is described by Baird as 'a conscientious, good-natured, honest man; he sat in the Scotch Parliament as member for Inverness, 1702-1707, and was alwise firm to the Country party; he was likewise a member of the first British Parliament for the Inverness district, 1708-1710. He preserved the estate which his father left him,¹ but was not a money-making man, and did not greatly increase it. He bought Westerton before his father's death.² He was zealously attached to the Episcopal order in the Church, and left by his will an annuity of £15 sterling for ever, to a minister at Inverness, ordained by the successors of the old Scotch bishops deprived at the Revolution, and in case bishops were restored in Scotland, to go to the town ministers.'

Not many details are available for his biography. He appears to have become aware of the condition of the estate of Drummuir at the demise of Adam in 1682, and of the desire, expressed in Adam's will, that 'one carrying the name and arms of Duff should espouse one of his daughters.' Business arrangements came first, for the young Alexander (with the assistance of his cousin Alexander Duff of Braco) seems to have acquired the whole estate of Drummuir, then virtually in pledge to Mr. John Abercromby, and two years after her father's death to have married Katherine, before she was fifteen, he himself being twenty-seven. Before his marriage he had conducted a good deal of business for his father; witness the following letter, addressed to 'William Duff, elder, merchant of Inverness, for the present at Edinburgh, to be found at W. Stone's shop at the Plainstones, and in his absence for Mr. John Lauder, factor.' The letter is dated from Crombie. After a good many business details, and alluding to some papers of importance from Drummuir which have been 'much abused with rain,' he adds:

'I met with this bearer at Keithmore on his journey south, who says he knows you. Your brother expects you this way. I am now going home and will endeavour to clear with Cubine by the way, which is all at this time. If you have sold Braco's and Crombie's meal, George Geddes desires you to sell meal for him.—Your loving and obedient son, ALEXANDER DUFF.'

Undated, probably 1694.³

¹ Or rather bought for him.

² Also on December 18, 1700, he got sasine on Davidston, and it has remained in the possession of the Duffs of Drummuir ever since. The house was built by John Gordon, son of Gordon of Thornybank, in 1678, and bears the following inscription:

I G
(John Gordon)

16
I A 78
(Isabel Abercromby)

³ As there is another letter to Provost William in that year, with the same curious address



ALEXANDER DUFF OF DRUMMUIR.

The papers 'much abused with rain' are referred to again in other documents of the period; possibly they had been exposed to the weather during the exciting times that followed Adam's death, and the ousting of Dorothy Lawson. It is not clear exactly what part Alexander Duff of Braeco played in the redemption of the estates of Drummuir, as it is expressly stated that he 'did not supply one shilling towards it,' but there exists a 'disposition by John Abererombie of the lands of Drummuir to Duff of Braeco,' dated 1682. Further, a 'decreet of adjudication to Alexander Duff of Braeco against the representatives of deceased Adam Duff of Drummuir of the whole estate of Drummuir and other lands for payment of £22,061 Scots. Date 1685.' And another disposition, September 1688, of the whole estate of Drummuir by Alexander Duff of Braeco to Alexander Duff, 'Merchant in Inverness.'¹

That Alexander looked upon the estate as quite his own property is shown by his will, where he mentions near relations in the entail, and, among others, James Duff, merchant in Banff, *i.e.* James of Corsindae, grandson of his uncle John, and also by the following from a paper at Drummuir, dated 1686:

'Alexander of Drummuir, who by his own means acquired right to the said estate, and possesses the same, *singulari titulo*, having paid more debts resting, not only to the late Drummuir's creditors, but lykeways to old Adam Duff his grandfather's creditors, than twice the value of the said estate, so that his lady's sisters could expect no interest, ne right.'

It also appears that Alexander (or his father) even paid the tocher for Mary, younger sister of Katherine.

Alexander and Katherine had a large family:

1. ANNE, born 1684 (when her mother was fifteen), afterwards Lady Mackintosh. 'Her husband, Lachlan Mackintosh, twentieth of Mackintosh, was a man of great Courage and Honour and of primitive Integrity, but so lucky in his repartees and a poignant turn of wit that many of his bons mots are still handed down. He engaged in the Rebellion 1715, with a great body of men of his own clan, and entered England at their head, with other forces, in all about 2000, but they were defeated at Preston. Mackintosh was tried and condemned but pardoned by King George the 1st. He died in 1731, and his Lady in 1750, at Muirtown'

¹ Doubtless the last time he was known by this title, which he then exchanged for that of 'of Drummuir.' On February 22, 1703, Alexander Duff of Drummuir is appointed H.M. Collector of Customs at Inverness (*Scottish Warrant Books*, Record Office).

(Baird).¹ They are both buried in the churchyard of Petty, near Inverness, but only initials are on the stone.

2. Another daughter, born 1688.

3. JANET, born 1689, and died unmarried.

4. MARY, born 1691; married William Gordon, son of Sir James Gordon, seventh baronet of Lesmoir, and had one son William, who succeeded his grandfather as eighth baronet of Lesmoir. The contract of marriage is dated November 22, 1709, between William Gordon of Lesmoir and Mary Duff, daughter to Alexander Duff of Drummuir, whereby Sir James Gordon disposes to his eldest son William the barony of Newton Garie. After the death of William Gordon she married Arthur Gordon of Carnousie,² and had a son Alexander, besides other children. See Alexander of Drummuir's will.

5. WILLIAM, born 1693, *o.s.p.*

6. ALEXANDER, born 1696, died as an infant.

7. ROBERT, born 1698, younger of Drummuir (of whom presently).³

8. JAMES, born 1700, died young.

9. JOHN of Culbin, born 1701, 'ancestor of the present Drummuir.'

10. KATHERINE, born 1704, and died 1739 of 'an hydropsie under which she had laboured for many years before her death.'

¹ In the records of King's College, Aberdeen, is found the following: 'We, Lachlan Mackintosh of that ilk, chief and principal of Clan Chattan, and Mrs. Anne, my spouse, do give and dispose to the King's College, Aberdeen, for maintaining hopeful students therein the sum of 2000 merks of principal, the yearly annual rent of which is to be applied for subsisting a student in philosophy for four years. No one under twelve years to have it. Preference to be given to a Mackintosh.'

There is also a letter from William Duff of Muirtown, dated February 1, 1751, acquainting Session 'that the late Lady Mackintosh (Anne Duff) mortified 1000 merks for a pious use only, to any old or decayed necessitous person, either man or woman, failing any of the name of Duff to be presented, then to the name of Mackintosh of Clan Chattan. Anne Duff wrote this just before she died.'

² Arthur Gordon, son of George Gordon of Carnousie, was 'out' in the '45, and was Major in Lord Pittsigo's Regiment. His going out with James Gordon of Cobairdy was noted as 'a great surprise' to his family. He was entered at Marischal College in 1712, and must therefore have been born about 1698. He got into debt, and his estate was sequestrated and afterward sold to Lord Findlater in 1753, and then to George Hay. See page 137.

He married first (before 1726), Mary, third daughter of Alexander Duff of Drummuir (widow of William Gordon, junior, of Lesmoir, who was dead in 1715), and had a son Alexander. And secondly, Isobel Campbell, widow of Robert Duff, his first wife's brother. He died abroad, probably in 1753, being one of the Jacobites 'exempted from pardon.'

His children by his second marriage were:

1. GEORGE or JAMES. 2. ARTHUR. 3. KATHERINE, married William Duff of Corsindae, died 1753. 4. JEAN, married Alexander Donaldson of Kinnairdy. 5. ANNE, married Mary Tytler, merchant at Miln of Corsindae. (*Gordons in Arms*, J. M. Bulloch, Spalding Club.)

³ Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1711-1715. 'Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae.'

11. WILLIAM of Muirtown, born 1707.

12. MAGDALEN, born 1710, *o.s.p.*

13. LACHLAN, died 1712.

14. HENDRET (HENRIETTA), died 1712. All we know of these two is the date of their deaths in the Inverness Register, where they are mentioned as 'Departed' in this year.

The eldest son William, who died young, and the third son Robert were at college in Aberdeen together.

William Scott to Alexander Duff of Drummuir

'HONBL. STR.—The Boys agree very well w^t this place, but now begin to find the disadvantage of so late coming in since their class have made some advance in their Logicks and all of them undergone their publick examinations and ordinary trialls of their Greek so y^t my pupills must be publickly examined all alone (unless y^t some others come in to their class as yet) however, the only remedy for their disadvantage y^t way is now assiduously closely and sedulously to apply to their work, which (God willing) I shall carefully see to.

'As Im hopefull in a few days you will not know William by the change of his formerly more rude and less agreeable carriage in to y^t of a mannerly civill and complaisant behaviour, so more particularly by the change of his old ragged and threed bare cloaths into a sumptuous and splendide apparel, for this day was taken off for his use about 20 yards Holand for shirts and Musilen for Cravats, conform a very fine Searlet for a gown, Cloath for a backsuit near 20 shillings a yard but what sets forth all, is excellent Gold mounting and furniture for y^m, both button and buttonhole. Mr. Duff¹ has done this, notwithstanding of all I could say to oppose it, or at least to delay it till further advice.

'Robert² has got a Searlet gown, but if you 'll have him neighbourlike you must order just as much for him as William has got, for the Lairds here do not look as Lairds but as Little Princes.

'I mind I wrote you in my last how we were not then settled, and when at Elgine, y^t I told you, as John Robertsons did, y^t Mr. Duff would quarter his cousine Dipple's son; you likewise wrot Mr. Duff and Mr. Smith w^t relation to their settlement, but I could have wished you had wrote neither of y^m on y^t subject for we quarter in Mr. Duff's house, not in ill quarter I assure you, for Mr. Duff is a most hearty, frank discreet complaisant Gentleman and his Lady³ a most mannerly, kind and understanding Gentlewoman, but we pay handsomely for it. The way of pactioning was thus, when Mr. Duff, Mr. Smith and I were communing about our settlement they asked me, what were my instructions as to the rate of quartering. I answered y^t all my instructions were generall,

¹ John Duff, messenger, in whose house they were then living. See chapter iii.

² Then fourteen.

³ Anna Innes. See chapter iii.

y^t you was not acquaint w^t the rates, only desired us to take a good quarters as reasonably and prudently as we could by this counsel and advice, but for all I could say on y^t head they told me I concealed my particular instructions or wondered I got none, at length I happened to say to Mr. Smith y^t I believed you would have been more particular, but y^t you heard Mr. Duff was to take Diples son into his own house and if so, the Boys could not seperate nor could you fix any rate. This Mr. Smith told Mr. Duff and made me tell it over before y^m both when Mr. Duff minded of the promise between Diple and him and said y^t Diples son as also Tannachies, was most welcome to him, tho he got nothing w^t them, yet I would have something named y^t I might write to you, y^t was a difficulty, he would name no thing but what you pleased y^t could not satisfie me but named I would have it, after much ado Mr. Duff desired y^t Mr. Smith and I should concert what to write to you I spoke to Mr. Smith he told me y^t himself and oysr private Gentlemen in the Town got forty pounds Scots or three pounds Ster: which falling in discourse I had acquainted you w^t, and y^t your answer was it was too much, y^t you was at the Colledge table yourself and payd but fiftie merks which you thought was abundance, then Mr. Smith advised me to keep by that and Mr. Duff said it was enough so by Mr. Smith advice I made this speech to Mr. Duff y^t Fiftie merks was not what his house required, but I would give no more: if Tannachy or Diple pleased to make any complement themselves let them do it, thus the agreeement was ended and Mr. Smith advised I should as was ordinary pay a quarter at our entry if I could, which I offered to Mr. Duff and desired me give it to his wife, which I did, but only gave an hundred merks least I should be searce, there being so many things here which I could not think of before to take away a deal of money, however the Gentlewoman is as a Mother to the Boys and desires me to seek money from her if I want, for which direction you must give her thanks by a letter.

‘Neither have I as yet given anything to either of the Regents which is wondered at, my reasons are these I have not enough of money, neither know I what to give them till I get your advice. I mind very well you desired me to give Guineas the peice to Mr. Moor and two Guineas apeice to Mr. Smith, but as Lairds sons here are sumptuous in their cloaths, so are they libirall in their purses, for there is not a Gentlemans son worth the noticing but gives the Regent 3 or 4 Guineas. The Sheriff gives 3 Guineas to Mr. Moor and flive to Mr. Smith but has not given it as yet, his Governour being at a stance, whether he shall give it w^tout advice from Tutors. Neither will John Duff advise to give less than 2 Guineas apeice to Moor and 3 to Mr. Smith, and I, if I give them before I hear from you, cannot offer Mr. Moor less than a Guinea and an half for each of them, and 3 Guineas or 2 Guineas and an half to Mr. Smith. Therefore you ’ll please let us hear your mind here soon possible and send up money, for the expenses of coming here the 100 mks. Roberts Gown, w^t a number of oyr small sumes have near exhausted all the money I got, if you could send up 15 lbs. Ster. it were better to leave than want, however, your will shall be done, and whatever I give out you shall have the accompt of it. If Diples has not sent some books to his son we ’ll be necessitate to buy them here.

'Sir, If you will not give Rob: gold mounting as oyr Lairds have, you 'l please cause make a fashionable wig at Elgine for him ; a Campaigne of tolerable fair hair oyr wise if there can be one got in all Abd I shall buy one for him, tho I should pay it out of my own pocket, for he must be something honestlike, but a wig can be had much better and cheaper at Elgine than here.

'This long, confused and illegible epistle ought to be apologized for, but youll the easier pardon it that it is absolutely necessary from, Honbl. Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

WILL: SCOT.

⁴ MARISCHALL COLLEGE,
' ABERDEEN, December 23rd, 1712.

' Pray sir send an answer by the very next post.'

(D.)

There is an amusing letter four years later from Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, to the Laird of Grant, referring to Alexander Duff of Drummuir, and his matrimonial projects for his son Robert, who was a suitor for the hand of Margaret Grant, the Laird of Grant's youngest sister. (But Lord Lovat married her in 1717, during the lifetime of his first wife, the Dowager Lady Lovat, whom he had married by force.)

⁴ LONDON, Aug. 25, 1716.

' MY DEAREST BRIGADIER,— . . . All I can say is, that I wish from my heart I may perish the day I forget your friendship or feal in my duty towards you . . . and come of the mack [*marriage*] what will, it will never augment or diminish my jealous friendship for your person and interest ; and if I live, I hope to be as usefull to you and yours as the bourgeois lairds whom your relations have prefer'd to me, after their incouraging promises to assist my design several months ago. I cannot but laugh, dear Brigadier, to see the nature of those common fellows when they see themselves masters of a good estate. Drummuire's words are rather like Louis XIV. than like William Duff's son. He makes no apology for not aquanting you of his son's design, which he calls resolution, le Roy l'a resolu ; and then it is not by way of intreaty he asks your consent, but by way of command. He says he expects it, without loss of tyme. He could not writ otherwayes to one of his vassals on Speyside ; but I must own I never saw anything more pointedly answered than you have done that insolent paragraph.—Your constant faithfull slave,

LOVAT.¹

' Alexander Duff died in 1726, being as was supposed, about seventy years of age.' Three of his wills are preserved at Drummuir, and extracts from them are here given :

First Will, dated August 1, 1715, the year of his father's death. In

¹ Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant*.

this Alexander states that by the terms of his marriage contract (June 1, 1682), he had settled upon Katherine the half dauch¹ lands of Towiemore, but that as at the time of making this will his 'conditions and circumstances are some better than at that time' he thinks himself bound to give her ane better competence and leaves to her the lands of Daviston (*sic*). 'But if my said spouse shall think it more convenient to reside and stay in the town of Inverness than to go to live at Daviston, I hereby appoint her ane dwelling-house in any of my houses she thinks proper, and ane share of my plenishing such as may serve her conveniently.'

He bequeaths his whole interests in the shires of Banff and Aberdeen to his son Robert.

To John, his second son, £8000 Scots of principal and Mickle Geddes, granted by Calder.

To William, his third son, his houses and farms in Inverness-shire, lands of Essoch and Drummondwill in Ross-shire.

The witnesses to this will are William Cuthbert, glover, and Donald Munro, servitor to William Duff, late Provost.

The second Will is dated 1719.

He leaves £3000 to his son Robert, 'who is about to marry a good and discreet gentlewoman,' and also land and houses in Cullen.

'My wife, since partly by her care and management, one good part of the effects the Lord has bestowed on us, is owing, I leave to be my only intromitter while she remains a widow, and besides the lands of Daviston and houses in Castle Street, I leave to her £300 of the best and readiest of my goods to be given to all or any of our children as she finds most deserving.

'And to W. Duff of Crombie, my brother's son, encaise he live to be a man and come to perfection £10,000 Scots.

'To Isobel Duff my sister 5000 merks in ease of her not marrying.

'To Colin Campbell 1000 merks on account of Helen Duff in ease of her not marrying, 1000 to Alexander Campbell of Delnices, my godson.

'To my son William, my house and lands in the town of Inverness, likewise my lands of Drumerdine and Mickleballa in Ross-shire with £40,000 Scots when he comes to eighteen.

'To my eldest daughter Anne £100. To Mary, wife to Arthur Gordon £100, to my grandson, Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, if he live to be married, £100, to my sister Katherine £50 for the relief of her and her Munro children.

¹ Daugh signifies, in this connection, a certain amount of land able to produce forty-eight bolls of meal.

'To the Hospital at Inverness 500 merks.

'Since there is no portion named to John, who is joint intromitter with Katherine, and succeeds to the whole if she marries again, the lands of Cubine and wadset right of Earnhill.

'Since there may be troubles in the country and losses, I may diminish any of the said provisions in my lifetime.

'This will to be insert and registered in the books of sessions. Dated Inverness, April 16, 1719. Witnesses: Leonard Urquhart, Patrick Graham, Servitor to Sir W. Gordon, Lesmoir.'

The third and final Will runs as follows :

'I, Alexr. Duff of Drummure considering the frailty and uncertainty of this mortell life and the certainty of Death tho' the time, place and manner thereof be unknown, and that it is the duty of all persons in their own time, while sound in body and judgement to settle and order their worldly affairs so as to obviat and prevent any dispute difference and contraversie might arise thereanent after their deceas, and to be in readiness to abide the good-will and pleasure of God, when He shall happen to call them from this transitory life to a better and to Himself in Glory, Have Therefore thought fit to make, as I hereby make, my Last Will and Testament, in form and manner following : In the first place, I recomend my Soul to God, hoping to be saved throw the merits of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer and ordaining my body to be decently and christianly buried, when I depart this life. In the second place, I nominate and appoint, make, constitute and ordaine John Duff of Culbin my second lawfull son, my Sole Excecutor, universal legator and assigney to, and Intromitter with my hail goods, gear, debts, sums of money and other whatsoever pertaining and belonging or that shall happen to pertain, aceresce and belong to, and not be otherwise disposed of by me.'

(Legacies.) 'Imprimis, the sum of 10,000 pound Scots money of prinell: with any rents and expenses that may be due thereon addebted and resting, to William Duff now of Crombie and Jean Meldrum his mother, by the deceast Wm. Duff, late Provost of Inverness, my father.

'Item, the sum 5000 merks Scots to Isobell Duff my sister.

'Item, the sum of 9000 merks Scots to Katherine Duff my youngest daughter.

'Item, 300 pound sterling to my dear and loving spouse Katherine Duff.'

(He reposes great confidence in his wife, and desires John of Culbin to take her advice.)

'Item, to my wife the whole furniture and plenishings that belong to

me for her life, after which this to be divided among my children, excepting my large silver tankard which I bequeath and make over to Robert Duff younger of Drummure, my eldest lawful son and his heirs-male.'

He further 'ordains that his wife to continue unmarried all the days of her life.'

'Item, 2000 merks liferented to Helen Duff, sister to my said spouse, 1000 merks of which falls due after Helen's death to Mary Duff, relict of dec. Coline Campbell of Delnics, the other 1000 comes to me. This to go to Alexr. Campbell now of Delnics, my godson.

'Item, 2400 Scots to Anna Duff, Lady Mackintosh, my eldest daughter.

'Item, for love of Mary Duff, my daughter, and spouse to Arthur Gordon of Carnousie I bequeath to Alexr. Gordon their son, my godson, 2000 pounds Scots and failing him to their other children. This money is resting [owing] to me by Sir Wm. Gordon of Lesmore, my grandchild.

'Item, for love of Katherine Duff, my sister, I bequeath to her, upon behalf of James Monro, her 2nd son, 900 merks.

'Item, to Harry Duff, natural son to Robert Duff my son, 500 merks Scots money after my deceass in order to put him to some tread in ease he come to perfection (*i.e.* of age). (If not, this sum goes to the Exrs.)

'If John Duff of Culbin be not alive at my death, William Duff to be Executor, and after him the heirs of Robert, my eldest son.'

He further desires and recommends that all shall abide by what he directs, and adds a 'mortification for Episcopal clergie and poor of parish of Inverness, dated 1725.'

The will is dated at Inverness March 21, 1726, six months before his death, which took place on the August 22, 1726.

The funeral sermon preached on the occasion of his death is still preserved. From it we gather that the cause of his death was erysipelas. 'As a man he had a comelie personage and healthful constitution till of late that the frequent relapsing into that fever of the rose did break it.'

The preacher also adds: 'I cannot forget his protecting the orthodox clergie in their persecution with his pains, moyen, patrimony, and purse, when a furious zeal like a land flood was like to have overrun them in this corner of the land.'

There are two delightful letters from Katherine, widow of Alexander, to Thomas Brodie, W.S., in Edinburgh:

'INVERNESS, Dec. 10th, 1745.

'DEAR SIR,—I houp that this will find you weal in midst of al this trouble, as I wish from my hart. And being so much obliged for all the good offices you have done to my friends and your kindness to Sandie Duff [*see next letter*] from tym to tym, thanks you, only wishing it may be in his power or myn to be

servisable to you or yours. I had a letter from London last post shewing me of being disapoynted of Scourie,¹ first changing his quarters and then going off to Carolina or Georgia which has cost Drummuir² a good deal of expenses which will be hard on me, dear sir. . . . You will write to Drummuir and get his script and advice, anent the big house over the watter to be discharged when he wants. . . . John Grant cannot get anything from either tenant at the Term. I told him I would want of 10 or 12 pond sterling . . . so you may write a letter and give pressing orders.—Yr most humble servant,
KATH. DUFF.³

The second letter is dated the following year, when Katherine was seventy-seven, but is more legible.

⁴ INVERNESS, 1746.

'DEAR SIR,—By this houping and wishing with all my heartt you good health and withal a greatt many thanks for your kyndness, I may truly say to all my family and particularly to Drummuir,³ lkyways to Sandie Duff, poor boy,¹ for your care and advice from tym to tym, which poor foolish youth, is having the least thoughts of entring the Armie but to keep by his pension, little as it might be. Still it please God to settle his friends that has been feeding him with such notions as what he told me and those who has seen and had experience of the world does not think it right, for I told you enough of what has been, so you may assure him he shall never get soe much as a penny worth of it, nor will I pay what he asks on, nor his vain prodicall cloaths, nor will I so much as write to him till he be of another mynd. The Ladye Mackintosh writ to him such on this hand, which with myn has come to his hand this summer session. Let him win some small thing be his pen and in looking for his father's papers,⁵ and diligence with patience will come through the world, as it does with many of my acquaintance even in troubsome tymes, not I confess to vain braw youths which I hear of some, besydes the Captain. Officers is but slaves for life. I have only found one of Inglis' papers what is left, and ane note is by me, you'll see what it came to, butt for the Company's debt which lys in with Cubin's papers, which will satisfy that and I truly think Drummuir can have nothing ado. I wish now that they would nottice the improvement of his ffortune and mary a Scots woman and not be following Kinairdy's⁶ way. All I can say is, I pray God to direct and prosper him at the head of that interest which stood my dear husband much pain to putt together. Craving your pardon for this letter and incorrectness of the style, I am, etc., etc.,
KATH. DUFF.⁷

As will be seen from the above letters, Katherine (on the back of whose

¹ Patrick Mackay.

² See next chapter.

³ This must refer to young Archibald, probably then resident in Edinburgh or still abroad.

⁴ Alexander Duff, afterwards of Davidson, eldest son of Katherine's second son John, and at this time twenty-one.

⁵ His father, John Duff, went bankrupt some fourteen years before.

⁶ Dipple's brother-in-law, who went bankrupt.

portrait at Muirtown, is written, probably by Major H. R. Duff, ' Katherine Duff of Drummuir - ugly enough to be sure '), was a lady of determination. She was also throughout her life a vehement Jacobite. There is a tradition that ' at the commencement of the operations for the Royal Succession in 1715 the town of Inverness was first seized for the Jacobite interest by the exertions of Alexander Duff of Drummuir, who introduced his son-in-law, the Laird of Mackintosh, into the town at the head of his clan, and the magistrates being much under Drummuir's influence, he having been member of Parliament from 1702 to 1710, and Provost of Inverness in 1715, seemed strongly on the side of the Stewart dynasty. The exertions of Culloden and Kilravock, aided by Lord Lovat, however, were effectual in recovering this important post for the King, though not without some contest and bloodshed ' (Shaw's *History of Moray*).

' Alexander Duff of Drummuir was Provost in 1715,¹ and when the other magistrates desired him to take steps to defend the town he made light of their fears, and further declined to make inquiries who were the individuals employing the Bakers to make Ammunition Bread and the Carpenters to make chests, and for a good reason, as his own Lady was one of the principal persons employing these tradesmen, to the behoof of the Laird of Mackintosh, her son-in-law. Further, owing to the Town Guards being removed at 4 o'clock in the morning by his orders, his son-in-law, the Laird of Mackintosh and Mackintosh of Borlum got possession of the town ' (*Investigations at Inverness 1717 anent the proceedings of the People of that Town at the time of the Rebellion 1715*).

' The town of Inverness was held for the rebels by Sir John Mackenzie. Simon, Lord Lovat, summoned the Frasers to arms, and joining his men to those whom Duncan Forbes of Culloden was able to gather, he successfully attacked the town, compelled the Jacobites to fly, and by so doing undoubtedly did much to confirm the victory which had been somewhat doubtfully won, about the same time, on Sheriffmuir ' (*A Century of Scottish History*, by Sir Henry Craik).

Later the sympathies of Alexander Duff were with the Hanoverian Government, on which, as on the winning side, so many of the elder Duffs ranged themselves, leaving the romantic Royalist cause to their penniless younger sons.

In the marriage settlement of his eldest son Robert, 1717, with Isobel Campbell of Clunes, Alexander makes the following proviso :

' In case the said Robert Duff, or any of the persons above named, their

¹ He held this office from 1706, when his father resigned it, until 1709, and again from 1712 to 1715.

heirs and successors, in whose favours the Disposition above written is made and granted, should be guilty of rebellion against the King's person and government, or his Majesty's successors or contract debt above the sume of 20,000 pounds Scots . . . then the said lands devolves upon the next member of Taillie. It is lykeways specially provided and declared that even during the standing of the said marriage, if it shall heppen the said Robert Duff to fall in rebellion as said is, against the King's Majesty, and Government, or his Majesty's successors, or if he shall happen to go abroad or not reside with his present apparent spouse in one family or in case of any other mischance, occasion or emergency, etc., etc., that then and in either of these cases the said Robert Duff his liferent, right of the said lands, etc., during the continuance or being in any such state or condition shall be, and is hereby declared to be ipso facto, null and void, and his said liferent of the same is hereby declared to devolve on the said Mistress Isobel Campbell during the standing of the said marriage.'

In Chambers's *History of the Rebellion*, we find the following :

' During the rebellion of 1745 the town of Inverness was the chief scene of the exertions of both parties and was for some time the residence of Prince Charles and of Cumberland, who successively occupied the same bed in the house of old Lady Drummuir (then 77). With her was residing her widowed daughter Anne, widow of Lacluan Mackintosh of Moy (aged 61). (Katherine having been married at 15.)

' It was in the town house of Lady Drummuir, mother of the Lady Mackintosh (that had a room ungraced by a bed !) that the young Chevalier took up his residence, and later on, as at Holyrood House, Falkirk, and various other places, the Duke took up his lodgings in the same house, same room, and same bed which his precursor, Charles, had occupied. It may be safely conjectured that Lady Drummuir, whose daughter Lady Mackintosh had acted as the presiding divinity of Charles's household for two months, would by no means relish the presence of the new tenant. The comment which she afterwards passed on this period was "I've had twa King's bairns living with me in my time and I wish I may never have another." Lady Mackintosh was taken prisoner after the battle of Culloden and taken to London, but was soon set at liberty.'

The two ladies sent the following petition to Cumberland with regard to the damage done by his followers, on the night after Culloden. The answer (if there were any) has not been preserved.

' To his Royall Highnes The Duke of Cumberland, etc.

' The Memoriall of Katheren Duff, Lady Dowager of Drummuir and Ann Duff, Lady Dowager of Mackintosh her daughter.

' 1746.

' Humbly Sheweth,

' That on the sixteenth day of Apryle last, when your Royall Highness entered the Town of Inverness with the army and took possession of the two

Severall Lodgings, Cellars and office houses thereof belonging to the Memorialists, They, the Memorialists, were then turned out, and dispossessed of their Lodgings, and not allowed to return therto since that tyme. That those Lodgings were provided with very good furnitur of all sorts suitable to the Memorialists' Rank, and the Closetts of those Lodgings contained severall repositories where the Memorialists body apparell lay, together with their table and bed Linnin and Blankets, etc., and their private wryts and papers, which can be of no use to any but to the Memorialists, were lykewise lodged in those Repositories. The Memorialists were not allowed by themselves, or any in their name, to medle with any of those subjects, since they were dispossessed of them and their Lodgings.

'May it therefor please your Royall Highness to take the Memorialists ease to consideration—and appoint their body apparell and that of their servants to be delivered them, together with their private wrytes and papers, and to appoint that the damage done their furnitur, table and bed linnin, etc., may be ascertained in such manner as shall be thought proper, and such relieff granted as to your Royall Highness shall be judged just and reasonable. And your Royall Highness Memorialists shall ever pray, etc.

'KATH. DUFF.

'ANNA DUFF.'¹

Some confusion has arisen from the fact that in 1745 there were three Ladies Mackintosh living :

Anne, daughter of Alexander Duff of Drummuir, who married Lachlan Mackintosh, twentieth laird. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his kinsman, William Mackintosh, whose wife was Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies. He died in 1741. And thirdly, Anne Farquharson of Invercauld, who married Angus or Æneas Mackintosh, brother of William. He (Angus) was an officer under the Hanoverian Government, and his wife was the 'Colonel Anne' of the Rout of Moy.

'On February 16, Charles reached Moy Hall. Some one, suspected to be the Laird of Dalrachny, sent information to Lord Loudon that Charles was lodging at Moy Hall. It became known to the Dowager Lady Mackintosh, who sent a messenger to warn her daughter-in-law.² On the messenger's arrival the guard woke the Prince and also Lady Mackintosh who appeared in the courtyard in her smock, and thereupon organised the famous ambush known as the Rout of Moy, whereby Loudon's scheme for apprehending the Prince was completely defeated, through the exertions of seven men.'³

In Fraser Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Records* we find the following extracts from the account-book of the steward of Anne, Lady Mackintosh (called the old Lady Mackintosh, as there were two dowagers) :

¹ Drummuir papers.

² This was *not* the real relationship.

³ Chambers.

'Mar: 3rd, 1746. At Inverness, Monday: the Princee taking up his quarters in the house of his benefactress, old Lady Mackintosh.

To extinguishing a chimney on fire and cleaning it	2	0
To bread sent to Fort Augustus	1	10 0
To Lady Macintosh's servant	2	0
To a salmond	2	4
To a coloured pig	3	0
A gown and a petticoat to ye eitchen girle, etc., etc.	13	5 ¹

Princee Charles gave to Anne Duff, Lady Mackintosh, a pencil drawing of himself, by Giles Hussey, done in Florence when he was eighteen. It is now in the possession of Colonel A. R. B. Warrand.

Katherine's will, made nearly four years after Culloden, in her own handwriting, still exists.

'Dec. 5, 1749. I desire if it please God to spare me sum short tym to writ my testament as folows:

'To my eldest grandchild and representer, Archibald Duff of Drummuir to him 50 pond sterling for mornings. A furnished bed with sax plaid curtains, sax par shirts with cotts, sax dosen good serviats with tabel cotts. which I ame put in a trunk with my two Genohy broads and my stuekon to be sett up in the kirk of Botriphnie, leaving him my blessing, and begs him to be frendly and kyn to all his worthy grandfather's Drummuir's posteritie, who did proceed for him lykways.

'A poek of fyn linin to be shirts for Drummuir which I have by me.

'KATT DUFF.

'A box with a sett of China boull and china pott, lykways a littoll conceatt of my daughter's, this being all hers, all in the trunk with two loks and keys marked W. D. yr greatt Grandfather's name.'

The escutcheon, about which Katherine appears so anxious, still hangs in the church at Botriphnie, bearing the arms of all her own and her husband's illustrious forebears.

¹ The house in which this entertainment took place was not the one described in a document at Drummuir dated 1732. 'Large new tenement with office, houses and gardines thereto belonging to and lately rebuilt by the said deceased Alexander Duff of Drummuir, lying within the town and territory of Inverness consisting of 3 roods of Burgage land and lying on the West side of the Water of Ness.' (This is probably the 'house accross the watter' referred to in Katherine's letter.) Alexander Duff had a good deal of town property which came to him from his mother's father, Alexander Duff, town clerk of Inverness; the charters to the first Alexander are still in existence, and a disposition by him to his son-in-law William in 1656. The house of old Lady Drummuir was the one that stood in what is now Church Street. A stone with the date 1722 and Drummuir's arms was removed to an adjoining house when the original was pulled down, and portions of the old panelling were made into two fine armchairs, one of which was in the possession of Mr. Fraser Mackintosh of Lochardhill, Inverness.

The 'shits and cotts' would appear to be sheets and blankets, the 'genohy broads' were doubtless velvet dresses or tablecloths, and the serviat must have been early table napkins.

The 'littoll conceatt' defies explanation; we will hope that it reached the owner in safety.

Katherine died in 1758, having survived her husband for thirty-two years, and during the nine years that the eldest son Robert survived his father he was always known as 'younger of Drummuir,' and apparently did not take possession of the estate, but resided first at Westerton in the parish of Botriphnie, and afterwards in Elgin, where his two younger children were born and baptised.

He married, in 1717, Isobel Campbell of Clunes, and had by her two sons: ARCHIBALD, born 1721, and WILLIAM, born 1724, and a daughter CATHERINE, born 1723, who married Archibald Campbell of Budgate, and had one daughter Isabel.

Robert Duff died in 1735, and his son, Archibald Duff, succeeded to the estate of Drummuir, but apparently only took full possession upon his grandmother's death in 1758. William was a merchant in Holland, chiefly at Rotterdam, and died unmarried after 1750. A letter from him, written in Dutch, is preserved at Drummuir. According to papers at Drummuir, 'Robert was seized with a melancholy disease which in a few years increased to such a degree that for about eight years before his death he was quite extenuate and became so silly, that he was altogether incapable of managing his own affairs . . . most people were fully persuaded that his judgment was greatly affected by the melancholy distemper that he laboured under, and of which he died. It was a very difficult matter to get him to sign his name; he rarely spoke a word and would not answer the easiest question for most part until it was frequently asked.' John Duff, his next brother, tried in 1726 to get Robert certified as an idiot, but seemingly failed in this design.

According to a document at Drummuir, 'he took out, in Chancery, a brieve of Idiотry, or of Idiотry and ffuriosity directed to the Sheriff of Elgin and Forres and his deputes, for cognoseing the said complainer an Idiот, in order to set him aside from the succession to certain Lands and estate devolved upon him by the death of Alexander Duff of Drummuir his Father.' The same document goes on to state that 'Robert is far from being furious and can with no manner of propriety be called an Idiот; tho' he may be a person subjeet to melancholy and may have thoughts on certain matters partiеular to himself, yet can at all times behave himself with great decency in company, and is not at all a squanderer of his money, is remarkably eminent at playing at chess and cards and on musical

instruments, not by intervals, but at all times, as others are, therefore he cannot come under the definition of an idiot.'

There is one letter from John to Robert's wife, 1726, which rather bears out the theory that Robert was a nonentity.

John Duff of Culbin to Isabella Campbell, wife of Robert Duff of Drummuir

'MADAM,—This goes by Mr. Forbes who will deliver you the papers, were Depositate in the Commrs hands. You 'll cause Mr. Craig look in to the papers to know what further he 's to add, I doe not agree to all contain'd in the last memoriall, but when Mr. Craig is fully satisfied wt. the papers, shall make my remarks. You 'll cause take anc double of your Contract of marriage, which must be one of the papers laid before the Lawiers. My Broyr. Wm. will be here next Tuesday in his way for Edinbr., and if you can return me the papers to Tannaichie or Forres Munday's night wt. the double of your Contract and anc Memoriall, shall make my amendments thereon and send them by my Broyr. Wm. which wt. my service to yourself, Brothr. and family, I am, Madam, Your affect. Broyr. and most humble Sert:

JOHN DUFF.

'GRANGEHILL, 12th Nov. 1726.

'To The Lady Drumuire, younger, att her Lodgings in Elgin.'

The unfortunate Robert died in 1735, when his eldest son Archibald was 'going on fifteen.' Isobel, the widow, remarried, within six months, the Arthur Gordon of Carnousie, who had previously been married to Mary Duff, sister of her first husband, and Archibald was sent to school.

Four years later, while still under age, his guardians sent him to Groningen to complete his education, and on his way thither he met at Amsterdam a young English gentleman who passed by the name of Brown. At Brussels in the following year, Duff met him again; they became intimate, and the pretended Brown revealed his real name to be Edward Wortley Montagu (the son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu), who had twice run away from Westminster School, having been a chimney sweep on the first occasion, and a muleteer in Spain on the second.¹

In 1743, Duff and Montagu met again, in Paris, passed some time together and made various plans for the future. Mr. Montagu then entered the Army; Archibald Duff studied law and was called to the Bar.²

Three or four years later Mr. Montagu returned to England, the

¹ In after life he became first a Roman Catholic and then a Mohammedan.

² Copy of Record supplied by the Treasurer of the Inner Temple:

'Archibald Duff generosus filius et heres Roberti Duff nuper de Drummore in Boreali Britannia Armigeri defuncti generaliter admissus est in societatem istius comitive in consideratione trium librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum premianibus solutorum decimo nono die Augusti Anno Domini 1743.'

intimacy was renewed, and the two friends agreed to try and enter Parliament, but Archibald Duff's health being feeble he shortly after went to the south of France for its recovery. After he had been away but four months he received an urgent summons from Mr. Montagu to return home, which he did, though at some danger to his health, and found himself forced by arrangements entered into by Mr. Montagu and his cousin, Lord Sandwich, to take a house at St. Ives, Hunts, and entertain the friends of the other two at his own expense, at the same time pecuniarily assisting Mr. Montagu, who was keeping up a similar establishment; the money thus advanced, which amounted to about £1000, being considered a loan. In 1747 Mr. Montagu became M.P. for Huntingdon, and in 1752, Lord Sandwich having gained his point, the arrangement came to an end, and Mr. Montagu went suddenly abroad without paying his debts. Moreover, both then and after his return to England, he drew further bills upon his friend, who honourably paid them, though obliged to borrow money for the purpose.

In the year 1757 the friends met again, and Mr. Montagu gave a bond for £1500, 5s., being the greater part of his debt to Archibald Duff, but for certain smaller debts some of Duff's goods were seized and sold upon his premises, only a few months before his death.

A letter from Arthur Gordon to his stepson Archibald, dated July 1742, announced the death of Isobel. The letter is addressed *c/o* Aeneas Macdonald, banker, Paris.¹ This man was banker for Prince Charles Edward, but there is no clue as to whether the sentiments of the young Archibald leaned to the Royalist cause or not. He remained abroad during the troublous times, while his grandmother and the factor dealt with such situations as that created by the following letters from the Royalist headquarters:

‘HUNTLY CASTLE, 6th December 1745.

‘SIR,—As Lord Lieut. of the Counties of Banff and Aberdeen, I am to raise a man upon each hundred pound of valued rent within the same and, where a fraction happens, the same must yield a man. As Mr. Duff of Drummur is forth of the Country, I desire you, as his factor, will send to Keith, Tuesday next, such a number of sufficient able-bodied men as will answer to the valuation of his Estates in the parishes of Bottraiphry; and in like manner to Huntly the said day, able-bodied men answerable to his Estate in the parish of Drumblade; all men are to be well cloathed, with short cloathes, plaid, new shoes, and three pair of hose and accoutred with shoulder Ball Gun, pistolls and sword. I have appointed proper officers at both places for receiving the men. I peremptorily

¹ There is also amongst the Dartmouth papers a letter from Archibald Duff to the Lords of the Admiralty about his brother (*i.e.* half-brother), Arthur Gordon.

expect your compliaunce, otherwise you may rely upon all manner of military execution being forthwith used against you, the factor, and the Estate under your management, which I hope your prudence will direct you to avoid, both upon your own and Constituents account.—I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

‘LEWIS GORDON.¹

‘To Mr. Hary Milne, Factor to the Laird of Drummuir at Miln of Towie.’

To the Same

‘KEITH, 10th December 1745.

‘SIR,—I am ordered by Lord Lewis Gordon to tell you that no man has yet appeared from Drummuir lands of Dumuic. You will therefore give orders about that, upon receipt of this, for I have hitherto prevented any parties being sent thither, but longer it will not be in my power, so for God’s sake prevent any hard things happening to the poor people in their master’s absence there, and on the other parts of his estates.—I am, Sir, Your most obliged servant,

‘JOHN GORDON.’²

‘KEITH, 27th December 1745.

‘ADAM MAITLAND,—I have seen no men from the lands of Dumuic, tho’ I intimate to Mr. Mill to send them some time agoe. I am loath to do harsh things, but if you doe not Satisfye this night that they are to be immediately furnished I am to order 40 men to-morrow to use you all with military execution. This you depend I will not fail to doe. So prevent it if you be wise.—I am, Your friend,

JOHN GORDON.

‘To Adam Maitland, Tomeston.

‘Pay the bearer.’

Order from Colonel John Roy Stuart

‘These are ordering forthwith to be Brought soon to this place, for the use of his Royall Highness, Charles Prince of Wales, one Boll of oats and Sixty stone of Straw off each Hundred pound of valued Rent of the Lands and Estate Belonging to Lord Bracco within the Parishes of Glass and Botriphy, and Lands and Estate of Mr. Duff of Drummuir and Calder of Aswanj within the Said

¹ Lord Lewis Gordon, younger son of the second Duke of Gordon, left the British Navy to raise men on his brother’s lands for the Jacobite cause, and became one of Prince Charles Edward’s generals. He was one of the exiles who languished in poverty in Paris after Culloden, and is described in a manuscript in the French Foreign Office as ‘très étourdi; et quelquefois fou, jusqu’à ce que se faire enfermer.’ It is interesting to compare him with the Lord Lewis Gordon of the previous century, younger son of the Marquis of Huntly, who commanded troops at the age of fourteen, and by his sudden caprices did so much to hamper Montrose, and to wreck the Royalist cause in the campaign which ended in the tragedy of Carbisdale, April 27, 1650.

² The celebrated Jacobite general, John Gordon of Glenbucket.

Parishes under pain of military execution. Given at Huntly upon this the 14th of March 1746 years by me, JO. ROY STUART.¹

To Hary Miln

‘PITTVIACH, 17th March 1746.

‘SIR,—As I am ordered to uplift the Cess and Levy money of the Parishes of Boatrifnie, you ’ll on receipt hereof cause the Tennants of the Lands for which you are Factor have the money in Readiness to-morrow or next day at furthest at Tretyard [*a farm on Drummuir*] where I hope to see yourself, otherways you ’ll forgive what may happen on that account; there is subjoined a note of the money demanded, which I hope you ’ll provide without the loss of a moment.—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

JAMES STUART.

‘LEVY MONEY

For Towie bog and feu-duty	.	.	.	.	£19	3	4
„ Westerton	„	.	.	.	615	0	0
„ Drummuir	„	.	.	.	387	0	0
„ Lochend	.	.	.	.	12	0	0
„ Boharm and Knoeken	.	.	.	.	234	12	8
					£1297	16	0 Scots
Cess					£111	17	2 Scots.’

To the Same

‘Fochms: 24th March 1746.

‘SIR,—I had yesterday a party at your house, for the Cess Levie money arrising due out of Drummuir Estate, and I was assured by Mrs. Milne that you was this day to be here with it. I waited you till now its past twelve o’clock, and yet before I would send the Party to doe the Execution appointed against Delinquents in payment, to show you that if Hostilities is not prevented by payment against to-morrow morning you ’ll have yourself and not me to blame for what happens thereafter.—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

‘FERAN GORDON.’²

To the Same

‘Fochms: 24th March 1746.

‘SIR,—I just now saw your Letter to Mr. Gordon, and as I this day have wrote you already so peremptorily I need only here tell you that unless you

¹ John Roy Stuart, soldier and poet; of the family of Kincardine in Strathspey; had been a Quartermaster in the Scots Greys; subsequently became a Jacobite agent, and joined the French army. Met Prince Charles at Blair Atholl in August 1745; was given command of the Edinburgh Regiment in the Prince’s army.

² Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the Prince’s army. After Culloden he was in hiding at Corsindae. See chapter xx.

come here, and somehow or other settle that affaire with me, I must of necessity, and depend upon it I will, send a party to visite, not only your own but likewise all the possessions of the Tenantry, for allow me to tell you that the Prince's Commands will not be baffled by your childish method of absenting yourself for that purpose; and that such methods must rather exasperate than mitigate the affaire; so that for your own sake as well as the Tenants I would begg leave to advise you to be here airly to-morrow morning, and not to endeavour on any pretext longer to delay this matter.—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

FRAN GORDON.

‘P.S.—If you have not money, I am satisfied to accept of your bill.’

To the Commanding Officer of Mackintosh's Battalion

‘You are hereby ordered instantly to repair with a party to the Lands of Drummuir and there cause burn and destroy the Corns and effects of Hary Miln, Factor for Drummuir, James Gall in Slackgrainy, Arthur George in Drummuir, John Chalmers in Brachhead, and in generall all others Drummuir's Tennents for contemptuously disobeying His Royall Highness orders for paying the levie money demanded, and to bring such of the Tennents of Drummuir lands such as you can find, Prisoners to this place with their horses chattels all to be detained till the foresaid orders be complied with, which are not to be execute till to-morrow after twelve o'clock, and this shall be a Protection to the persons of the said Hary Miln and other tennents to pass and repass to and from Fochabers for adjusting the said affair, and Patrick Cruickshank in Cottertown of Westertown is ordered under pain of military execution this night to intimate this order for doing of which this is a sufficient warrand. Given att Speymouth this 26th March 1746.

JOHN DRUMMOND.’¹

To Mr. Hary Miln

‘FOCHABERS, 28th March 1746.

‘SIR,—I received from the Bearer Twenty pound Sterling to acct. payment of the Levie money, for which have sent you my Receipt. Why after so many assurances sent you both by Lord John Drummond and me for your safety in coming to this Town to settle this matter, you should show such diffidence in us or awkwardness in yourself, I can't comprehend unless you innuaginate that I am much amused and sett off with trifling paymts. of this kind. If this is your scheme, you 'll surely find yourself Deceiv'd in it. I formerly wrote that if you had not money I was satisfied to accept of your Bill and since that offer was neglected I don't think myself bound to show either Lenity to the Tennents or you, and I, once for all, tell you that, as sure as God is in heaven, my Intention

¹ Lord John Drummond, afterwards fourth titular Duke of Perth; brother of the third Duke. Raised a regiment of Royal Scots in the French service. During the Jacobite campaign he commanded the French auxiliaries.

is that both you and they shall know the effects of abused Patience. How farr I'll gitt my Intention execute, the Consequence will prove.— I am, sir, Your most humble Servt.,
 FFRAN GORDON.¹

'FOCHABERS, 28th March 1746.

'Received by me, Collector of the Cess and Levie money of Banffshire, from Hary Milne, factor of Drummuir's Estate, the sum of Twenty pounds sterling to account of the Levie money arising due out of Drummuir's Estate, at the rate of Five Pounds Sterling on each Hundreded pound Scotts of valued rent.
 FFRAN GORDON.

'(i.e.) £5 out of every £8. 16. 8.'

'FOCHABERS, 4th April 1746.

'Received by me, Collector of the Cess and Levie money of Banffshire, from Hary Miln, factor on the Estates of Drummuir, Lochend and Knocken the sume of twelve hundred and ninety-seven pound sixteen shilling Scots as the Levie money arising due out of these Lands belonging to Drummuir, at the rate of Five pounds Str. on each hundred pound Scots of valued rent, as also one hundred and eleven pound seventeen shilling and two pennies Scots as the Cess of the fore-said lands due at and proceeding the twenty-fifth day of March last of which Levie money and Cesses, the said Hary Miln as ffactor and all concerned in payment thereof are discharged by
 FFRAN GORDON.¹

This is the sum received on behalf of Prince Charles from Drummuir lands in Banffshire only. It does not include Dumuie in Aberdeenshire.

Besides the money the tenants in Banffshire contributed corn and straw for the Prince's army, receipts for which are to be found at Drummuir signed by James Harvie, Keith, March (various days) 1746.

'To the Officers or principal Inhabitants of the Parish of Boatrifny.

'These doe hereby ordaine the heritors or their doers and tenants of the Parish of Boatrifny to send in to ffochabers two hundred and fifty stone of straw and ten Bolls of oats for the use of His Royal Highness forces this day, and that under pain of Military execution to be done against them if not immediately obey'd. Given at Fochabers this 6th April 1746.
 MAT. BAGOT.¹

To Mr. Hary Miln

'SIR,—You are hereby ordered to deliver, or cause the tennents of Drummuir's estate deliver, in to His Royall Highness Magazine here, and that at or before twelve o'clock to-morrow forenoon, certyfying both you and them

¹ French-Irish officer in Prince Charles's army, commanded the Jacobite Hussars.



ARCHIBALD DUFF OF DRUMMUR

that military execution will be done immediately thereafter against your farms and effects. Given at ffochabers, this 9th day of April 1746.

‘PERTH.’¹

And one letter after Culloden from the opposing party, which must, one would think, have found but little provision left to commandeer.

‘To Mr. Harie Milne, at Mill of Towie,
Factor for Drummuir.

‘PORTSOY, 10th May 1746.

‘SIR,—There being a Demand for a large quantity of meal for the use of the armie at Inverness, which I am employed to buy, I have sent you this day by express, desiring you ’ll order in to me here on Tuesday next, two hundred bolls of meal of the Farms of Drummuir for which I am to pay ten merks per boll in July next. I am ordered to intimate to all noblemen and gentlemen in this county that unless this demand is immediately complied with, a Regiment of men will be sent to take the meal for nothing, and to pillage the houses of those who refuse; so I will expect your ready compliance and am,—Your most humble servant,
ALEX^r. BRENNER.’

Archibald resided very little on his own property, where the manor house, built about 1670, appears to have become ruinous, as we find he built the Kirkton House, near the present castle, which he described as his ‘little cabin in Botriplowie.’

He lived chiefly in South Audley Street, but died at ‘the Hot Springs of Bristol,’ August 10, 1788.

He never married, and was succeeded by John, eldest son of his first cousin, Alexander of Davidston, then only six years old. He had at various times lent considerable sums of money to his first cousin, William, in the Navy, and a family compromise is still extant whereby William’s surviving brothers and sisters agreed to repay some of the debt to Archibald’s heirs.

Two of Archibald’s letters are added:

To his cousin, Lachlan Duff, W.S.

‘LONDON, Jan. 6th, 1778.

‘DEAR SIR,— . . . As so many of our Scotch Gentry have undertaken to raise Regiments and drain the Country of its Inhabitants, for their particular emolument, and as Coll. Gordon (Fife) has I am told, already begun his operations, I beg you will take the most prudent and effectual steps to prevent the beat of the Drum, or any other warlike call, from being heard, or at least prevent

¹ James, third titular Duke of Perth, Lieutenant-General in Prince Charles’s army, escaped after Culloden, and died on his way to France.

its intended effect in our Kingdom or Territories—and that you write to Mr. Morison,¹ Mr. Milne,² and Sanders Harper,³ and if you think proper even to parson Angus,⁴ and to any other person you may consider as a-pro-pos on the occasion.

‘Your cousin Coll. Duff⁵ sets out for Edr. to-morrow. I wish him all success, and I hope he, and by his friends assistance, will be able and with credit and expedition too complete his engagements. I need say no more to you, but take care, as much as possible, of our little handful of Folks at home—can think of nothing farther at present having just parted wt. the Coll: half-fou and half-sick, and half-anything you please, etc., but at all times, most sincerely yours, etc.,
ARCHD. DUFF.’

To the same, a few weeks before the death of the writer :

‘LONDON, April 20th, 1778.

‘DEAR SIR,—Referring to my last which exhausted most of my particulars, I have now only to add that the present very indifferent situation of my health has hitherto prevented my fixing any plan for the ensuing Summer. Indeed, I have been advised to go to the South of France, and should probably have followed that advice had not the present Rupture between the two nations happened, but it would be very uncomfortable to be in an Enemy’s Country, altho’ permission might be obtained. If I don’t get much better, I shall not cross the Grampians this season, and yet it will be proper that you and I should meet somewhere—but we will be better able to make the appointment some time hence. Whether this overtakes you in Edinburgh or follows you to the North, I beg to hear from you as soon after the Receipt of it as you have an opportunity, with advice, I hope, that all our affairs in the latter are well settled for the present, etc. This is an expensive place and as all the world (except the French Ambassador and the American Congress) are here, and hereabouts at present, it is an expensive time, even for a person in bad health. Some animation is therefore immediately necessary and, in case of the French journey should become absolutely necessary, Bags, Baggage, and Forage money must be somehow provided. As I have got into military Language, I will touch a military subject, to say I am exceeding sorry for the late Plan of raising Fencible Regiments. After the country is already drained of more than its useless hands, it is too much to endeavour to render the rest useless also, which a service of that kind will certainly do.

‘I think I see my old Friend Bognie, like a second Nestor, mustering his men upon the green ; but I hope you will fall upon some plan to prevent our Kingdom from being Gordonized upon this occasion.—Believe me, always most sincerely,
Yours, etc., etc.,
ARCHD. DUFF.

‘To Mr. Lachlan Duff, Writer to the Signette, Edinburgh.’

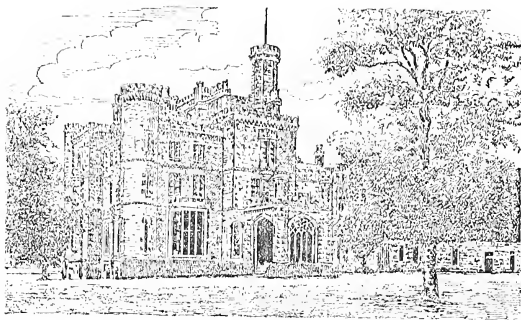
¹ Of Bognie and Mountblairy.

² His factor.

³ His grieve.

⁴ Minister of Botriphnie.

⁵ Alexander Duff of Davidston.



DRUMMUIR

CHAPTER XXV

JOHN DUFF OF CULBIN AND HIS DESCENDANTS THE LATER DUFFS OF DRUMMUIR

JOHN DUFF OF CULBIN, variously spelt Cowbin, Cubine, or Culben, was an unlucky man.

The Morayshire estate which his father bought for him was ill-omened. About 1694 or 1695 Alexander Kinnaird, in whose family the estate had been for over three hundred years, petitioned Parliament to be 'relieved from payment of cess, because his estate of Cubine was nearly all covered with sand and the mansion-house and orchard destroyed,' and some two years later 25,000 merks were advanced on it by William Duff of Inverness and his son Alexander, and a disposition of wadset granted to them. Possession was confirmed to Alexander on July 27, 1698, at Inverness.¹

On February 15, 1725, Alexander Duff of Drummuir disposed the estate by deed to his second son John, and on the same date conveyed to him the lands of Easter Moy bought from Ludovick Dunbar.²

¹ Kinnaird stating in the deed of transference that he makes over the estate 'with his goodwill and blessing.'

² Besides containing a minute description of the lands, there is also embodied in the deed the following clause: 'As also I hereby dispoenc to and in favour of the said John Duff and his foresaids, all the desks, seats, burying place and any other accomodation right and privilege

Baird describes John Duff as 'a good friendly honest man, who unhappily fell into acquaintance with Mackay of Scourie¹ and his brother from the shire of Ross, who did not indeed deserve the name of Gentlemen. They got him engaged with them in a company trading to North America, by alluring him with the prospects of great profits, but for carrying on of which he was obliged to furnish all the money, and as there was a continual outlay and no returns, at least to Cowbin, the honest Gentleman was in a few years ruined, and everybody was convinced he had been egregiously imposed upon by the Mackays.' 'Patrick Mackay and William his brother withdrew themselves with the moneys, Bonds, bills, Books of accompts, Vouchers and other valuable effects of the said Company. There being diverse and sundry claims against John Duff of Cubine.' Amongst the creditors of the firm were John Duff, merchant in Elgin, and William Duff, third son of Drummuir (*i.e.* Muirtown). Among the personal creditors of John of Culbin were Robert Duff of Drummuir, his brother; Miss Katherine Duff, his sister; Alexander of Braco; Alexander of Hatton; James of Corsindae; Mary Duff, Lady Tannachy. In 1748 Patrick Mackay of Scourie, one of the above-mentioned brothers, in partial reparation, made over to Helen Duff, second wife and widow of John Duff, a portion of land which he owned in South Carolina and Georgia. This was afterwards conveyed to Thomas Duff Gordon, Helen's grandson, who in 1811 made it over to John and Archibald Duff, his cousins. The latter, with his younger brother William, went out to America to look at the land, but it is not known what became of it afterwards.

John Duff lived at Moy House, near Forres.

In 1730, in consequence of his losses in connection with the Mackays and other misfortunes, John Duff went bankrupt,² and made over to his creditors, amongst other property, 'that great tenement Lodging or dwelling house, lying within the borough of Forres, and the manor place tower and fortalice of Culbin,' and in January 1733 the estate was sold by public roup in Edinburgh for under £1000 (Fraser Mackintosh, *Antiquarian Notes*, 1865).

He married, in 1701, Mary Gordon of Ellon,³ who died June 22, 1727.

competent to me of or within the churches of Dyke and Moy and churchyards thereof, and all title and interest I have or can pretend thereto, to be peaceably possessed and enjoyed by him and his aforesaid as his and their property in all time after my decease' (Fraser Mackintosh, *Antiquarian Notes*).

¹ It is interesting to note that General Mackay who commanded in Scotland in 1689 was of this family.

² There is a letter from John Duff, senior, Provost of Elgin, dated February 27, 1731, to Andrew Hay of Mountblairy, asking for information as to 'what Cubin's creditors have resolved.'

³ Whose brothers were murdered by their tutor in Edinburgh.

A memorandum in faded ink, addressed 'to the Ladic Mackintosh of Moy (his sister) at Cubin,' gives the following particulars of John's first family:

1. 'His son ALEXANDER, born November 24, 1725.' 2. 'His daughter BERN, born June 19, 1727, of which her mother dyed of six days illness, and herself after being two or three years old'—1730. John married, secondly, Helen Gordon of Park, daughter to Sir James, second baronet,¹ and sister to Sir William Gordon the Jacobite. John died in 1743.

His children by Helen Gordon were:

3. JAMES,² born November 20, 1729; a Captain in the 40th Regiment; died 1780.

4. WILLIAM, born February 14, 1731; afterwards a Master Commander in the Navy; died in Jamaica 1761.³

5. KATHERINE, born March 14, 1732; married to Alexander Morison⁴ of Bognie, and had issue—John, Helen, Katherine, and Jean.

Mrs. Morison died in 1803.

6. JOHN, born July 25, 1733; a Lieutenant in the Marines, retired and lived in Macduff. He died abroad, intestate, in 1794, and administration of his estate was granted to his 'brother James and brother Lachlan.'⁵

7. ANNE, born May 25, 1736, died unmarried, 1766.

8. HELEN, born September 28, 1737, and is buried in the old kirk at Moy. 'Below this stone lyes the body of Helen Duff, daughter to John Duff of Cubin and Helen Gordon his spouse, who departed this life 26th Nov. 1747.'

9. And finally, LACHLAN, born July 16, 1741, of whom presently.

Helen Duff herself died in 1767, and her will, as proved before Keith Urquhart,⁶ Sheriff-Deputy of Banffshire, contains the following provisions:

'Lachlan Duff my third surviving son, to be my sole executor.'

'To my son James, my gold watch.'

¹ See chapter xxxvii.

² 1750. Regiment of Colonel the Earl of Drumlanrig—Ensign James Duff, June 2, 1747, 4th Company. Described as 'James Duff, son to Cubbin.' Later, January 3, 1757. Pensioned Ensign James Duff (*Scots Brigade in Holland*).

On January 11, 1757, James Duff became a Lieutenant in the First Highland Battalion on the raising of the Regiment. In 1758 the Regiment became 62nd Foot, in 1759 the 77th Foot, and 1764 it disappeared, and James Duff became a Captain on half-pay. On February 28, 1766, he was brought into the 40th Foot as Captain. Became Major August 29, 1777, died 1780 (Army Lists).

³ There is a transfer, dated 1773, to Captain John Gordon of Park of 'all interest which John Duff, Lieutenant of Marines, had to the effects of his deceased brother William.'

⁴ Of Alexander's father, Theodore Morison of Bognie, who died in 1766, it was said, 'He lived without an enemy, and died without a groan.'

⁵ *Registers*, Somerset House.

⁶ See chapter x.

⁷ Three sons only were then living, and one daughter.

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'To Helen Morison, my grand-daughter, my ten plate and equipage, and my best Damask table cloth.

'To Katherine and Jean Morisons, each a table cloth and napkins.

'To John Duff, my 2nd son, a piece of cloth for shirts.

'To Lachlan Duff, one or two pieces of fine linen for shirts and all the best of the remaining bed and table linen, about six changes of each, and to Katherine Morison, all the rest and all the body cloaths to be used and disposed by her as she shall think proper.'

(In view of the value attached to all this fine linen, one is led to wonder whether this notable housewife had herself spun it.)

'To my son James, in place of gold watch 20 guineas, and the said gold watch to my grandson John Morison.'¹

John of Culbin's son by his first wife seems to have inherited some of his father's ill-luck. According to his grandmother's letters he was apparently destined for the law, but decided for himself to adopt the army as a profession, in spite of his grandmother's dislike to this course.

His first commission dates from October 14, 1759.

When, in that year, a French invasion was threatened, he got a company in Colonel Morris's newly raised Highland Regiment, the 89th, and had to raise sixty men or forfeit the company, which was the occasion of the following letter to his father's second cousin, Lord Fife :

Alexander Duff of Davidston to William, Lord Fife

INVERNESS, 5th Dec. 1759.

'MY LORD,—I beg ten thousand pardons for not waiting of your Lordship and my Lady Fife, when I was last in the East country. I was then soliciting for a Company in Coll. Morris Highland Regiment and was in Such a hurry and confusion, that I scarce knew what I was doing. I hope your Lordship and Lady Fife will be so kind as forgive me. I have at last, with some difficulty, procured a Company, but I have the burden of 60 men upon my Shoulders. Mr. George Morrison having got a Company in the same Regiment, makes my Recruiting more difficult, as his Brother will give him all the assistance which I might have expected if Mr. George had not been in the field.

'We are told by the Collnl. that if we do not raise our quota of men, we shall be superseded. I am the only one of the Clan that is a capn. in the Army. I hope they will stand by a Clansman and not see him affronted. Our Rank in the Regiment depends upon our soon raising our quota of men. If your Lordship would be so kind as give me your countenance, it would be doing me a very signall Service and laying me under an obligation never to be forgot by myself or friends.

¹ The copy now at Drummair extracted by James Duff, Sheriff-Clerk.

‘I have a few men already, and will with all my heart give 5 guineas for every good man.

‘I depend upon your Lordship’s Goodness in my present Situation. My best respects to my Lady Fife. And I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, My Lord.—Your Lordship’s most obedt. and most humble Servt.,

‘ALEXR. DUFF.’¹ (O.)

As the 89th Regiment was in India from 1760 to 1763, Alexander Duff saw some foreign service.

In 1764 the regiment disappeared from the Army List, and Alexander Duff became a Captain on half-pay.

He married, in 1771, his first cousin Magdalen, daughter of William Duff of Muirtown, by whom he had five children :

1. MARY, born and died during the first year of marriage.

2. JOHN, who succeeded to Drummuir, born 1772.

3. ARCHIBALD, who succeeded John, born 1773.

4. WILLIAM, born 1774, afterwards a W.S. in Edinburgh, and died, 1809, in London.

5. ALEXANDER, born 1775, who died young.

Captain Alexander died on January 24, 1778, a few months before his cousin Archibald, whom he would otherwise have succeeded in the estate of Drummuir.

Magdalen, his widow, married again, in 1780, the Rev. Andrew Macfarlane, at one time Bishop of Ross, and later of Argyll.² The second marriage was not approved of by the Duff family, as the bridegroom’s birth was not considered equal to hers. The only detail preserved about Dr. Macfarlane is that he had ‘seventeen uncles, college bred,’ truly a wonderful feat for any family.

Drummuir papers say : ‘She formed an unlucky connection and married a man noways suited to her own or her late husband’s situation in life, so the children were taken from her, and Lachlan Duff, their uncle, appointed as their tutor.’ There was a large family of Macfarlanes, of whom four were surviving at the date of their half-brother John Duff’s death :

Arthur, Major in the Hon. East India Company’s service.

Magdalen, married Dr. MacLachlan—no issue.

Duff, married Rev. Charles Fyvie—no issue.

Andrew, who left a wife and a posthumous child in Chili.³

¹ On the cover, in Lord Fife’s own somewhat illegible hand, there is written : ‘Cubine asking assistance to raise his Company : December 1759.’

² There is a portrait of Magdalen at Muirtown.

³ There is a letter from Magdalen Macfarlane to Lord Fife, undated, asking for preferment for her son Robert in the Church, and mentioning that his two elder brothers are abroad.

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John, Archibald, and William Duff were sent by their guardian uncle to an academy at Maryculter (where were also the younger sons of Admiral Robert Duff of Logie). John proceeded, at the age of fourteen, to Edinburgh University, where he made good progress, and some three years later went to Paris to acquire the French language, and being driven from thence by the troubles of the Revolution, proceeded to Switzerland, where he remained for two years, and during part of that time kept a delightful journal, apparently addressed to his uncle Lachlan.

John Duff's Journal (begun at Lausanne, January 9, 1790)

“I arrived in Paris in May 1789. I found enough to occupy my attention in the novelty of the scene which that Capital presented to me and the proceedings of the “Etats Généraux” (or Assemblée Nationale) who were beginning to shew their importance. As to write you an account of what happened in Paris during the five months I staid in it, and during which such a surprising revolution was effected, would be too tedious. . . . I shall only mention . . . facts as they occur to me. . . . I shall then leave Paris of which I was tired enough, by the time I left it, on account of the horrid barbarities which I saw committed in it. When the King of France still enjoyed his dignity of “Grand Monarque” (tho’ not with all the Power of his predecessor), and when the Court of Versailles was still in its splendour, I and some others of my countrymen went there, out of Curiosity to see the royal family. It was upon a Sunday, and we had the good fortune to see them all several times. An English officer and I, as we were in full dress, went to see the King and Queen dine. I observed in the Queen, who sat by the King whilst he dined (as she herself dines in private) that haughty look of the house of Austria, which has been so often remarked in her and which has been so cruelly humbled since. It was lucky we had gone at that time, as I believe it was almost the last that the royal family appeared in public. The tumults of Paris began soon after and everyone knows what followed. . . . About the middle of October, after the King, Queen, and royal familie were brought to Paris by the mob, I resolved to quit it. As it was necessary to have a passport, I had gone to the Hotel de Ville for that purpose. I was told I must have a certificate from my Ambassador. I went and called upon Lord Robert Fitzgerald, from whom I had one immediately. Upon returning to the Hotel de Ville I was told that no passports were then given, not even to Strangers, by order of the Council. An Englishman of the name of Clifford, who had come to Paris with a sister, and wished to return to England immediately, was refused in the same manner and upon asking the reason why they refused Passports to Strangers, they replied, “It was not their pleasure to give any.” Piqued at this impertinent answer, he formed the resolution of writing to the National Assembly at Versailles, to complain of this injustice. He accordingly wrote and expressed himself strongly upon the injustice of detaining strangers in Paris against their desire, at the same time that they were

professing the principles of liberty and passing laws to assure that of individuals. He ends his letter with telling them, "In vain they had demolished the Bastille and razed its walls to the ground, all Paris was a Bastille for us." Mr. Gordon, President of the Scots College, with whom he was acquainted, knowing I was likewise very much piqued with having been refused a Passport, came to me, with the Letter which was extremely well expressed in French, and asked me to sign it, which Clifford had already done, and at the same time put his address, in order to receive an answer. I signed my name with great pleasure, and Mr. Gordon immediately despatched the Letter to Versailles, directed to the President of the National Assembly. In some days after, we received accounts that the Letter had been publicly read in the Assembly, very much applauded, and that orders had been sent to the Hotel de Ville of Paris, to give the two English Gentlemen Passports immediately. I accordingly set out for Switzerland some days after, without waiting to see whether Clifford would receive an answer to his Letter. I arrived at Geneva in a few days, without meeting with anything remarkable on the way. We had, to be sure, occasion to remark the insolence of the "Messieurs Bourgeois" in the little towns and villages thro' which we passed. They seemed all remarkably proud of having guns upon their shoulders, and very eager to show their power. Upon our entering into a small village upon the borders of Switzerland, called St. Laurent, the Centinil called to the Postilion to stop; as there were only a few paces to the "Hotel," the man drove on: upon which the Centinil levelled his piece, but seeing the Carriage stop, put it up again. We only laughed at it at the time, thinking it nothing but a little parade in the fellow, who perhaps had never handled a gun before in his life. Upon descending at an Inn next day, we were told that the evening before at that Village, a Centinil had fired on a carriage (because the Postilion had drove on to the Inn, which was only at a few paces distance from where he had called), had shattered it, but luckily had not hurt any of the Passengers, who happened to be two Englishmen. From this you may judge of the danger there was in travelling thro' France, at that time, when there was a similar "milice" in all the towns and no subordination whatever. . . . Got to Geneva. Then went on to Lausanne, where I stayed . . . at the Lion D'Or, the best Inn in the Town. I changed a Bill on which I lost 4% on account of the present state of France. . . . At Lausanne our amusements consist in Public Balls and assemblies and small musical concerts and Soirées; at the Soirées we drink tea, play at cards, and talk, also we play billiards. . . . It is generally remarked that the English acquire a bad character by dissipation in the towns they frequent abroad, and are on that account often excluded from or are but indifferently received in the Society of the Place. I don't think those (English) here at present much inclined to vice of any kind, and even if they were, there is not much opportunity of indulging it. I have not been witness to a single excess but one since I came here, and that was at Christmas, a time celebrated here, not by feasting, as with us, but by fasting and prayers. You may easily believe we did not follow the example of the good people of Lausanne.'

He then proceeds to give a very vivid description of a New Year's dinner at which all the English and Irish in Lausanne were present, and of the excesses which took place, and their unpleasant consequences to himself. He was at this time barely eighteen, and the gravity with which he discusses the relative effects of an excess of port or of claret shows an unnatural precocity which fully justifies the amount of anxious good advice to be found in the letters of his uncle and guardian Laehlan. He also devotes a good deal of space to descriptions of the various fair ladies he met at the public balls which he frequented, which apparently began at 6 P.M. He naïvely states that he had some difficulty in persuading his foreign friends of his extreme youth. The valse, which he there saw for the first time, struck him as 'a little odd. The gentleman clasps the lady round the waist, and she seizing him by the arms they thus whirl round and round, keeping time to the music.' He found Switzerland more expensive than Paris, and suffered a good deal at one time from the parsimony of a Swiss landlady who mixed potatoes in the bread to make it go further, and charged a portion of sour milk sent up one day with his coffee, in lieu of cream, as a separate item.

He obviously acquired a certain mastery of the French language, as he occasionally uses it as a vehicle for his feelings. He met one interesting compatriot.

' . . . Jan. 27th, 1790, at a Ball at Lausanne. In a short time I was gratified with the sight of Mr. Gibbon,¹ whom I had never seen before. He is one of the ugliest little figures I ever saw. It is impossible to give a description of him that would give any idea of the original, and the plate you see prefixed to his book, tho' none of the handsomest, yet flatters him extremely. . . . He is of an overbearing, disagreeable character and far from being liked here, where he is almost never seen in Company, except in the particular circles he frequents. The English never call upon him, nor pay him the least attention as he never returns it, and he has often behaved very impolitely even to those who have had letters of Introduction to him.'

On his return from Switzerland, John Duff obtained a commission (on February 3, 1791) as Cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards, by the favour of Lord Fife, who describes him in a letter of the period, as 'a very worthy young man.' In June of the same year he was transferred to the 1st Foot Guards. He did not reside in Scotland again, though he paid occasional visits to his estate. The charms of the continent seem to have had powerful attraction for him, for when he left the Army in 1798—as Captain of the 93rd Foot—he lived chiefly in Paris (first in the Rue d'Artois,

¹ Author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.



JOHN DUFF OF DRUMMUIR
(Dressed as Hamlet)

By Angelica Kaufman

afterwards in the Rue de Seine), where he made a wonderful collection of china and other *objets de vertu*, some of which are now at Drummuir. His estates were managed by his uncle Lachlan. When Lachlan died in 1808, this office devolved on John's brother Archibald.

At John's death in 1836, an attempt was made on the part of the French authorities to prove that he was a naturalised Frenchman, or at least not a Scotsman, with a view to succession duty, and Archibald drew up a long memorial to prove the contrary, of which the following is a brief abstract :

' John Duff resided in London not from choice, but because he was an officer in the Guards. He was always a subject of the King of England.

' He had a house upon his property of Drummuir, the small Kirktown House, but being in such a desolate part of the country, buried in snow in winter, where no proprietor could take up his residence for more than a few months in the year, he thought it sufficiently good for the short time he could be in it. The last time he was there, he was frightened away by a fall of snow in September 1818, and never visited Scotland again during the remaining 18 years of his life. But he corresponded frequently with his brother upon the details of the estate management. In 1809, he sent down about £700 worth of furniture from Gillows in Oxford St, the first upholsterer in London, in order to occupy his house himself, with friends; the beds, seven in number, being of the very finest description, and he always kept servants in the house. When in France he lived at one time in a hotel in the Rue Richelieu. Before his death he purchased the chateau of Riechbourg, styling himself "un gentil Homme écossais," but never lived there, as he had a hired house in the Rue de Seine, where he was attended by a valet, and a cook who came in by the day.'

Archibald was able to establish his point, and succeeded to the estate in full.

John Duff was buried in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, in Paris; he had possessed the estate of Drummuir for nearly sixty years.

The following letter was written by him to Sir James Duff of Kinstair, presumably during his last visit to Drummuir :

' KEITH, Tuesday mg.

' MY DEAR SIR JAMES,—As I have not ordered my paper to be forwarded to me this year, we shall feel the want of a London paper during the short time I propose remaining at Botriphny. As the *Morning Chronicle* did not appear to be made any use of at Duff House, if it is not preserved or sent anywhere, it would afford us some amusement if Lord Fife would permit it to be sent to Botriphny. I would willingly pay the postage and I should be in no hurry to receive it, as I merely wish not to miss the succession of news and the details, which the Scotch papers do not always furnish. If the paper is wanted at Duff House, pray do not say anything respecting my wish to have it. We have

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breakfasted here and are going on. It was thought better that my brother Wm. should remain at Park and not expose himself to cold—and I propose that he shall move southwards as soon as possible.—I remain, my dr. Sir Jas., In haste, Yours truly,
J. DUFF.' (D.)

ARCHIBALD, the second son of Alexander and Magdalen, was born at the house of Davidston; at the time of his expected arrival scarlet fever broke out in the house. Mrs. Duff was therefore removed to a room in one corner of the house, the passage leading to this part was walled up, and a new door made communicating with the outside. These arrangements still exist.

Archibald Duff entered the Navy, and has left the following account of his services :

'He entered as midshipman on board H.M.S. *Champion* in June 1788, and served two years in her. The remainder of his midshipman's service was with Capt. George Duff in the *Martin*, *Glory*, and *Duke*, and as Lieutenant with him in the *Ambuscade* and *Glenmore*. He was afterwards appointed to the *Foudroyant*, and retained by Lord Nelson as one of his Lieutenants when the latter hoisted his flag in this ship, and was at the capture of the *Généreux*, etc., off Malta. From the *Foudroyant* he went into *Queen Charlotte* flagship, and was burnt out of her, about six weeks afterwards, off Leghorn. Was, with others, put on board the *Minotaur* in which ship Lord Keith hoisted his flag, and from her was appointed acting Captain in the *Bon Citoyen*, but (not being confirmed by the Admiralty) went as 1st Lieutenant of the *Guillaume Tell*, 80 guns. Was again appointed as 1st Lieutenant to the *Foudroyant*, in which he served during the Egyptian expedition. On the capture of Cairo he was appointed to the *Mendovi* and sent home with despatches, but (his promotion not being confirmed by Lord St. Vincent) he again joined the *Foudroyant* as 1st Lieutenant. Afterwards appointed to the *Lutine* prison ship at Minorea; this vessel being 'broken at peace,' a few weeks afterwards.

'On the breaking out of hostilities, about two years later, he was appointed to the *Megara* fire-ship in the Channel, with a few small vessels employed in the blockade of enemy's ports. The *Megara*, in about a year, was found unserviceable, and paid off.

'In 1806 he was promoted Post-Captain. In 1808 appointed to the *Muros* at Plymouth, and despatched with a convoy to Halifax. From there he went to the West Indies, where the pilot ran the ship on a reef, going into harbour off Bahia Bonda, a port ten leagues west of Havannah. The Spaniards were fortifying it, and Capt. A. Duff considered it important to intercept their work, which he did on his own responsibility, and afterwards returned to the Bahamas with all the crew which he had brought off in his own boats. After being acquitted by a Court of Enquiry into his conduct held at Jamaica, he returned to England, and in 1813 was appointed to the *President* of 38 guns, on the

Cork station, whence he was detached to protect the North of England and Ireland. The War being over, he was paid off at Woolwich.¹

His later promotions were as follows :

To be a retired Rear-Admiral, 1838 ; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 1840 ; Vice-Admiral of the Red, 1849.

Archibald Duff invented a tube sight for pointing guns, which he submitted to the Admiralty in 1804. In 1799 he saved the life of a man who fell overboard at night, and received the Humane Society's medal.

Unlike his brother and predecessor, Archibald was very fond of Scotland, and resided a good deal at the house of Braemoriston, near Elgin (which he had built), also paying frequent visits to the small house previously alluded to as the Kirktown House of Drummuir. In 1848 he began the erection of the present house of Drummuir, which was completed in two years, at a cost of £10,000.

Admiral Duff was a man of strong individuality and somewhat restless nature. A Radical in politics in his early life, he was active in assisting the Liberal party up to the first election after the great Reform Bill. But the ' Papal Aggression ' was too much for him, and he ended his life as a strong Conservative, fortified by masses of anti-papal literature.

He had managed the estate of Drummuir for his absentee brother, and also occupied one of the farms as tenant. Upon this farm, in a narrow gorge among the hills, he found some thirty acres of swamp, reeds, and bog, and proceeded to drain it.¹

When the barony of Inverugie, near Elgin, was sold, his love of the sea induced him to invest in that part of it named Hopeman, and he spent £7000 in building a harbour, upon a plan quite his own ; the sea wall presenting a concave—not convex—surface to the waves. Strange to say, with the assistance of many wedges of wood it still stands, and has now been doubled in size by the present proprietor, who succeeded to the estate in 1858. The Admiral is said to have built a small vessel there, of timber from Drummuir, upon a design quite unknown to the ordinary marine architect. From his exertions sprang the present fishing village of Hopeman. His friends called this village ' the Admiral's safety valve.'

He married Frances Jones of Guestling, Sussex, but had no family, and at his death, in 1858, was succeeded by his cousin, Major Lachlan Gordon of Park, who reassumed the name of Duff, dropped by his father, Colonel

¹ For this work, the Highland and Agricultural Society awarded him a large piece of plate ' for the largest extent of draining done in one year by a tenant farmer.' The plate remains at Drummuir as an heirloom, but the acres reclaimed were converted by his successor into an ornamental loch, and now form one of the attractions of the Craigellachie branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway.

Thomas Gordon, on succeeding to Park. Hopeman passed by Archibald's will to Thomas Gordon Duff. There is a fine portrait of John by Angelica Kauffmann at Drummuir, and also a portrait of Archibald, his predecessor, both reproduced in the present volume.

WILLIAM, the third son of Alexander Duff of Davidston, was a W.S. in Edinburgh. He was consumptive, and died at the age of thirty-six, in London. The following letter was written two months before his death :

To Richard Wharton Duff

'LONDON, 30th Aug. 1809.

'MY DEAR RICHARD,—I was beginning to suspect that a letter from you must have miscarried, like a former one, when your epistle of the 24th made its appearance. . . . You have not mentioned when the happy day is to be,¹ but I presume now not very distant. . . . Those were joyous days, for they were accompanied by the greatest of blessings, health. I have lost it, and know *now* how to prize it. Long may it be before you have the same to say. I hope you will learn to prize it without experiencing its loss. As to my present state, I do not fall off, but then I do not improve, and you know I ought to pick up a little to enable me to weather the ensuing winter. My stomach distresses me much. I have tried milk in every possible shape and with various mixtures, asses' milk as well as cow's, and it invariably disagrees with me, excepting butter-milk which answers very well, but which I find much difficultly in procuring. I live principally on fruit and soups, sometimes a bit of fried fish and calves'-foot jelly; everything light and nourishing. But I cannot banish my cough and expectoration and until I can do that pretty effectually I have no chance of getting stout. . . . John and Archibald are both here, and desire to be remembered to you.'²

His death is thus chronicled: 'At his apartments in Conduit Street, William Duff, late of Edinburgh, October 26, 1809' (*Gentleman's Magazine*).

LACHLAN DUFF, youngest child of the large family of John Duff of Culbin, was born in 1741, and became an advocate, in which capacity he did a great deal of business for various members of the family. He managed the estates of Drummuir for his first cousin Archibald and for John Duff his nephew, during the long minority of the latter, and also during his absence in London and abroad. In 1801, all the Drummuir papers in the hands of Thomas Brodie, W.S., Edinburgh, were delivered to him, and he thus came into possession of all the documents relating to the early Duffs of Torriesoul and Bade, and of all the evidence of the long litigations with Anderson of Ardbrack, with Abercromby of Glassaugh, and later with

¹ Of Richard's marriage to Lady Anne Duff.

² Drummuir papers.

Alexander Duff of Braeco and his heirs. Braeco was, as already explained, only a nominal holder of the Drummuir property, with the exception of the lands of Bellyhaek, of which 'Adam Duff, father of Katherine, had, when an inhibit and a bankrupt, anno 1681, granted a wadset to Alex. Duff of Braeco redeemable by the granter and the heirs-male of his body, secluding Assigneys or Singular successors, for £7260 Scots, at Whitsunday 1695, after which time the lands are by the contract of Wadset irredeemable and the clause of redemption void.' The granter and his heir-male failed in 1682, the year after the wadset was granted (the child Adam died just before his father), and Braeco claimed and held the lands.

A document prepared in December 1747 for the use of Archibald still exists, in which 'Duff of Drummuir claims from Lord Braeco the reversion of the wadset lands of Bellyhaek, a part of the estate of Drummuir which is a part of the Lordship of Balvenie.' It is here stated that Alexander Duff, son of William, Provost of Inverness, purchased the debts of Adam Duff of Drummuir and his predecessors, 'in the name of Alexander Duff of Braeco as his trustee,' and Braeco obtained two decreets of adjudication on these debts, in 1685 and 1687, of the whole estate of Drummuir, including Bellyhaek, for the accumulate sum of £54,061 Scots (about £4500 sterling) double the value of the estate, against the heirs of line of Adam, and in 1688 disposed these two decreets and the estate of Drummuir (excepting Bellyhaek) to said Alexander Duff. But the lands of Bellyhaek, being the subject of a prior transaction, with the said Adam Duff, he refused to give up, and left them to his heirs, represented in 1747 by William, Lord Braeco.

Archibald in this memorial, on which Lachlan acted, claimed not only possession of these lands from Lord Braeco, but also repayment of all the money paid by Alexander of Drummuir to Alexander of Braeco as fees, feu-duty, etc., 'to which Braeco had no right.'

Archibald's claim goes on to say that the 'decreet arbitrat' made in 1729 cannot affect him (Archibald), because Culbin, his uncle, had no power to take burdens for his brother Robert (Archibald's father), who was at that time and to the day of his death incapable of business and of managing or judging of his own affairs or giving directions about them. That Lord Braeco knew so well the inactive situation he was in from 1729 till June 1735, when he died, that he will claim no advantage from any deed signed by him or signed by his lordship in favour of him or in favour of the memorialist (Archibald) during his minority, or by the memorialist or his curators in favour of his lordship. The memorialist is advised to raise an action against Lord Braeco for the recovery of his rights.

It proved a very complicated business to settle, and Lachlan seems

to have passed much time in Edinburgh and in London in connection with the matter. Lord Braco had never given up his right to Bellyhack, which remained Fife property until a few years ago, but otherwise an amicable compromise was effected. The following letter from Archibald shows a desire to end negotiations, but there was much left for Lachlan to do.

Archibald Duff of Drummuir¹ to William, Lord Braco

‘LONDON, December 2nd, 1748.

‘MY LORD,—Being inform’d of your Lordsp^s arrival at Edinb^g, I take this opportunity of signifying how great my Inclination is to end amicably our long suspended submission—When last Season I came to Ed^r I was in hopes to have met with your Lds^p and to have at once hitt off all Differences in the best manner we could, but your Ldsp^s Departure for the north prevented such agreeable measures—’Tis still, however, to be hoped that the same good disposition subsists, and I shall be very glad to hear that matters be adjusted soon, your Lds^p will no doubt give such directions as will contribute to dispatch, and on the other hand, I shall recommend it to my Friend to concur in every thing reasonable for promoting the same end.

‘I am likewise inform’d by a letter from the North that the School-master of Botryphney has thought proper to vacuate his place, your Lds^p as an Heiritor is somewhat concern’d in the disposal of it. Harry Miln (my Factor) and the gros of the Tenants would willingly have one Thomas Duncan, nephew to your Ldsp^s Minister at Langbridge, settl’d among them—it is a matter of no greater Consequence than that a man of Capacity, Sobriety and Diligence succeeds. This is what I presume your Lds^p will approve of, and your concurring with me in his appointment will oblige the greater part and, My Lord, Your Lordsp^s very obedient humble Sert.,
ARCHD. DUFF.’

Lachlan acted later for the second Lord Fife and his wife Dorothy.²

Lachlan Duff, W.S., to William Rose

‘EDINBURGH, 25 March 1771.

‘DEAR SIR,—Nothing since my last has occurred on that subject anyway materiall to inform you off—further than that on Sunday evening 20th, I had a message from her ladyship desiring to call on her on the Monday which I accordingly did, but she sent word she was so indisposed she could not see anybody, and desired her servant to make an excuse for the trouble of my coming and I immediately went to Mr. Mitchelson and from the circumstance mentioned I pressed him to desire the Solicitor to wait of her, which he tells me he did. I had another message to the same purpose on Thursday evening and went out,

¹ See last chapter.

² See chapter xi.

next day, but had the same return, only with this variation that she now did not choose to take Mr. Hope's house of which she seemed formerly so fond but liked one in the neighbourhood belonging to Mr. Cuming a Banker which she thought would accomodate her better, but she would only take it for the summer months. She did not mention to Mrs. Ord who delivered the above messages, anything of the chaises and horses and I now find Mr. Cuming will not lett the house for the summer months. Imagine to yourself, my dear sir, what perplexity and at the same what villainy must be in those of her friends who see much more and at the same time will not ingenuously own what, with one eye, they might perceive—Mr. Dundas, I understand waited on her last week, and told her he would go in on the submission but that she behoved to employ a proper agent, on which after some tears she desired him to send Mr. Erskine to her, but next morning received a note countermanding that order. Lett me hear from you soon and believe me always, Dr. Sir, your most obed. servant,

‘LACHLAN DUFF.’¹

In 1804 Lachlan succeeded, in right of his mother, to the estate of Park (the male line of Gordons of Park having died out, see chapter xxxvii.), and assumed the name of Gordon. He died in 1808.

His wife was Rachel Hog of Newliston, near Edinburgh, and they had four sons and two daughters, the dates of whose births are not now discoverable, as the first page of the Family Bible was abstracted by one lady of the family who was anxious to conceal her age.

JAMES, the eldest son, died unmarried in the West Indies, in 1801.

ROGER was in business in Russia with his cousin, Morison of Bognie, and died at Riga, December 21, 1806.

ALEXANDER, in the Navy. He was killed on board H.M.S. *Mars* at Trafalgar. A portrait of him is in possession of Adam Gordon Duff of Chester Square, London, grandson of Captain George Duff of the *Mars*.

RACHEL, married Steuart of Auchlunkart.

HELEN, died young.

THOMAS GORDON, born 1790, succeeded to Park on his father's death when he was only eighteen. He had been for a short time in the Navy, which he entered in 1803, and was present, with his brother Alexander, at the battle of Trafalgar, and is alluded to in the letters to Mrs. George Duff, widow of the Captain of the *Mars* (see chapter xvii.). Later in life he was known as Colonel Gordon of Park, from his having held that rank in the Inverness and Banffshire Militia for forty-five years. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel when only twenty, and during the Crimean War he commanded the regiment when embodied at Fort George, where he died of

¹ Drummair papers.

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smallpox in 1855. He married, in 1814, Joanna McDowall Grant of Arundilly (who died 1872), and had three sons and nine daughters, as follows :

MARY, 1816-1908 ; married R. C. May, *o.s.p.*

LACHLAN, born 1817, of whom presently.

DAVID McDOWALL, 1818-1848 ; Lieutenant Hydrographer R.N. ; died unmarried at Singapore, of fever. He had been employed in surveying the coasts of Borneo and China for several years, and his unremitting attention to this work had undermined his health.

ALEXANDER, 1820-1856 ; Master-Commander in the Navy ; died unmarried on the West Coast of Africa. It is of this son that the story is told, relative to pressure brought to bear upon his father for political reasons. Fox Maule, M.P., is reported to have said to James Duff, M.P. (afterwards fourth Lord Fife), who asked for promotion for his young cousin. ' If Park won't budge (in the Whig interest), then his son is not Lieutenant.'

RACHEL, second daughter, born 1821, died 1890. Married, first, J. Mackie, M.D. Issue : (1) Rachel, born 1847, died 1897, unmarried ; (2) Maria, born 1849, married Rev. Augustus Donaldson, Canon of Truro—has issue. Secondly, Daniel Reid, M.D. Issue : One son, William, born 1859, married Margaret Greig—has issue.

ELIZABETH, third daughter, born 1823, died 1888. Married Andrew Steuart, Auchlunkart. Children who survived infancy : (1) Harriet, born 1847, married General William Gordon—has issue ; (2) Eleanor, born 1855, married Hastings Clarke of Achardidh—has issue ; (3) Louisa, unmarried ; (4) William, born 1858, married Florence Hammond—no issue ; (5) Mabel, born 1865, married Charles Seton—has issue.

ELEANORA, fourth daughter, born 1824, died 1895. Married, first, Rev. Henry Walker, minister of Urquhart. Issue : (1) Alexander, born 1845, married in New Zealand, Anne Bruce Bonthorn, and has issue ; (2) Joanna, born 1847, married Michael Stanislaus Dooley, M.A. Dublin, C.E.—has issue. Married, secondly, Rev. Alexander Aikman, and had a daughter Nora, married John Causton.

WILHELMINA, 1826-1842, unmarried.

HELEN ISABELLA, 1828-1910, unmarried.

JEMIMA, 1830-1900, unmarried.

JOANNA MARIA, 1832-1837.

EMILY, ninth daughter, born 1836, died 1899 ; married Rev. Henry Russell, minister of Grange. Issue surviving infancy :

Born : 1861. 1st, William, }
 1862. 2nd, James, } all died unmarried.
 1863. 3rd, John, }

1864. 4th, Alexander David, Puisne Judge in Trinidad, married Isabel McCallum, who died 1908—has issue.

1868. 5th, Rev. Edmund, unmarried.

1870. 6th, Ernest, in South Africa, married Paula, widow of B. Boyendor—has issue.
1876. 7th, Charles, in South Africa, married.
8th, Mary, married — Brown
9th, Isabella, married Geo. Ed. Renwick—has issue.

Colonel Thomas Gordon took a large part in the county business, being Convener of Banffshire from 1830 till 1849, when he retired from all public offices owing to deep grief at the loss of his second son David. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the county in the Whig interest in 1832. It is related that Colonel Gordon of Park and Alexander Morison of Bognie (died 1874) tossed up as to who should stand against Admiral Ferguson of Pitfour in order to create a Liberal party in the county. Colonel Gordon had to stand and was beaten. For this service he was presented with a piece of plate by his supporters in the county. He was most energetic in the work of improving his estate, especially by planting and draining. It was said of him that 'he had an uncommon grip of common sense.'

LACHLAN, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the estate of Park in 1855, and three years later he also succeeded his father's first cousin Archibald in the estate of Drummuir, when he reassumed the name of Duff, but continued to hold both properties. He had a commission in the 20th Regiment, in which he served in India, Bermuda, and Canada. His return journey from India in 1836 was most adventurous. He and a friend of his own age travelled by small coasting vessels and were wrecked in the Red Sea, and had to throw themselves upon the hospitality of Mehemet Ali in Egypt. They subsequently proceeded to Greece, and then to Constantinople, in various small vessels, suffering great hardships from prolonged quarantine for plague in various ports. They then sailed up the Danube as far as Vienna, and finished their journey on horseback. When they reached London they found that their names were just about to be struck off the Army List, as they had been given up for lost.

Ensign Gordon, as he then was, had the honour of carrying the colours of his regiment at the coronation of Queen Victoria, being stationed at the Tower, and describes how the troops were under arms from 4 A.M. until 9 P.M., without having any food served out to them.

He afterwards served in the West Indies, and retired as Major in 1851. From 1857 to 1861 he represented Banffshire in Parliament, succeeding James Duff, who had become fifth Earl Fife, and being succeeded in turn by R. W. Duff of Fetteresso.¹ Though prevented by ill-health from

¹ After this Banffshire became spoken of as the 'Duff-ridden County,' having been represented by members of that family for one hundred and eleven years.

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taking part in public life, Major Duff was active in improving his estates—building and planting largely.¹ He died in 1892. His wife was Jane Butterfield, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Butterfield, Chief Justice of Bermuda, and by her, who still survives him, he had two sons and two daughters :

1. THOMAS DUFF GORDON, 1848.

2. MARY, 1852-1868.

3. ARCHIBALD HAY, 1863 ; married Lady Frances Forteseue, daughter of third Earl Forteseue, and has HELEN, born 1897 ; JOHN, born 1899 ; JANE MINNIE, born 1906.

4. HELEN ELIZABETH, 1866 ; married Harold John Tennant in 1889, and died 1892 ; one son Charles, born 1890, died 1896.

THOMAS DUFF GORDON DUFF, born at Park 1848, was educated at Harrow and Oxford. Since his father's death he has resided continuously at Drummuir, where he has devoted himself to estate management and county business. He married, in 1878, Pauline Emma, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Tennant of The Glen, Peeblesshire. By her, who died 1888, he had two children, LACHLAN and JOANNA LUCY.

1. LACHLAN, born January 1880, educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and obtained a commission in the Gordon Highlanders 1899. He served throughout the whole of the South African War, and retired as Captain in 1908. He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Pike of Dunsland, County Cork, Ireland, and has two children : FRANCES PAULINE, born 1909 ; THOMAS ROBERT, born 1911.

2. JOANNA LUCY, born 1881 ; married, 1906, James, son of William Lindsay, Windsor Herald, and has two sons : Michael, born 1908 ; and Harry Lachlan, born 1912.

Thomas Duff married, secondly, in 1893, Mildred Mabel, daughter of Edward Claudius Walker, and has had by her seven children :

3. GEORGE EDWARD, 1895 ; educated at Rossall.

4. MARGARET MARY, 1897.

5. CONSTANTIA HARRIET, 1898.

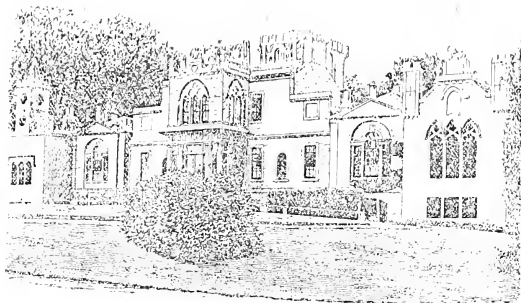
6. DAVID CLAUDIUS, 1900.

7. ALEXANDER BERESFORD, 1902, died 1903.

8. KATHERINE THEODORA, 1904.

9. RANDALL THOMAS, 1905.

¹ As already stated, he was the editor of Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs*, written about 1773, and privately printed in 1869.

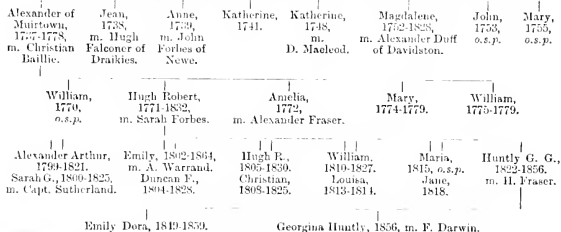


MUIRTOWN HOUSE

CHAPTER XXVI

MUIRTOWN¹ FAMILY

WILLIAM DUFF or MEINROWS, ninth child, but third surviving son of Alexander and Katherine Duff of Drummair, born 1707, died 1782, m. Mary Baillie of Torbreck.



¹ James Patterson, poet, born at Green of Muirtown, Inverness, in nineteenth century, wrote :

' Dear spot of my birth, tho' high swelling ocean
Should part me and cause me far from thee to rove,
While my bosom can beat, I will think with emotion
On Muirtown, sweet Muirtown, the spot that I love.'

WILLIAM DUFF OF MUIRTOWN was the third surviving son of Alexander Duff of Drummuir. He was born in 1707, and married Mary Baillie, daughter to John Baillie of Torbreck. She is described by Baird in 1773 as 'a graceful, handsome woman, who died lately.'

In 1740 he bought the estate of Muirtown, near Inverness, from Ludovic Grant of Grant,¹ and resided there for the rest of his life. Those were stirring times in Scotland, and William Duff must have remembered as a boy the Rising of 1715, as well as the abortive attempt at Glenelg in 1719. But these operations were brought very close to him when Prince Charles Stewart returned from his fruitless invasion of England in 1746, and with his weary army took up his quarters at Inverness. Doubtless that town and the neighbourhood were full of excitement at the prospect of hostilities so near them, but they must also have been apprehensive as to the result and the consequences.

There is no indication as to which party William Duff favoured, but it is quite possible that his sympathies, if nothing more, were with the Stewart cause, more especially as his father, Alexander Duff of Drummuir, had held Inverness for the Old Chevalier in 1715, and just before the battle of Culloden in 1746 his sister Anne, widow of Lachlan Mackintosh, received Prince Charles at the house² of her mother, Katherine Duff of Drummuir (then seventy-seven years of age).

Hugh Robert Duff, grandson of William, and editor of the *Culloden Papers*, thus describes the incidents preceding the battle of Culloden, which 'was witnessed by many gentlemen, who rode from Inverness for that purpose, among the rest my grandfather and Mr. Evan Baillie of Abriachan. They took post upon a small hill not far from where the Prince and his suite were stationed, and there remained until dislodged by the cannon balls falling about them. In their retreat they passed thro' Inverness, and at the bridge they met the Frasers, under the Master of Lovat. These had not been in time for the battle, but the Master seemed very anxious to defend the passage of the bridge, and spoke much of fighting there. Mr. Baillie, who was a warm Jacobite, and rather testy in his way, sternly addressed the Master in these words, "Fighting by G—d, Master, you were not in the way when fighting might have been of service. You had best say nothing about it now!"³

¹ In the 'disposition' of Muirtown, William Duff is described as of Kilmuir, which he sold in 1744. His grandfather had had the fishings of South Kessock in 1671 and 1673.

² In Church Street, Inverness.

³ 'After the battle a dreadful slaughter took place, involving many of the inhabitants of Inverness, who had approached the battlefield from curiosity, and few who wore the Highland dress escaped. I recollect Hugh Mackay, forester at Culloden, who died at an advanced age, telling me his grandfather was at the battle as a boy of eleven years old' (Hugh Robert Duff).

William Duff of Muirtown did not suffer in any way from the excesses perpetrated by Cumberland when stamping out the last remains of the Jacobite activity, so we must conclude he was, like so many of his family, too cautious a man to have committed himself definitely.

By Mary Baillie of Torbreck he had three sons and five daughters :

1. ALEXANDER of Muirtown, born 1737.

2. JEAN, born 1738 ; married Hugh Falconer of Draikies 1775. Their children were : Hugh, John, Mary, Anne.

3. ANNE, born 1739 ; married, in 1764, Major John Forbes (29th Regiment of Foot) of Newe. She died in England in 1780, leaving an only daughter, Mary, who married, in 1788, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, and died in 1852.

4. KATHERINE, born 1741, died young.

5. KATHERINE, born 1748 ; married Dr. James Macleod, surgeon late 133rd Foot. They lived at Culloden Dower House.¹

6. MAGDALEN, born 1752 ; married, first, her cousin, Major Alexander of Davidston, son of John Duff of Culbin, who died in 1778. She bore him four sons and one daughter : Mary, born 1771, died young ; John of Drummair,² born 1772 ; Archibald of Drummair,² born 1773 ; William, born 1774 ; Alexander, died an infant. Secondly, Andrew Macfarlane, Bishop of Argyll and Ross. By him she had several children. She died in 1828. Andrew Macfarlane having predeceased her in 1819. At his death he was senior Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

7. JOHN, born 1753, *o.s.p.*

8. MARY, born 1755, *o.s.p.*

William Duff of Muirtown died in 1782, aged seventy-five.³ There is a

¹ Mrs. Macleod was left, by her father, all the furniture, etc., of Muirtown (except plate, pictures, and books).

² See last chapter.

³ Inscription in the English Church, Inverness :

' This Tablet was placed 1822

by H. R. Duff of Muirtown,
In affectionate remembrance
of his Grandfather, William Duff of Muirtown,
Advocate, third son of Drummair,
who died 1782, *æt.* 75,
and of his Father, Lieut.-Colonel Alexr. Duff.
He served all the German War with Keith's Highlanders,
and when proceeding to India, in command of the 73rd
(now 71st) Regt., which he greatly contributed to
raise, in this his native town,
died in London 1778, *æt.* 41. He lies buried with
his Spouse Mrs. Christian Baillie, Daughter of Dochfour,
who died at Chatham Barracks 1770, *æt.* 29, at Gillingham
in Kent. Likewise of his Eldest Son, A. A. Duff of the
Royal Regt., who died at Negapatam 20th July 1821, *æt.* 20.

portrait of him now hanging in Muirtown House. He was succeeded by his only son, ALEXANDER DUFF of Muirtown, born in 1737. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion 73rd Regiment, now the 71st Highlanders. He married Christian Baillie of Dochfour on April 24, 1769, and she died December 19, 1776. Colonel Alexander Duff died in 1778. Their children were :

1. WILLIAM, born January 27, 1770, died an infant.
2. HUGH ROBERT of Muirtown, born August 30, 1771, died 1832, buried at Greyfriars, Inverness.
3. AMELIA, born December 21, 1772 ; married, 1795, Alexander Fraser of Incheoulter and Grenada.
4. MARY, born April 12, 1774, and died in 1779.
5. WILLIAM (the second), born 1775, died an infant.

HUGH ROBERT DUFF of Muirtown, the second but eldest surviving son of Colonel Alexander Duff, was born in 1771, and was appointed Ensign in the 35th Dorsetshire Regiment of Foot on April 18, 1789. He became a Lieutenant in January 1791, but in the same year exchanged into the 37th Hampshire Regiment. He was promoted Captain in October 1793, and was present at Dunkirk, Cambrai, Landreecy, Catteau, Tournai and Nimeguen. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the crossing of the Vaal, and kept for a year in the crypt of a church.¹ A letter from James Grant of Bught to Captain Duff, 37th Regiment, 37 Suffolk Street, London, dated July 20, 1795, says : ' I am just now favoured with yours, and be assured that nothing could give me and all your friends more sincere pleasure than your once more being safe in your own country, and free of that painful restraint under which you have now been for so long a time. We hope that your health has not been impaired by the hardships you have undergone.'

Major Duff was of a literary and archæological turn of mind.² He erected a monument at Clachnaharry to commemorate a fierce fight of the Munros with the Clan Chattan in 1451,³ and restored the ancient well close to the Beaully Road, at which tradition asserts the great Montrose drank when he was being led to Edinburgh after his capture at Assynt. Major Duff had also various phrases in Latin put up in many parts of the existing house of Muirtown, which he built. The former house stood on the site of the present garden.⁴

¹ It is said that after his release he never entered a church again.

² In a diary kept during his travels he notes ' Dined with that damned Perigord ' (*i.e.* Talleyrand).

³ On the monument he placed the following inscription : ' Has inter rupes ossa conduntur.'

⁴ It is said that there was an oubliette before the front door, used by old William Duff for the temporary incarceration of those who did not agree with him.

But his greatest achievement was the editing of a volume entitled *The Culloden Papers*, which made its appearance in 1808. This interesting work is chiefly composed of letters from the Lord President Forbes, Simon, Lord Lovat, and other persons connected with the Risings of 1715 and 1745. The editor came by these letters in a curious and lucky manner. On one occasion, when shooting at Culloden House, he noticed that the wads which the gamekeeper used for the guns (those were the days of muzzle-loading weapons) were made of old paper, upon which there was some writing. His curiosity was aroused, and having unfolded one of the wads he discovered it at once to be both interesting and ancient. Having asked the gamekeeper where he got the paper, the latter informed him that he had discovered several old bags of letters in a loft at Culloden, and that he was using them up as fast as possible, since he was anxious to get rid of such rubbish, adding that he had already used up several sacks, but that there were one or two still left.

Major Duff went to the loft, and found in the remaining sacks the aforementioned most interesting series of letters which he subsequently published as *The Culloden Papers*.¹ He only selected a certain number of them, passing over many others which still exist, and might well form another volume. He modestly declined to put his name to the volume, and his industry has not therefore received the reward of fame. He also edited the *Genealogy of the Family of Forbes*, and left behind him a play, *Hannibal, a Tragedy*, which was never published, but privately printed in 1820, also some poems, and he supplied Robert Chambers with notes for his work on the Rebellion of 1745.

He went on half-pay in 1795, and retired from the service in 1826. He married at Culloden House, in July 1798, Sarah Louisa Forbes, a great beauty, only daughter of Arthur Forbes of Culloden, about whom was fought the last duel in Scotland.

‘The incident took place at a military ball at Inverness in 1798, when that eccentric and unpopular Highland Chief, Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry approached Miss Forbes and reminded her that she had promised him the last country dance. She had no recollection of such a promise, and told him she was engaged for it to Ranald Macdonald. Glengarry took himself away, but, in a little, returned and informed the lady that Ranald Macdonald, yielding to I know not what pressure or threats, had given up the dance to him. Miss Forbes naturally resented this discourteous treatment and replied that she would dance with neither of them. Glengarry refused to take her answer as final and tried to argue with her, whereupon a grandson of Flora Macdonald,

¹ Noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the *Quarterly Magazine*, 1816.

Lieut. Macleod of the 42nd, who was sitting by Miss Forbes, remarked, "Why do you tease the lady? Can't you allow her to choose for herself?" Later in the evening high words passed between Glengarry and Macleod, and the gallant Chief eventually struck the youth over the head with his cane. A duel ensued a day or two later, on the beach between Fort George and Ardersier, and Macleod fell at the first fire. Glengarry had to stand his trial at Edinburgh for murder, and only the skill and eloquence of his counsel, Henry Erskine, saved him.¹

There was a portrait of Miss Sarah Louisa Forbes (Mrs. H. R. Duff), by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which used to hang at Culloden House. This was 'removed' about eighty years ago, and has since been exhibited in London amongst other Reynolds pictures.

Mrs. Duff died at Muirtown, July 3, 1829, and is buried at Greyfriars, Inverness; Major Duff died at Muirtown, August 2, 1832. By his wife he had eleven children,² five sons and six daughters, of whom the following details from the Family Bible have been kindly supplied by Colonel Warrand:

1. ALEXANDER ARTHUR, born August 31, 1799. He was appointed Ensign in the 1st Royal Scots on April 5, 1820, and served in India, dying in 1821 at Negapatam, where a monument was erected to his memory by his brother officers.

2. SARAH GEORGINA, born September 11, 1800; married August 31, 1825, at Muirtown House, Captain Sutherland of the 33rd Regiment. She and her husband were drowned on October 21, 1825, in the loss of the *Comet*, the famous steamship, the centenary of whose maiden voyage Glasgow kept in 1912.³

3. EMILIA MARY DAVIDSON, born at Muirtown, January 24, 1802;⁴ married, in 1824, her cousin Alexander Warrand, M.D., of the 7th Madras Light Infantry, third son of Thomas Warrand of Lentrane, and had by him two sons and two daughters:

(1) Alexander John Cruickshank, born August 28, 1825.

(2) Catherine Munro, born September 4, 1826.

¹ Communicated by Colonel Warrand.

² Major Hugh Robert Duff, father of this large family, was the first man in Inverness to own a carriage. He was also the first to wear a top hat, and so proud was he of this that in 1807 he had a portrait painted, showing himself in this headgear, which is here reproduced by the kindness of Mrs. Darwin, his granddaughter.

³ 1825. The ship sailed from Inverness to Glasgow and Liverpool: 'Among the lost was one of the pretty Miss Duffs of Muirtown, just married to her handsome soldier husband, and on their way to join his regiment; their bodies were found clasped together, poor things, beside many others unknown' (*Memoirs of a Highland Lady*, Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus).

⁴ The following note must refer to Sarah and Emilia Duff, though the latter seems young to have been at a ball: '1814. At the Northern Meeting of this year the two Miss Duffs of Muirtown, tall, graceful girls, with a pensive air that made them very attractive, were, I thought, the beauties of the room' (*Ibid.*).



LADON KOPPELBERG (BERT DUFF) - F. M. R. TOWN

(3) Duff Forbes, born March 8, 1828, died young.

(4) Louisa Sarah Georgiana, born July 8, 1830.

Alexander Warrand died July 1, 1836, and Mrs. Warrand on July 19, 1864.

4. DUNCAN FORBES DUFF, born at Muirtown, January 9, 1804, and died at Salisbury Place, London, N.W., unmarried, on July 9, 1828, and is buried in St. John's Chapel, Regent's Park.¹

5. HUGH ROBERT, born November 24, 1805; appointed Ensign 9th East Norfolk Regiment of Foot on June 9, 1825; promoted as Lieutenant August 15, 1826. He went on half-pay September 3, 1829, and died, unmarried, at Inches House, near Inverness, on January 13, 1830. He was buried in Chapel Yard, Inverness.²

6. CHRISTIAN BAILLIE, born at Muirtown, January 3, 1808, died, unmarried, April 26, 1825.

7. WILLIAM JOHN, born at Muirtown, 1810, died June 16, 1827.

8. LOUISA OCTAVIA, born November 13, 1813, died July 15, 1814 (of the chincough).³

9. MARY LOUISA, born at Muirtown, July 17, 1815, died young.

10. JANE DOROTHEA STRATTON, born December 15, 1818; married, January 11, 1838, Major Robert Shirreff, by whom she had one son, Robert David Forbes, born December 22, 1838.

11. HUNTLY GEORGE GORDON (so christened on account of the friendship between his father and the then Marquis of Huntly) born at Muirtown, July 5, 1822. He succeeded to the estate of Muirtown in 1832, all his brothers having died in youth or early manhood.⁴ He sold part of the estate of Muirtown to buy out Drummuir from the entail, in order to be able to leave the rest to his daughters. He married, June 17, 1847, Helen Fraser, daughter of John Fraser, fifth of Achnagairn. By her he had two daughters:

(1) Emily Dora (Amy), born 1849, died at Rome, February 9, 1859.

(2) Georgina Huntly, born 1856; married, in 1889, Francis Darwin of Elston Hall, Notts, and Creskeld, Yorkshire.

Huntly George Gordon Duff died May 23, 1856, of diphtheria, and was buried in Chapel Yard, Inverness. His widow subsequently married Mr. Middleton of Middleton Hall, Yorkshire. Mrs. Darwin is now the proprietor of Muirtown.

¹ Epitaph:

' Under this stone lie the remains of Duncan Forbes Duff
Younger of Muirtown—County of Inverness,
Who was born at Muirtown 19 Jan. 1804,
And died in London 9 July 1828, in his 25th year.'

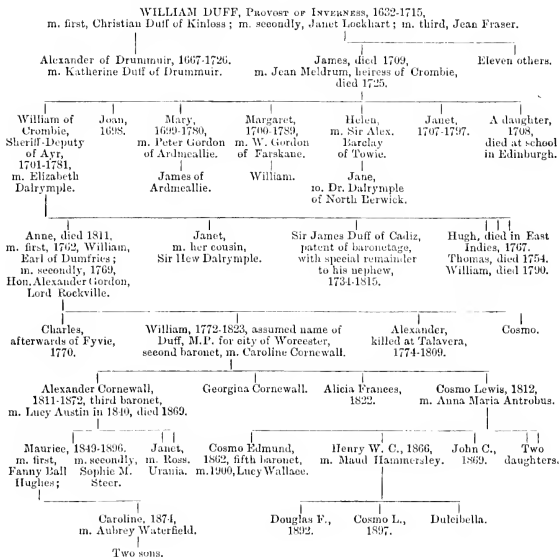
² 'Hugh Robert, born November 24, 1805, baptized by M. A. Fraser, Inverness. Cut his first tooth and began to stand about 14th Dec. 1806' (From Family Bible. Note in his father's handwriting.)

³ i.e. Whooping cough.

⁴ He was a famous bowler at Harrow, being in the XI. in 1837, 1838, and 1839, and afterwards a member of 1st Zingari Cricket Team.

CHAPTER XXVII

DUFFS OF CROMBIE AND DUFF GORDONS

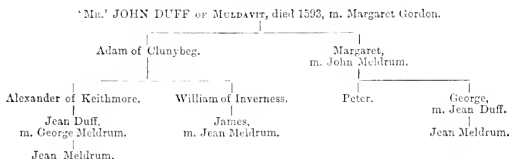


JAMES DUFF OF CROMBIE was the second surviving son of William Duff, Provost of Inverness, and uncle of William Duff of Muirtown. Little is

known of his early life and education, in fact we do not even know what business he pursued until his marriage, when it is to be presumed that he settled down on his wife's estate and managed it for her.

About 1696 or 1697 he married his first cousin once removed (who was also his second cousin), Jean Meldrum, heiress of Crombie in Banffshire. She was the eldest granddaughter of Margaret Duff, Clunybeg's sister, who married John Meldrum of Laithers. This John Meldrum had two sons; the eldest, Peter Meldrum, succeeded him in Laithers, and the second, George Meldrum, was minister of Glass, and afterwards purchased the estate of Crombie. George Meldrum had also married his cousin once removed, Jean Duff, second daughter of Alexander Duff of Keithmore. He was very much older than his wife, being then sixty years of age, and had baptised her.

From the following sketch tree, where Jean Meldrum appears three times, the relationship of James and his wife will be understood.



George Meldrum, minister of Glass, was an M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1637, licensed by Presbytery of Aberdeen, presented to the living of Glass by George, Marquis of Huntly, in January 1644, and ordained April 24 in the same year. He was suspended May 25, 1664, for refusing to acknowledge Episcopacy, deposed October 5, 1664, and imprisoned for a time at Edinburgh in 1684. In January 1685 he was sentenced (with three other ministers) by the Commissioners of the Privy Council for the district of Moray at Elgin, to be banished for keeping conventicles and refusing to keep the kirk, and, being a heritor, was also fined £6,666, 13s. 4d. Scots (about £222); was thereafter confined in Blaekness Castle, and was ordered by the Privy Council, July 14, 1685, to be liberated on giving bond to pay his fine and finding caution to appear when called. He purchased the lands of Crombie in Marnoch. He was restored to his ministry at Glass on April 25, 1690 (Presbytery of Strathbogie Records).

He died in November 1692, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and is buried in Marnoch churchyard, where a fine carved stone bust and the following inscription were placed to his memory: 'Here lies the late reverend and pious Mr. George Meldrum of Crombie, sometime of

Glass, a faithful preacher, who, while the times permitted, diligently discharged the duties of his pastoral office. Not being avaricious, he was rich and would not do violence to his conscience for the sake of gain. He lived peaceably and soberly and departed hence A.D. 1692 in the 76th year of his age.' (Translation.)

George Meldrum was at one time tutor to the children of Lord Findlater. In June 1676 he writes to Lady Findlater from Aberdeen: 'Your noble and hopeful children are in good health, and very careful to improve all means of education as much as the meanest in the place.'¹

In the *Records of Old Aberdeen* we find the following entry:

'January 16th, 1680. Money received by Kirk Session of St. Machar's Church of Aberdeen, for licences granted to persons to marrie without proclamation of Banes. Mr. George Meldrum of Crombie and Jean Duff, daughter of Alexander Duff—£20. 0. 0.'

The issue of this marriage was:

Jean, who married James Duff, as above stated.

Helen, married Alexander Abereromby of Glassaugh.

Isobel, married Archibald Ogilvie of Rothiemay.

The marriage of Jean, the eldest daughter, would appear to have been a matter of family arrangement, rather than affection. Jean Duff, the elder, wife of George Meldrum, writes thus to her uncle, Provost William:

'ABERDEEN, Jan. 20, 1694.

'AFFECTIONAT UNCLE,—I receaved yours, as for answer I have written my mynd fully to Braco anent my daughters marriage and you may perswad yourself that I shall be most willing that your son may gain her affectione be-for any other. Had it not been for the love I had to my relations I would not hav doon what I have doon in that affair, for mor than I cane express and truly I most confes, it is a very great horor on my spirit and truble to my mynd in giving consent to marrie her till she had com to the years of understanding what did belong to an unmarried state, and seing my daughter gave so many declarations both befor strangers and friends that she did not lov the young man and her cariage towards your son is so well knowen that if she should be married at Inverness her friends and others may hav ground to say that she is forced, and wronged very much, and I hop you will doe nothing in that affair but what you can answer for to the great God to whom we must all, or long, giv an accompt and when I sercously reflek in betreying the truist her father left upon me to honour his memory with, for pairting with a child, the cair of her being left upon me and I most intreat again that you go noe further length in that affair

¹ *Seafield Correspondence*, J. Grant, LL.B.

till she be brought to me which iff you doe it may be matter of greaff and lamentation to me al my days, whis is all at present from, Your affectionate nice to serve you,

JEAN DUFF.

‘ffor Provost Duff, in Inverness—these.’

(D.)

Jean Meldrum herself, who cannot have been more than thirteen, writes thus, in a large round childish hand. (She appears to have remained for many months in Inverness, in the house of her uncle.)

‘DEAR MOTHER,—I wold be glad to hear that ye was not the wors of your travel and I am fully reecovered of my spreng and I have no desir to stay hear, and I intreat you wold writ to your brother Dipl. to bring me hom, upon som acunts which I shal not writ of at this tim, and I desir you wold writ to me when you writ to your brother, no mor at preset but wishing to see you shortly, rests your obdent Da Daughter,

JEAN MELDRUM.

‘INVERNESS, Sept. 24th, 1694.

‘for the Lady Crombie at Aberdeen—these.’

(D.)

The date of the marriage of James Duff and Jean Meldrum has not been ascertained, but as, according to the Aberdeen Marriage Registers, they had three daughters, born respectively in 1698, 1699, and 1700, it cannot have been later than 1697, when Jean was sixteen. The elder Jean had also been married very young, so that when writing the above letter to her uncle concerning her daughter's marriage she was a widow of under forty, with three young daughters. She died in 1725.

JAMES DUFF of Crombie had by his wife Jean one son and six daughters:

1. WILLIAM, afterwards of Crombie.¹
2. JOAN, born 1698, died young (*Aberdeen Register*).
3. MARY, born 1699; married Peter Gordon of Ardmcallie, by whom she had two sons, Archibald and James. She died 1780.
4. MARGARET, born 1700; married to William Gordon of Farskane, whose mother was a Duff of Braco, by whom she had issue two sons and two daughters (see chapter xxxii.). Her husband was the fourth and last William Gordon of Farskane. She died in 1789, in her ninetieth year.
5. HELEN, married Sir Alexander Barclay of Towie. She died soon after her marriage, leaving one daughter Jane, who married Dr. Dalrymple of North Berwick, brother to Elizabeth, Helen's aunt.
6. JANET, born 1707.

¹ Served heir to his mother, Jean Meldrum, in the lands and barony of Crombie, July 3, 1730. Disposition of the whole lands of Crombie by William Duff in favour of James, Earl of Findlater, August 9, 1748 (*Cullen House Charters*).

7. Another daughter, who died at school in Edinburgh.

James Duff died in 1709 and was succeeded by his only son, William Duff of Crombie, born about 1701. He studied for the law and became an advocate; he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Banffshire, and Deputy Sheriff of Ayr in 1748.

In the *Albemarle Papers* we find 'among those recommended to be Deputy Sheriffs in 1747—Air, William Duff, £200.' There is also the following note from the Lord Justice-Clerk (Andrew Fletcher): 'Mr. William Duff, recommended by the Earl of Loudon, Principal Sheriff. Mr. Duff is a Whig, and has sufficient knowledge in the Law for being Deputy Sheriff, and as I understand will be agreeable to the gentlemen of that county.'¹

William Duff married, about 1730, Elizabeth Dalrymple, born 1713, a daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, by whom he had four sons and several daughters, two of whom married.

1. JAMES of Cadiz, born 1734.

2. HUGH, a merchant in India, died unmarried in Bengal in 1767. In 1764 he made his will, by which he left the whole residue of his estate to his father for life, then to his mother if she survived her husband, after which it was to be equally divided between his brother William and his sister Janet. He added a codicil to the effect that he excluded his brother James and his sister Anne, 'for no other reason, only that I think them already well provided for.'²

3. THOMAS, who, according to Baird, 'commanded a ship in the country trade in the East India Company's service, and died there several years ago, leaving about £5000 Str., which he had made upon that coast.'³

4. WILLIAM, merchant in Bengal. Apparently he was not in India at the time when his brother Hugh made his will, for the latter writes: 'Should my brother William be in this country at the time of my decease, it is my will that my executors pay him 12,000 curt. Rupees.'

There is no account of William ever having been married.⁴

¹ In a letter, preserved at the Record Office, from the Lord Justice-Clerk (Thomas Miller) to Lord Suffolk, 1775, is the following passage: 'In approval of the application for a pension of £100 per annum to Mr. Duff on his resignation of the office of Sheriff of Ayr, held by him since the first institution of Sheriff in 1748.'

² *India Office Registers*.

³ 'William Duff of Crombie, Advocate, executor-dative *qua* creditor to umgle Thomas Duff, late shipmaster in Ayr, died November 16, 1754. William Duff made application to the Admiral Depute of Ayr for sale of the vessel in which the defunct Thomas had one eighth share' (*Commissariat Records*).

⁴ It is possible to identify him with William Duff of Mettapolliam, administration of whose estate was granted in 1790 (*Indian Registers*).

5. ANNE, who married, first, in 1762, the Earl of Dumfries and Stair, but had no issue by him; and secondly, in 1769, Alexander Gordon, advocate, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen. He was Sheriff of Kirkeudbright, and became Lord Rockville. By him she had four sons and four daughters:

Charles, born 1770, afterwards in Fyvie.

William, born 1772, who became Sir William Duff Gordon.

Alexander, born 1774, Lieutenant-Colonel 83rd Foot, killed at Talavera, July 28, 1809, unmarried.

Cosmo, born 1777, called after the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He married and left a son, also named Cosmo, who died without issue.

Anne, married, in 1795, John Catheart.

Janet, married, in 1799, Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

Catherine, married, in 1800, Robert Hepburn.

Margaret, married, in 1802, Sir Coutts Trotter.

Alexander, Lord Rockville, died 1792, his wife 1811.

6. JANET, married her cousin, Sir H. Dalrymple of North Berwick.

While he was Sheriff, William Duff wrote thus to Lord Fife:

'Ain, 25th June 1764.

*'MY LORD,—*When I had the honour to receive your very kind obliging letter of the 4th from Edinb^r I was very much indisposed with a cold and severe cough, which brought on a spitting of blood, which two Bleedings, a Blister and other applications have not intirely removed, tho' I bless God am now much better, and as the weather and season is favourable hope that I may soon gett free of these complaints.

'This last attack, with the Rheumatism and Scurvy which have distressed me for several years past, makes me sensible of the infirmitys of approaching old age; and have pretty much cooled my ambition for preferment and I tell your Lordship with truth and sincerity that I look to my being advanced to the Bench with indifference, being uncertain if it would contribute to my happiness, as I never was anxious about being rich, and always made it my chief study to be content and satisfied with my situation in Life, and when I look round me I think I have great reason to be thankful having been lucky in my wife and children with such a competency as to make me independent. I cannot, however, conceal the satisfaction I feel from your Lordships friendship in recommending me in so strong a manner, and hope you shall always find me ready to make all the grateful acknowledgments in my power and that you will not have any reason to alter your opinion of,—My Lord, Your much obliged and Obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM DUFF. (D.)

William Duff of Crombie died in 1781, and his son, James Duff of Cadiz was served heir to him, but the estates had already been sold by William to Lord Findlater in 1748.

JAMES DUFF was born in 1734, and, according to Baird, was 'long a merchant and factor in Lisbon,' but the only records now extant show him as trading in Spain.

In 1790 he was appointed British Consul at Cadiz, and resided there for the rest of his life. After the battle of Talavera in 1809, the Duke of Wellington (then Marquis of Wellesley) landed at Cadiz almost at the moment when despatches announcing his great victory reached that town. He was received with demonstrations of great joy, the horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn to the house of James Duff, amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

During the subsequent investment of Cadiz, under Soult, in 1810, Mr. Duff entertained his cousin James, Lord Macduff, afterwards fourth Earl Fife, who was then an invalid owing to a wound which he had received in the attack on Fort Matagorda, close to Cadiz.

'James of Cadiz lived all his life and died in Spain. Imbibed all the chivalry of the old Spaniard—commanded the admiration of his Spanish contemporaries as if he had been one of themselves. He had unlimited credit all over the peninsula throughout the war, and during the siege of Cadiz (such was his humour) resolutely refused to allow that there was any siege going on at all—and on one occasion when a shell dropped into the fountain in the court of his house, and my late father-in-law (Gen. James Lindsay), who was sitting with him on the terrace, asked him quietly: "Sir, what's that?" replied testily—"Pooh, pooh, damned nonsense." He was the most hospitable and kind of men, and all the young officers had a home and a rendezvous at his house.'¹

James Duff's correspondence with Lord Wellesley (as well as a large number of his consular reports and other official letters), is among the Additional MSS. at the British Museum.

James Duff to the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Seville

'CADIZ, 26th Aug. 1809.

'We are inundated with reports as to the armies, etc. People must have something to talk about, but upon these subjects, in many cases, they take unwarrantable liberties.'

He took a curiously optimistic view of the possibilities of the

¹ From a letter from the twenty-fifth Lord Crawford to Major Lachlan Duff, 1870.

Walcheren Expedition, for he writes to John Forbes on September 7, 1809 :

‘ I have little doubt that the next accounts will bring us [news of] the capture of the shipping or that of their destruction ; it will be more or less contested according to circumstances ; anyhow I incline to believe that we will establish ourselves in Walcheren, and consequently masters of the Scheldt and able to internate with Holland and Guelderland by the inland navigation and render uncertain and difficult the navigation of the Rhine as far as Venlo.’

James Duff to the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Seville

‘ CADIZ, 24th Oct. 1809.

‘ I have been happy to learn through General Boyle, your Lordship’s decision as to Lodging with me when you arrive here, and which will be highly gratifying to me.’

James Duff of Cadiz to John Forbes, London

‘ CADIZ, 13th Jan. 1808.

‘ *Private.*

‘ MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your very obliging letter of the 8th inst. It reached me upon the 28th and confirm’d what I had a few days before learnt of your safe arrival. I learn from it, Lord Wellesley being very well, may he long continue so. His magnanimity in coming forward, in the present Crisis is no more than I expected. I am confident it will prove beneficial at Home and to this country particularly and all over Europe and I expect he will prove a Powerful instrument in compassing the downfall of Buonaparte. I will thank you to mention it to His Excellency, with my respectful Compliments and that it was my intention to have written by this opportunity ; the early departure of which has prevented me, and that I must defer to a subsequent one. I shall wave saying much as to the situation of the affairs of this Country, the Junta becomes every day more and more unpopular, and there are those who entertain opinions that we are approaching to some important Crisis—the Public opinion continues without alteration throughout the Country, as to their hatred and detestation of the French and from circumstances it may probably not be long before it becomes palpable. Buonaparte entering the Country would be probably assigned to it.

‘ I thank you for your promise of writing me when any interesting news. I suppose we may soon expect to see here Mr. Wellesley, our new Ambassador. I shall be glad of the opportunity of being known to him. . . . With sincerest regards, my dear Sir, Your most faithful and obedient servant,

‘ JAMES DUFF.’

In 1813, James Duff was made a baronet of the United Kingdom, with

special remainder to his nephew William Gordon, son of Lord Rockville, and his heirs-male. Possibly this honour was conferred owing to the exertions of Lord Fife, who had just returned to England from Spain at that date.

Sir James Duff was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons in February 1815. The facts of the case were as follows :

Don Antonio Puigblanc, Hebrew Professor in the University of Alcala, having written various works in condemnation of the Inquisition, determined, after Ferdinand vii. resumed the crown, to seek safety in Gibraltar. Having obtained a passport, countersigned by Sir James Duff, he set sail with a friend from Cadiz for Gibraltar. At the same time, Sir James Duff sent a letter to Gibraltar pointing out these persons as being objects of suspicion to the Spanish Government. The result was that these two men were arrested by order of General Smith, the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, delivered to a Spanish commandant and conveyed back to Cadiz in irons. Having arrived there, Puigblanc was tried and acquitted, but was then told that he would have to be examined before the tribunal of the Inquisition. However, he effected his escape to England, where he made his case generally known, and excited much sympathy, the whole matter being much discussed.

Lord Bathurst wrote to General Smith and Sir James Duff intimating the impropriety of their action. It appears that the General had only recently succeeded to the command of the fort, and was therefore little acquainted with its civil duties. Sir James Duff was then over eighty years of age, and had spent many years in office at Cadiz, where he enjoyed general esteem.

In Parliament the matter was very vehemently debated, and one member remarked that Sir James Duff's action in ordering the examination of a British convoy at Cadiz with the view of preventing certain Spaniards from making their escape from persecution was most reprehensible, as 'participating in the detestable tyranny now prevalent in Spain.' A motion was put, that 'this House entirely disapproves of the action of General Smith and Sir James Duff, and that the displeasure of the House at their conduct be conveyed to them.' In the debate which followed, it was generally admitted that General Smith's conduct had been indefensible, but that he had been misled owing to lack of acquaintance with the practice on similar occasions. With regard to Sir James Duff, it was held that he had done nothing improper in giving information to the Governor concerning the persons who had taken refuge in Gibraltar, and, at the same time, he had left it to the General to determine what was the proper course to pursue. Further, it was held that the



SIR JAMES DUFF OF FIFE, B.

By W. K. G. 1864

reprimand delivered by Lord Bathurst was a sufficient punishment, and that no further notice should be taken of the occurrence.

On a division the motion was lost, and Sir James Duff was exonerated and held 'not to have acted as a tool of the Spanish Government.'

Whether this matter hastened his end or not can only be conjectured, but in November 1815 Sir James Duff died at Port St. Mary's, Spain, in his eighty-second year. His interment took place in the officers' cemetery, Gibraltar, on December 3, General Don, the Lieutenant-Governor, being chief mourner. The pall was borne by eight of the Foreign Consuls at Gibraltar, and was attended by the principal merchants and inhabitants of the place, the officers of the Army and Navy, those in the public departments, and the general officers and their staff. Minute guns were fired during the march to the grave. Sir James died unmarried, and his baronetcy went to his nephew, William Gordon, who assumed the name of Duff, and was known for the future as Sir William Duff Gordon.

There was a portrait of Sir James Duff in Duff House,¹ but when this mansion was handed over to the towns of Macduff and Banff the picture was removed to Monteflower. There is also a copy of the portrait at Drummuir.

SIR WILLIAM DUFF GORDON, second baronet, was born in 1772. He was Member of Parliament for the city of Worcester from 1807 for several years. He married, in 1810, Caroline, daughter of Sir George Cornewall, M.P., and had by her two sons and two daughters :

1. ALEXANDER CORNEWALL, third baronet, born 1811.

2. COSMO LEWIS, born 1812; married Anna Maria Antrobus, who died in 1898. He died in 1876. His family was :

COSMO EDMUND, born 1862.

HENRY, born 1866; married Maud Hammersley, and has two sons and a daughter.

JOHN CORNEWALL, born 1869.

FLORA, married Arthur Streatfield.

EVELYN, married Rodger Cunliffe.

3. GEORGINA CATHERINE, died unmarried.

4. ALICIA FRANCES, born 1822, died unmarried.

Sir William Duff Gordon died in 1823, aged fifty-one, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

SIR ALEXANDER CORNEWALL DUFF GORDON, third baronet, was born in 1811. He was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, and acted as Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He became a senior clerk

¹ Here reproduced.

in the Treasury in 1854, and was appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1856. He was also Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Privy Council to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

He married, in 1810, Lucy, daughter of Mr. Austin, Professor of Jurisprudence. Owing to indifferent health, she was compelled to spend most of her life abroad. After a visit to the Cape, she settled in Egypt, and occupied her time in literary work. At first she wrote under her maiden name of Lucy Austin, but her later works appeared as by Lucy Duff Gordon. Among the books that she published may be mentioned *Letters from Egypt*, describing her life there, *Letters from the Cape*, and *The French in Algiers*. She also translated Moltke's *Russian Campaign on the Danube* and Ranke's *Ferdinand and Maximilian*.

In Egypt, where she spent all the latter part of her life, she was very popular with the people owing to her liberal spirit. It is related that sometimes, as she passed along, the natives would raise 'a cry of joy,' and fling branches and flowers in her path. She died in Egypt in July 1869, leaving one son, MAURICE, and two daughters, JANET, now Mrs. Ross, well known as the authoress of *Three Generations of English Women*, and the *Fourth Generation*; and URANIA, who died young.

Sir Alexander Duff Gordon died in October 1872, aged sixty-one.

Sir MAURICE DUFF GORDON, fourth baronet, only son of Sir Alexander Cornwall Duff Gordon, was born in 1849. He was educated at Eton, and became a member of the London Stock Exchange. He was the owner of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, famous as possessing a secret chamber, but was compelled by financial embarrassments to sell this estate to the present Lord Leith. Sir Maurice had inherited this beautiful and historic old castle from his cousin Colonel Gordon, and there is a curious tradition in connection with Fyvie that it never descends direct from father to son. This has been exemplified in several instances.

Sir Maurice married twice. Firstly, in 1872, Fanny, daughter of Henry Waterton, and widow of Seymour Ball Hughes. She died in 1890, leaving one daughter CAROLINE, married to Aubrey Waterfield. Mrs. Waterfield is a well-known authoress, and writes under the name of 'Lina Duff Gordon.' *Home Life in Italy* is one of her best-known books, for which her husband supplied the illustrations. She has two sons, born in 1903 and 1906.

Sir Maurice married, secondly, in 1894, Sophie Mary, daughter of Charles Steer, but had no children by her.

He became bankrupt in 1895, and died in May 1896, aged forty-seven. He was succeeded by his cousin :

Sir COSMO EDMUND DUFF GORDON, fifth baronet, who was born in 1862,

being the eldest son of Cosmo Lewis Duff Gordon. He married Mrs. Lucy Wallace, but has no children. He owns a property at Maryculter, Kincardineshire. Sir Cosmo and his wife were on the ill-fated *Titanic* when she struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage to America on April 16, 1912, but were amongst those who were saved.

CHAPTER XXVIII

GEORGE DUFF OF EDINDIACH AND HIS DESCENDANTS

CLUNYBEG's fourth son is thus briefly disposed of by Baird : ' George of Edindiach married, first, Beatrice Duff, daughter to (Adam) Duff of Drum-bulg, and next a minister's daughter named Alexander. He left, by his two wives, three sons : Adam (great-grandfather to James Duff, presently (1773) schoolmaster at Morthach and a student of Divinity), William, and Daniel, and two daughters, Margaret and Rachel, and their progeny is now very numerous.' There was also a son Robert.

Of these sons, Adam is now represented by the Duffs of New Noth¹ and others in America, Robert by the Duffs of Hillockhead and Towiemore,² and either William or Daniel, as is conjectured, by a family which settled in Elgin and later in London (see chapter xxx.). Baird makes no mention of the sons of any of them, but goes on at once to ' Adam's grandson, Peter, married Anne Moir, granddaughter to Moir of Waulkmilm, an Heretor, and got £500 str. of portion with her. They have six sons, James, Alexander, John, Peter, William, and Robert ; and three daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Rachel.' By the courtesy of Miss Jean Macdonald, his great-granddaughter, we are enabled to give some further details about Peter, who held the farm of Mather Cluny, and his sons.

The name of his father, son of Adam,³ is not certainly known, but is believed to have been George. And this George was most probably the writer of the following letter, who was obviously of Dipple's generation, though younger ; Dipple was born 1653 :

' EDINDIACH, 19 Jan. 1690.

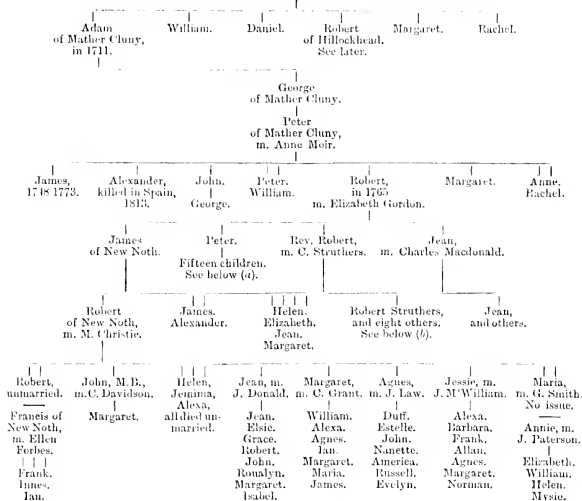
' MUCH HONOURED,—I hear that yee intend to goe for Edr. the next week (God willing) I would gladly wait upon you till yee came back becaus there is a foster sister of myn besyd Edr. that has been curious these severall years to see some of us nor can I give you Sir a positive answer to what you spoak to

¹ Noth was the farm on which George Gordon, the grandfather of the great Gordon of Glen-bucket, started life.

² See the end of this chapter.

³ Adam Duff in Nether Cluny was an elder of Morthach in 1711. Both Mather and Nether Cluny still exist.

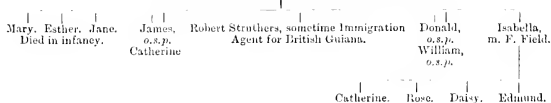
GEORGE DUFF of EDINDIACH, m. first, Beatrice Duff; m. secondly, — Alexander.



(a) Peter Duff, m. first, E. Macdonald; m. secondly, Janet Mill.



(b) The Rev. Robert Duff, of British Guiana, m. Catherine Struthers.



me till I see her, I have severall reasons too tedious to be now wrytten why I must see her before I ingadge with any so y^t I hope Sir you 'll be pleased to send me word by this bearer (if you take me with you) of your dyet that I may be ready and because my Father will have missing of me at this tym, it must be, as if it were motioned by your self and serv me off him which he will not refuse and will keep him from being angry at me, I crave your pardon, Sir, for this presumption, for I am,—Much hond., Your most affectionat and humble servant,

‘GEORGE DUFF.

‘ffor the much hond., Bailie Duff, younger of Dipple—these.’

(D.)

Baird continues : ‘ There is, I believe, just now (1773) many more than a hundred male and female descendants of this George Duff of Edindiach within the Lordship of Balvenie, and in that country some of them pretty substantial Farmers or Farmers’ wives, but still in a situation below their rank, and this their ancestor is to be blamed for. His father gave him a good education and a competent Patrimony for those days, he likewise got good portions with his two wives, but was himself an idle, lazy, stupid fellow, very different from his three elder brothers, and his eldest son Adam was not a whit better. All their children were left in a low way, and their posterity have continued so ever since. But there are now some promising young men amongst them, whom Lord Fife takes care to educate to business or handiercrafts.’

Old Baird had an almost feudal reverence for the head of the family, and the power which he ought to possess. The whole purpose of his naïve chronicle is the glorification of his successful nephew. According to tradition, Adam died in the old castle of Balvenie.

His grandson Peter, besides Mather Cluny, also held land in Buchrumb, but falling into pecuniary difficulties was obliged to resign the whole into the hands of the second Lord Fife, his third cousin. Peter is alluded to in one of the letters of William Baird, as a turbulent person (see chapter viii.).

The eldest son JAMES ‘entered as schoolmaster of Aberlour at Candlemas 1766,’ and must therefore have been born not later than 1748. He also appears as Jacobus Duff, Banffiensis, in the roll of Alumni of King’s College, Aberdeen, 1767-1771, and took his M.A. in 1771. ‘It was a common practice at that time for students to become schoolmasters during their University course, putting a substitute to teach in their absence at College, and occasionally a man held a school during the whole of his University course.’¹ James Duff was examined and approved by the Presbytery of Aberlour on April 1, 1766, and was translated to Mortlach at Candlemas

¹ The Rev. Stephen Ree.

1770, and examined and approved by the Presbytery of Strathbogie June 20, thereafter. He died before July 29, 1773 (about the very time when Baird's history of the Duffs was finished). Interesting letters from him are in the Duff House collection, and show how Lord Fife assisted these relatives. The first is addressed to William Rose, the factor :

‘MORTLACH, Oct. 10, 1770.

‘DEAR SIR,—I remember to have hinted to you, when at Inneshouse, my intintions of cum cieling the room in the school in which I sleep providing my Lord would be so good as allow me what wood would be necessary for that purpose, as rain no sooner falls from the heavens than it makes it's way in by the sleats and renders it a very uncomfortable lodging. It would therefore be obliging if you would take the trouble to talk to my Lord here anent it, and upon his condescending to grant me the number of Trees required you'd send me an order upon Mr. Duncan to deliver the same. I would apply to the Heritors in general, was it not that things of this nature are sometimes little attended to, or at least slow in their execution. I would therefore cheerfully defray the expences of workmanship in order to my being more agreeably accomodated, having it in my power to remove it at my leaving this place or oblige my successor to reimburse me in the expences thereby incurred. And, expecting your answer p Bearer, if convenient, I am, wt sincere regard and unalterable esteem,—Sir, Your much obliged ever Obedt and very hu^be Ser^t,

‘JAMES DUFF.’ (D.)

Another letter to William Reid at Duff House :

‘MORTLACH, Decr. 15th, 1772.

‘SIR,—Mr. Gordon says that Lord Fife was so engaged in Business when He was at Duff house, that Mr. Rose had not an opportunity of talking to his Lordship relative to my affair ; Therefore, as you have my receipt for the £10 Stg. annually allowed by his Lordship towards the defraying my expenses at Abdn., and as I have reason to think, from his Lordship's often experienced friendship, that he will not discontinue the same till at least my Divinity courses be finished, 'tis hoped you 'll either send that sum by Bearer or a draught on Mr. Gordon for the same, as it would enable me to buy in my winter provisions, which can be purchased at a lower rate just now than some months hereafter.—Meantime, I am wt. Regard, Sir, Your Obliged Humble Servant,

‘JAMES DUFF.’ (D.)

On April 1, 1773, John Innes of Balvenie writes to Lord Fife : ‘ May heaven bless and long preserve your lordship,’ and proceeds to ask for the post of schoolmaster of Mortlach for his son Jamie, ‘ as the present schoolmaster (James Duff) is given over and cannot last many days.’ (D.)

ALEXANDER, the second son, was a Lieutenant in the 71st Regiment. He was wounded at Vittoria, and killed at San Sebastian, July 25, 1813. He married, on July 2, 1805, Mary Elizabeth Gordon. His only daughter

Isabella 'died 10th September 1837 in the thirtieth year of her age,' and is buried in Elgin Cathedral.

JOHN, the third son, held the farm of Hillside. He left one son GEORGE, who married Rachel Gordon, and had a son DAVID, *o.s.p.*, also two daughters—RACHEL and MARGARET.

PETER was a surgeon.

WILLIAM enlisted in his brother Alexander's regiment, but was killed in action when quite young, leaving a widow and a child, who died without issue.

ROBERT had the farm of Milton of Buchromb.

MARGARET married a man named Murdoch.

ANNE also married.

RACHEL died unmarried.

ROBERT alone has left descendants. He had three sons, JAMES, PETER, and ROBERT, and one daughter JEAN. When young he went to America, and returning, married Elizabeth Gordon, whose sister Ann married Gordon of Old and New Noth, which farms—having no children of her own—she made over to the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Duff (at the time of her decease, in 1822, she was Mrs. Leslie).

This eldest son, named JAMES, was born in 1796. PETER, his next brother, had the farm of Westerton of Buchromb. One daughter of his lives in America, and three sons, JAMES, ROBERT, and JOHN in Dufftown and neighbourhood. ROBERT, the youngest, was an M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1828, and schoolmaster of Rhynie in 1835-1840. He then went to British Guiana, where he became minister of All Saints, Berbice, and was a notable man in the colony and a great agriculturist. He married a daughter of Dr. Struthers, and published a book on British Guiana. He died in 1878, leaving four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, the Hon. ROBERT STRUTHERS DUFF, was for long the Agent-General for the Immigration Department, British Guiana, which office he resigned in May 1911.

Robert Duff's daughter Jean married Charles Macdonald, steam mills, Dufftown. Their only son and four daughters are buried in Mortlach churchyard with their mother.

1. Jean, born 1835, died 1845.
2. Margaret, born and died 1838.
3. Elspet, born 1847, died 1856.
4. John, born 1853, died 1877.
5. Helen, died 1898.

Two daughters, Elizabeth and a second Jean, now live in Dufftown; Mary, married J. Miller, lives at Pitlochry; and Anne, now Mrs. Moir, at Hampstead.

JAMES DUFF of New Noth, eldest son of Robert, born in 1796, married Helen Russell, and had three sons, ROBERT, JAMES, and ALEXANDER; and four daughters, HELEN, ELIZABETH, JEAN, and MARGARET. He died 1878.

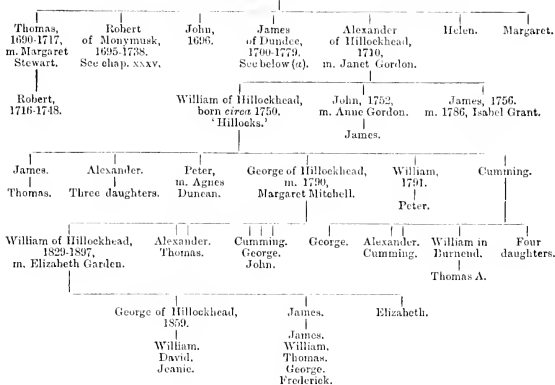
ROBERT, born 1824, died 1902, succeeded him in New Noth. His children were: ROBERT; FRANCIS, at present in New Noth; JOHN, born 1874, M.B. in Manchester, married, 1907, Christian Davidson; and nine daughters, one of whom, AGNES, married James D. Law of Lancaster, U.S.A., the author.

Three of the daughters died unmarried; the others are married in various parts of the world. See family table.

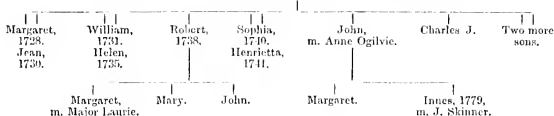
DUFFS OF HILLOCKHEAD.

GEORGE DUFF OF EDINDIACH.

Robert Duff of Hillockhead, fourth son of George of Edindiach, 1666-1754.



(a) James Duff of Dundee, 1700-1779, m. Christian Innes of Knockorth.



The third or fourth son of George of Edindiach was ROBERT DUFF in Hillockhead, mentioned in the *Aberdeenshire Poll-Book* of 1696, with three sons, THOMAS, ROBERT, and JOHN. He must have been a comparatively young man then, as he is known by the will of his grandson Robert, who died in 1748, to have been alive in that year, and the date of his own death is given in the *Commissariat of Aberdeen* as November 1754. At least four other children were born to him subsequent to 1696. In the year 1702 he witnessed a deed signed by Alexander Duff of Braco at Edinglassie, but little is known of him personally.¹

I. THOMAS, his eldest son, lived most of his life in Banff, and was 'Chamberlain to Braco.' Under this title he writes many letters and signs many deeds. He was a merchant and burghess in Banff, and as appears from the following letter was also made an honorary burghess of Inverness by his kinsman Alexander Duff of Drummur, then Provost. He seems to have done a good deal of business for all the family.

'ABERDEEN, 1st June 1713.

'The Much Honored

'The Laird of Drummur at Inverness.

'MUCH HONORED,—Receive enclosed your horning against David Sutherland which I caused John Gill execute how soon I came home from Inverness. I heartily wish, and shall be glad to hear that this may find you and you Lady and family well.

'When last at Inverness my affairs obliged me with reluctancy to come away without my Burgess act, whereof you very kindly preferred me the compliment, and tho' I can make no advantage by it, yet seeing it was your compliment I shall be very fond to have it remitted by one bearer with your convenience and shall alwayes be ambitious of an opportunity to express my self in the qualite off M. Hond.—Your most obliged humble servant, THOMAS DUFF.²

He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, merchant in Banff, and Provost from 1715 to 1724 (and sister to John Stewart, supervisor of excise, who married Corsindae's daughter), and died in 1717. She died in 1747, when she is described as 'relict of Thomas Duff, some time merchant in Banff.' Her only son ROBERT was born in 1716,³ and died in the year 1748, having previously made three wills, all preserved in the *Commissariat Books of Aberdeen*, from which a good deal of information

¹ Lease of Hillockhead granted to Robert Duff in Hillockhead, in 1705, by William Duff of Braco, with consent of his curators.

² Drummur papers.

³ 'November 4, 1716, Robert, the lawful son of Thomas Duff, sometime Chamberlain to Braco, and Margaret Stuart, his spouse, was baptized. Robert Duff of Hillockhead and William Duff of Braco, witnesses' (*Banff Registers*).

relating to his family has been obtained. He names his mother, Margaret Stuart (the name is spelt in either way) sole executrix, but with burden of certain legacies to his uncles and aunts and cousins on both sides of the family, and also alludes to a bond for £300 granted to him by William, Lord Braco.

2. The second son of Robert of Hillockhead, ROBERT, was minister of Aberlour, and will be found, with his large family, in the chapter on Ministers.

3. Of JOHN, nothing is known save the mention of him in the *Poll-Book*. He was probably at that date an infant, and died shortly afterwards.

4. JAMES, the fourth son, born about 1700, seems to have had a varied career. In 1718 James Duff in Elgin is described as 'son of Robert Duff in Hillockhead,' and another document calls him a 'Messenger' there. A little later, he seems to have set up as a merchant in Banff, where he is described as James Duff, younger, merchant, to distinguish him from James Duff of Corsindae. He married, on June 22, 1727, Christian Innes, daughter to James Innes of Knockorth, Provost of Banff, whose mother was Margaret Gordon of Park.

The baptisms of seven of his children are recorded in the Registers of the Episcopal Church in Banff, he being then resident in Cullen of Gamrie (east of Maeduff) :

MARGARET, 1728; JEAN, 1730; WILLIAM, 1731; HELEN, 1735; ROBERT, 1738; SOPHIA, 1740; HENRIETTA, 1741 ('named to Miss Henrietta Duff, Dipple's daughter').

He is also known to have had a son JOHN, and three other sons, whose baptisms may have taken place later, the Church Registers of 1745 and 1746 having been destroyed by Cumberland.

There are various bills due by William, Lord Braco, and his wife and other members of the family to James Duff, younger, merchant in Banff, for goods supplied, groceries and other luxuries of the period. But later on James Duff seems to have failed as a merchant, and the interest of the family was exerted to find him some other employment. In one of the *Orton Letters* Lord Fife alludes to him as 'Jamie Duff that wants to be a Gager,' seeming to think it a curious desire. From letters still preserved, we learn that he was both at Dumfries (1748),¹ and at Anstruther (1750-1754),² before settling down at Dundee, where he lived

¹ 'Discharge—James Duff, Dumfries—to Lord Braco for arents Mart. 1748—Mart. 1749. Rec. £15 as Interest of the principall sum of £300 sterling contained in a bond of Lord Braco.'

² 1750, James Duff, Anstruther, writes that he is obliged to pay the last of the legacies left by his nephew, and asks for the interest of his money lying in Lord Braco's hands.

from about 1760 until his death in 1779, being then described as ‘Land Surveyor of the Customs.’

James Duff, Anstruther, to Lord Braco

‘MY LORD,—As Lord Deskford is now appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs I beleive it would be of the greatest consequence to me to be rightly recommended to him, and I flatter myself your Lordship will be so good to recommend me to that Lord, which will be of the greatest use for facilitating my removall from this and preventing my being used in the unprecedented manner I have been for some years past. My Lady Bracco has met with so much trouble already in this affair that I have not confidence to write her Ladyship on this subject and your Lordship has got a great deal more than I could have wished. But I am hopefull if I were once introduced in a right manner to Lord Deskford that my friends would get less trouble that way in time coming. My wife waited on the Master of Bracco last moneth at Edin^g who was so good as promise to use his good offices with that Lord and any other could be instrumentall in my return. She joins me in the offer of our most humble duty to your Lordship My Lady and all the young family, and I am with great respect,—My Lord, Your Lordships most oblidged humble Servant,

‘JAMES DUFF. (D.)

‘ANSTRUTHER, 30th Augt. 1754.’

James Duff and John Duff, Dundee, to Lord Fife

‘MY LORD,—I had the honour of receiving your Lordships two letters of the 30th ult. and 12th inst., the last gives me the happy news of Lord North’s having directed a Commission to be made for my son to succeed me as Land Surveyor at this place, which will enable me to sit down with ease for the rest of my life, with the comfortable consideration that when I die (should my son survive me) my family will have the same subsistence as it has at present.

‘For this great favour I am indebted to your Lordship, and be pleased to accept of the most sincere thanks of my family and self.

‘I wish that your Lordship may long enjoy health and every happiness, and I have the honour of remaining with the greatest respect,—My Lord, Your Lordships most obliged and obedient humble servant,

‘JAMES DUFF. (D.)

‘DUNDEE, May 22d, 1774.’

‘MY LORD,—I arrived here yesterday having sailed in the first vessel for this place after I had last the honour of waiting on your Lordship at London; by your Lordship’s letter of the 12th inst. to my Father I find that Lord North has directed a Commission to be made out in my favour agreably to your Lordship’s desire, which is as lucky a matter as could have happened for the ease and benefit of my aged Parents and for my advantage, obtained thro’ your Lord-

ships goodness and their worth which hath indued your Lordship to do them and me this service.

'I shall ever my Lord with the utmost gratitude remember and acknowledge this favour and I hope always conduct myself so as to merit your Lordships future esteem.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordships most obliged and devoted humble Servant,

JOHN DUFF. (D.)

'DUNDEE, May 22nd, 1774.'

Baird thus alludes to James Duff, the father: 'I think James Duff an officer of the Customs at Dundee is of Drummair (this, of course, is a mistake). He has a promising young family. In 1766 he had four sons in Jamaica, and the fifth just going there.' (The family therefore went on increasing after 1741.) One of these sons was Robert¹ of the Atholl Highlanders, who became a Captain, married, and had a large family, but no descendants are now known.² There were two daughters: Margaret, who married Major Laurie of the 79th in 1811; and Mary Barbara, died 1847. It is unfortunate that it is not now possible to trace the Duffs who went to Jamaica. There is one Charles James Duff, buried in Port Royal Cemetery (according to a book on West Indian burials in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh), who may have been one of the five sons.

JOHN, who succeeded his father as land surveyor in Dundee, married Anne Ogilvie, and had one daughter MARGARET, died 1866, and a second, INNES DUFF, born 1779, married John Skinner, Dean of Dunkeld, and lived to be ninety-three.³

The second daughter JEAN, born in Banff, 1730, married, in 1760, Captain the Hon. W. Southwell, and writes thus to Lord Fife:

'MY LORD,—As I never had the honour of adressing your Lordship before, by letter, its necessary I should begin by telling you that my maiden name is Duff. I'm second daughter to James Duff, Land Surveyor of the Customes at Dundee. I was so unhappy (about sixteen years ago) as to marry Captain William Southwell, Uncle to the present Lord Southwell. For these eight years past I have been left by him interly destitute of the necessaries of life. So far I have been obliged to trouble your Lordship with a short account of my unhappy situation in purpose to lead to what I have farther to say. A lady, a relation of my husbands has sent to me, to desire that I would write an account of my own family, which I have done, I have presumed, my Lord, to mention you as a relation and one that knows my family and parents, and I have to beg of your

¹ The Robert baptised in Banff 1738.

² Although the following notice may refer to this family: 'January 29, 1858, died at Kingstown, near Dublin, John Duff, youngest and last surviving son of the late Major Duff of Dundee' (*Gentleman's Magazine*).

³ *i.e.* she was alive in 1872. The date of her death is not known.

Lordship if any person should aske you, that you wont lessen me with regard to my birth, to my Husbands family, as they are very proud and thinks few so good as themselves ; perhaps Captain Walsingham may speak to you on the subject, as he is my husbands near relation and married to his first cousin. I'll just mention one way that I have the honour of being your Lordships relation, by the Park family, your great-grandfather¹ and mine was Brothers, Sir John and Sir George Gordon. I beg your Lordship will pardon me for giving you this trouble, I would have presumed to have called for you reather then taken this method, but want of proper cloaths put that out of my power.—I have the honour to be, My Lord Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

‘JEAN SOUTHWELL.

‘LONDON, Jan. 25th, 1776.

‘I beg your Lordship will forgive me for sending this by the penny post, as I'm afraid your servants would not take it in if I should send it to your house. If your Lordship should do me the honour to write to me please to direct for the Honble Mrs. Southwell at Mr. Linds, opposite new Slaughters Coffee House, St. Martin's Lane. I lodge there.

‘To The Earl Fife, Whitehall.

‘forwarded to A L'Hôtel Portmahon, Rue Jacob Paris.’ (D.)

Christian Innes died in 1785, the inventory of her estate being registered in the *Commissariat of Brechin*, and ‘given up’ by Margaret Duff, ‘eldest lawful daughter of Christian Innes, relict of James Duff, late land surveyor at the Port of Dundee.’ The chief asset was ‘a bond of a principal sum of £300 sterling granted by James, Earl of Fyfe, to the defunct, dated November 11, 1780.’

5. ALEXANDER, the fifth son, succeeded his father in Hillockhead. His father's ‘tack’ of that estate was due to expire four years after the father's death, *i.e.* in 1758, and Alexander had already, in 1752, been granted a new tack, for nineteen years, but before the expiry of this² he seems to have fallen on evil days, as shown by the following letter from Archibald Duff of Bilbohall to William Rose, dated Elgin, March 23, 1777 :

‘DEAR SIR,— . . . Hillockhead has been in Town these severall days and has plagued the Sherriff and me both. Poor Devil, if any thing could be done for him, it would be charity. The Sheriff put it on me to tell him about the plan for putting him in Murdoch's place in the Mortification—it sounded very ill to

¹ Lord Fife's grandmother was Jean Gordon of Edinglassie, first wife of William of Dipple ; Jean Duff's was Margaret Gordon, wife of James Innes of Knockorth, and these two were first cousins, daughters of the two brothers, John and George Gordon.

² Alexander Gordon writes, 1771, to Lord Fife, asking for the renewal of tack to Alexander Duff of Hillockhead : ‘This would be an act of humanity to the son of Robert Duff, an honest servant of your family.’

hear, it went so very ill down with him, that I could not find in my heart to urge it. He complains he has no place to retire to, and cannot think of a Town, as he wants his misery as much hid as possible. He trusts you can provide him in a house and yard, and two three Bolls at Hillockhead or elsewhere, and any Bounty Lord Fife pleases for him he would wish, in a less publick, or as he calls it Dishonourable, way than succeeding Murdoch as a Professed Beggar. In short, he avows the Sheriff has never done any thing for him, and he has not the least Prospect or Dependence that he will—and his whole trust being in you, he is to delay everything till you come to the country, when I daresay you will look for a visit.'

On April 7, 1777, Lord Fife had a decreet of removing against Alexander Duff of Hillockhead.

Alexander's wife was Janet Gordon of Farskane, who lived until 1809, and he had three sons, two of whom, WILLIAM and JAMES, seem to have held the farm jointly, and the following letters from them are of some interest as a picture of the times :

James Duff to William Rose

'HILLOCKHEAD OF GLASS, Feb. 13, 1783.

'DEAR SIR,—I humbly Beg to acquaint your honour that as John Doull in Boddieclair his clopted the country, for which he was Dew me oupewards of nine pound sterling for two oxen that I sold him summer last, and as he had left but a smal subject Behind him on the place, I pounded upon Different articles Bellonging him : a great stack and the whole Dunge Bellonging him on the place was two of the articles and Mr. McGregor sent me word that I could not have the Dung, that he had spoke to your honour concerning it, and that it was his orders from you to keep it from me, otherways he was letting the tack of Boddeclair to one Gerge Wilson and he offered him Both peats and Dung for the summer grass, therefore all that I want to know is your honour's answer if they are articles pondelal or that they cane Belongs to me. I am not afraid but you will give me Justice, as I know that Mr. McGregor would do his endeavours to wronge me out of them. I pounded none of this articles without the advice of Alairer that Informed me that the Dunge was a movable poundable as their was a good number of Boles of lime mixed with the Dung. Therefore I humble Begg that your honour will send anc answer with the bearer, as it is time for me know.—Dear Sir, I am your humble servant and most obliged,

'JAMES DUFF.' (R.)

November 17, 1786, William Duff, who describes himself as 'in Hillockhead,' writes from Balvenie that he makes offer for the half of Midtown of Bellshaek.

A James Thomson writes from Balvenie, November 17, 1786, to Lord Fife that 'Wm. Duff is a good tenant, and the place very convenient for him to have.' William Rose also writes that William Duff, Hillockhead, 'wants Midtown of Bellyhack, that it lies near to and commodious for him. It was offered him during the Lease of Hillockhead at the present rent, but he refused.'

James Duff, Hillockhead, to William Rose

'NETHERTOWN, 12th Jan. 1792.

'DEAR SIR,—At your Diser, I went to Elgin to get the Deereet you promised to send Mr. Falkoner. I saw your letter to him saying that you was to send it on the thursday thereafter, for which I went their that Day in hopes to get it. But Mr. Falkoner told me that he had not heard from you concerning the Submission—therfor it seems to me that your letter his been miscarried, or lying in sum of the post offices. I hope that you will Be so good as Inform the Bearer what Day you will send it to Elgin if it is not sent Before this tim, as we ar in straits of money I hope that you will Excuse me for giving you this trouble.—Dear Sir, I am your most obliged and humble servant,

'JAMES DUFF.' (R.)

James and William Duff to William Rose

'HILLOCKHEAD, 6th May 1794.

'DEAR SIR,—We received your letter the first of March last, and we ar extreamly happy that you put it in our power to do any of your family the smallest favour. In obidenece to your Desere we found one John McGregor a steady young Lad, a servant to us at the time, and we sent for Captain Fyfe and brought him to Hillockhead for to Inlist him, and the same McGregor in a few days theirafter found a Brother of his own, one James McGregor and listed him also, they are both much about five foot ten inches high and both perfectly stout and handsom.

'Sir, we are honoured to be with the greatest esteem, most oblig'd and humble servants,

JAMES DUFF.

WILLIAM DUFF.' (R.)

William, the eldest son of Alexander of Hillockhead, was the patriarch known as 'Hillocks,' of whom Sir William Geddes in his *Memorials of a Banffshire Glen*, tells the following story: 'The road to his farm was across a long stretch of moorland, and on one occasion when he and a shepherd were nearly lost on a wild winter's night, he is said to have sunk down, almost in despair, saying: "Jamie, I wyte ye'll be a sair missed man gin

ye dee, but oh man, it'll be naething to the miss o' me." He was proud of his connection with the successful Duff family, and would sometimes, in a joecular vein, wish that fate would remove some of the elder branches, to make way for the younger.'

William would appear, later on, to have been in some anxiety as to the fate of a son of his own, named William :

‘HILLOCKHEAD, *Sept. 28th, 1807.*

‘SIR,—I humbly take the liberty of writting you these few lines. I understand that there is to be a draught for the militia in Glass, and as my son William is on the list, and as there is no club in this parish, I think it a pity to let my son have the risk of being balloted after having him some years at Colege. I beg you would be so good as write me by this Bearer if I could get him insured at Banff—and in what manner the insurance stands, as I am quit anxious to get him out danger.—Sir, I ever am with the Greatest Esteem, Your most obedt. and Humble Servt.,

WILLIAM DUFF.

(R.)

‘Mr. Pat. Rose, Sheriff Clerk.’

‘HILLOCKHEAD, GLASS, *Oct. 12th, 1807.*

‘SIR,—I humbly took the liberty of writting, some Days ago respecting my son William, as it appears there is to be no Club in Glass, I am affraid of being Drawn by ballot. I have again taken the liberty to writ you this few lines beging your advice about getting him insured, and if there is any one in Banff that insures, as there is no time to lose ; I likeway would beg to inquire if Mr. Georg Robeson from Edenbrough is in this Country at present, or if he was in it this seson.—Sir, I am honoured to be with the Greatest Esteem, Your most obliged and Humbl. Servant,

WILLIAM DUFF.’ (R.)

Answer from Patrick Rose :

‘BANFF, 13 Oct. 1807.

‘DEAR SIR,—I should have answered your first letter of the 28th Sept. long before now, but have been from hence for ten days and only retd. on Thursday last. I am favored with your other letter of the 12th inst., received this evening, and now in answer to both, beg leave to inform you that no insurance Militia Ballots is done in this place, but at Edinr. it is done at £3 str. per man, in parishes where there are no Volunteers, and £4 where there are Volunteers in the parish. I have not been able yet to learn accurately the name of the company who insures, but Mr. George Robinson, W.S., will be the best hand to manage this business and get your son insured, and I think you should not lose any time in applying to him. Mr. Robinson has not been, nor is not, I understand, to be in the North this season.—I am, Yours,

PAT. ROSE.’ (R.)

The six sons of 'Hillocks' all became farmers in the same district :

1. JAMES in Mill of Auchindachy. He married Miss Smith from Aswanly, and had, with other children, a son THOMAS, who married Miss Shearer.

2. ALEXANDER had the farm of Midtown of Glass, married Jane Bennett, and had three daughters, JANE, CHARLOTTE, and ANNE.

3. PETER was in Midtown of Bellyhack. He married Anne Duncan, but had no issue.

4. GEORGE, in Hillockhead, of whom presently.

5. WILLIAM, in part of Hillockhead, was at college, Aberdeen, 1802-1806. He married Margaret Smart, and had, with other children, PETER, and JESSIE, who married J. Barclay.

6. CUMMING, in Parkhaugh of Glass. A noted violin player. He married Maggie Gauld, and had four sons and four daughters. The sons were :

GEORGE (now deceased), who has left a family of two sons and three daughters.

ALEXANDER, in Glass, and CUMMING (twins). Alexander had four sons : ALEXANDER, now Agent for North of Scotland Bank, Aberlour ; CUMMING, dead ; JAMES, in Netherton of Glass ; WILLIAM, in New Zealand ; and two daughters : MARY, married Davidson ; MAGGIE, married Gauld. Cumming had two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM, in Burnend, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Duff, daughter of George Duff of Hillockhead, and has one son, T. A. DUFF, in Huntly.

The four daughters of Cumming Duff in Parkhaugh of Glass were : ANNE, married Archibald ; JANE, married Patterson ; MAGGIE, married Bonnyman ; MARY, married Proctor.

GEORGE DUFF of Hillockhead, fourth son of 'Hillocks,' married Margaret Mitchell, and had himself six sons and three daughters. The daughters were : ELIZABETH, married her first cousin, William Duff of Burnend ; MARGARET, married Mitchell ; JANE, married Menzies. The five younger sons were all unmarried.

ALEXANDER and THOMAS still living in Banffshire, CUMMING deceased, GEORGE and JOHN in America.

The eldest son, WILLIAM, born 1827, died 1897, was a well-known breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. He had two sons, GEORGE and JAMES, and one daughter ELIZABETH. The latter married Bonnyman of Geddes, and has three children, James, Bessie, and Anne.

GEORGE, eldest son of William, formerly of Hillockhead, now of Towiemore, Banffshire, was born in 1859, and married Elsie Scott, by whom he has three children: WILLIAM, born 1892; DAVID, born 1895; and JEANIE, born 1900.¹

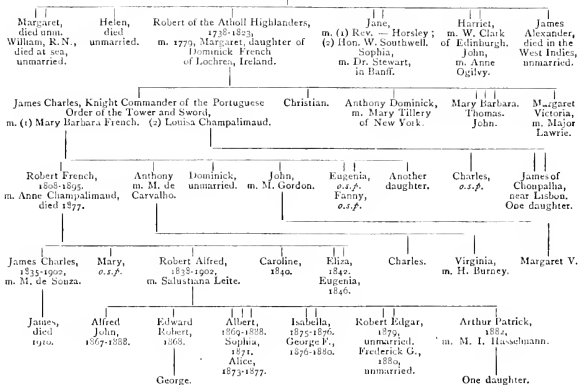
JAMES, the younger son, married Maggie Duff, and has five sons: JAMES, WILLIAM, THOMAS, GEORGE, FREDERICK.

It should be noted that this branch of the Duff family has been resident in the same place for over two hundred years.

¹ Took a musical scholarship in 1913.

Note.—As we go to press we are enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Edgar Duff of Lisbon, to print some further particulars of the descendants of James Duff of Dundee.

JAMES DUFF, Land Surveyor in Dundee, m. Christian Innes of Knockorth.





ELGIN CATHEDRAL.¹

CHAPTER XXIX

ELGIN DUFFS IN LONDON

BETWEEN the years 1718 and 1789 there resided in Elgin a worthy man named Alexander Duff. He was probably grandson of Daniel, third son of George of Edindiaeh, fourth son of Clunybeg. He had two brothers, Henry, died 1750, and Simon, a tobaceonist, and heir to Henry. He must have been a prosperous and well-to-do man, for he had a burying-place and a stone in the Elgin cathedral enclosure, and was able to give a good education and start in life to several of his numerous children. He was twice married, first to Barbara Falconer, by whom he had two children (dates taken from the Baptismal Register now in Edinburgh) :

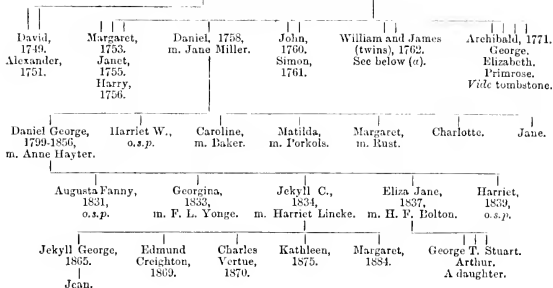
‘Alexander Duff, Shoemaker in Elgin, and Barbara Falconer, his spouse, had a child baptized, named DAVID—30th September 1749 ; and a child baptized, named ALEXANDER—18th June 1751.’

Of David and Alexander nothing is known.

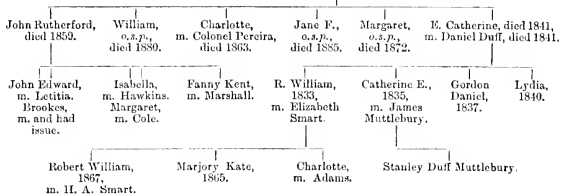
His 2nd wife was Margaret Ross, and by her he in all had twelve children : MARGARET, born 1753 ; JANET, 1755 ; HARY, 1756 ; DANIEL, 1758 ; JOHN, 1760 ; SIMON, 1761 ; twins, WILLIAM and JAMES, 1762 ;

¹ Many Duffs are buried here. William Duff of Dipple and his first wife lie in the Duke of Gordon's aisle on the right hand.

ALEXANDER DUFF of ELGIN, 1718-1789,
m. first, Barbara Falconer; m. secondly, Margaret Ross.



(a) William (one of the twins), 1762-1822, m. Catherine M'Guffog.



and ARCHIBALD, 1771' (*Elgin Registers*). Four of the above died young, and are buried in the Cathedral grounds.¹ The inscription on the stone is as follows :

'Here are interred the bodies of Mr. Alexander Duff, who departed this life the 30th July 1789, aged 71 years, and of Barbara Falconer, his first wife, who departed this life 13th June 1751 [*the day her son Alexander was born*], and Margaret Ross, his second wife, who departed this life 18th August 1779. Together with the bodies of six children of the second marriage, named Janet, John, James, George, Elizabeth, and Primrose, who died in infancy. and of Henry [*the Mary mentioned above, born November 1756*], who died 11th July 1768, aged 11 years.'

Of three sons, Daniel, William and another, who must have been either Simon or Archibald, and of the one remaining daughter, we have trace in after life.

It is obvious that Alexander Duff, the father of the family, who is described as 'Mr.' on his tombstone, although by profession a shoemaker, and practising his trade in 1770, 1771—*vide* receipted bills to Mrs. Rose of Montecoffier and others—was himself a graduate in Arts. Alexander Duff (Moraviensis), A.M., is given in the Roll of Alumni of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1738, when the above Alexander was aged nineteen. Unfortunately, the name of the father is not given, but he was probably, as already stated, a grandson of George of Edindiach (*q.v.*).

Of the sons, we have Daniel Duff, son of Alexander Duff, Elgin, at Marischal College (*Aberdeen Fasti*) from 1776 to 1780. That is from his eighteenth to twenty-second year. In 1780 he graduated M.A.

On July 2, 1779, the same Daniel Duff was examined and admitted schoolmaster at Spynie. It was, as has been already seen, quite possible for students to hold country schoolmasterships during their college course, and Daniel Duff appears also as schoolmaster in the Session Records of Spynie in the year 1778, before his formal admission. These records also show absences from the work of session-clerk (an office held by Daniel Duff from 1778 to 1784) during the winters. Absences probably due to attendance at college before 1780, when he graduated, and also in the years 1783 and 1784, when his name appears as a student of Divinity at Aberdeen. Exhaustive search has been made in Scottish Presbytery records to discover when and where he was licensed to the ministry, but without result ; it is, of course, possible that he was a schoolmaster all his life, and never a minister. Though in later life known as Dr. Daniel Duff,

¹ Together with three more, George, Elizabeth, and Primrose, whose baptisms are not recorded in the register—presumably because they died soon after birth.

his name does not occur in the records of his college as having received the degree of D.D. He 'demitted office' and left Spynie on July 5, 1785.

He next appears in the year 1788, as living at Islington, for on January 24, Daniel Duff of that parish was married, by special licence, to Jane Miller of Newington Green, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; witnesses, William Duff and Susannah Burdett. A copy of the special licence has been obtained from Lambeth, but no further particulars are given as to either party, except the statement that they were 'of full age.'

It is presumed that Daniel Duff was pursuing in London his school-master's profession, but details are wanting. He is next heard of in the following year as writing from Battersea, June 24, 1789, to Sir Joseph Banks:

'SIR,—Along with this letter, I have sent a description of three machines, which I believe are new and useful. I flatter myself you will examine them candidly, and approve or not, as they shall deserve.

'I believe they are new, as I never had a hint of them either from reading or conversation. Of several inventions, those of which I have sent a sketch seem the most simple, and therefore the most probable to answer their intention. If they be really useful, I have no doubt but they will be acceptable to you, Sir, not only as President of the most respectable learned Society in Europe,¹ but more so, as one who, in search of useful knowledge, left wealth and ease for certain danger.

'It will naturally be observed that Experiment is the only proper proof of the effects of any machine. To this I may answer, that since the year 1781 I have attempted to make models of them and several other machines, but have hitherto been frustrated by the close attention which my employment requires. —I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

DANIEL DUFF.²

'To Sir Joseph Banks.'

This letter is annotated by Banks to the effect that he did not consider the inventions sufficiently superior to the methods already known 'as to gain the inventor such a share either of reputation or profit as a man who successfully devotes his time to the service of the public has a right to expect.'

Some years later Dr. Daniel Duff reappears as headmaster of the 'Academy for young gentlemen at Salvadore House, Tooting.'³ In the *History of Tooting Graveney*, by W. E. Morden, there is a picture of the academy, and on the personal testimony of that author there was a record of the existence at one time in Tooting Parish Church of a special gallery pew for the accommodation of 'Dr. Duff's young gentlemen.'

¹ Sir Joseph Banks was President of the Royal Society.

² This letter is in the Banks correspondence, British Museum MSS.

³ He was there for several years previous to 1796; *vide* letter among Duff House papers.

'On November 21, 1820, died at Great Ormond Street, Dr. Daniel Duff formerly of Salvadore House, Tooting.'¹ Though at one time a prosperous man, and believed to have acquired a fortune with his wife, and to have had another left to him, Daniel Duff, at the time of his death, was in poor circumstances, as his estate was sworn as under £200. His widow, Jane, did not take out letters of administration, but after her death (which occurred at 27 Queen's Square, in 1834, *vide* will), Harriet Wilhelmina, the eldest daughter, did so, on December 14, 1844. From the wills of Jane and Harriet (who herself died in 1860), Dr. Daniel Duff is known to have had one son, DANIEL GEORGE, and six daughters: HARRIET WILHELMINA, already mentioned; CAROLINE, afterwards Mrs. Baker; MATILDA, afterwards Mrs. Porkols, whose husband, Dr. Porkols of Brunswick, was instrumental in saving the Duke of Kent from assassination in Brussels; MARGARET, afterwards Mrs. Rust; CHARLOTTE, and JANE. In Harriet's will mention is also made of a portrait of her aunt, Margaret Duff, the surviving daughter of Alexander Duff of Elgin, mentioned above, born in 1753. This portrait was left to Harriet's nephew, Jekyll Chalmers Duff, still surviving, and money to his sister, Eliza Jane. Harriet, who describes herself as formerly of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, latterly of Brunswick, Germany, seems to have been a wealthy woman. Nothing is known of the other sisters.²

DANIEL GEORGE, the only son of Dr. Daniel Duff, was born in 1799, and entered the Army in 1818. He was a Lieutenant on May 6, 1819, Captain in 1829.

He married Anne, sister of George Hayter, principal Painter-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty, member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, Venice, and knighted in 1842, and had one son³ and four daughters:

1. AUGUSTA FANNY, born 1831, died 1833.
2. GEORGINA ANNIE CHALMERS, born 1833; married, January 17, 1854, Frederick Langford Yonge, 16th Native Infantry.
3. JEKYL CHALMERS, born 1834, of whom hereafter.

¹ There is no record of his funeral, nor any memorial stone to him either at Tooting or in the Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, in which parish Great Ormond Street is situated.

² *London Magazine*, November 19, 1821: 'Birth. In Great Ormond Street, Queen's Square, Mrs. Duff of four fine children, three boys and one girl.'

We have, unfortunately, not been able to trace this lady, though she must undoubtedly have been of the family of Dr. Daniel Duff of Tooting, who died in the previous year—apparently in the same house. She was probably a niece.

³ Harry William Sydney Hayter Duff died at Hindhead, November 19, 1909, and buried at Kensal Green, was probably another son or grandson. His will, now at the India Office, says he was formerly of the Burmah Police, but latterly residing at Warnambool, Victoria, Australia. He appoints Jekyll Chalmers Duff executor, leaving all of which he died possessed to his wife Catherine Letitia.

4. ELIZA JANE, born 1837 ; married, January 17, 1854, Hely Frederick Bolton, 12th Native Infantry, and had two sons : George F. Stuart, who was in poor circumstances at the time of his death in 1912, and Arthur, *o.s.p.* ; also one daughter.

5. The fourth daughter HARRIET, born and died 1839.

Mrs. Duff died of cholera at Bombay, a fortnight after the double wedding of her daughters ; Colonel Duff in 1856.

JEKYLL CHALMERS was born at Surat, but was sent home to be educated, and was at Rugby School in 1844. He was subsequently in the Indian police, and lost an arm in an encounter with a tiger. He now resides at St. Kilda, Melbourne. He married, on December 30, 1863, Harriet Elizabeth Lincke, he being, at that time, Superintendent of Police at Bhundara, Central Provinces, and has three sons and two daughters :

1. JEKYLL GEORGE JOHN, born 1865. Also in the Indian Police ; now district superintendent. Married, and has one daughter, JEAN, born 1906.

2. EDMUND CREIGHTON, born 1869, in the Civil Service of Nigeria.

3. CHARLES VERTUE, born 1870.

4. KATHLEEN HARRIETTE, born 1875.

5. MARGUERITE JESSIE, born 1884.

WILLIAM DUFF, seventh son of Alexander Duff of Elgin, was a successful man of business. He came to London quite early in life, and at the age of thirty-one, being then described as of Nicholas Lane, he married Miss Katherine McGuffog of Jamaica (born 1770, died 1847). He died in 1822, and administration of an estate of £3000 was granted to his widow.

He had a family of two sons and four daughters :

1. JOHN RUTHERFORD DUFF, a wharfinger of Lower Thames Street, who became bankrupt on April 15, 1840, and died in 1859, leaving a widow and five children : JOHN EDWARD, whose wife was Letitia ;¹ BROOKE, also married ; ISABELLA, married Hawkins ; MARGARET, married Cole ; and FANNY KENT, married Marshall. These are all mentioned in the will of their uncle.

2. WILLIAM, who carried on his father's business in Nicholas Lane, and died, unmarried, at his house in Orsett Terrace in 1880, leaving a large fortune which provided for most of his nephews and nieces.²

3. CHARLOTTE, married at St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, on December 31, 1834, to Manasseh Lopez Pereira, Colonel Madras Army ; witnesses, William Duff and Margaret Duff. She died in 1863, her husband ten years previously, and both are buried at Kensal Green.

4. JANE FORSYTH, who died, unmarried, in 1885, leaving a considerable amount of money.

¹ Surname unknown.

² This William Duff corresponded with other Duffs in Jamaica. See chapter xxxix.

5. MARGARET, died unmarried at 18 Orsett Terrace, in 1872.

6. ELIZA CATHERINE, the youngest, married, on June 15, 1831, at St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, to her first cousin,¹ Captain Daniel Duff of the 37th Madras Native Infantry; witnesses, William Duff and John Duff.

The father of this Captain Daniel must thus have been one of the other two surviving sons of Alexander of Elgin, Simon, born 1761, or Archibald, born 1771, but there is nothing to show which, as the bride's brothers only were witnesses to the marriage register. Daniel was apparently an only child.

Captain DANIEL was a cadet in 1819, and must therefore have been born in, or shortly after, the year 1800. He became a Captain in 1830, and 'a Major in the East Indies only' in 1841, the year of his death. In the *Madras Spectator* of September 18, 1841, occurs the following :

'It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Capt. D. Duff of the 37th Regt. Native Infantry at Macao on July 7th, from an attack of Canton Marsh fever. He had arrived there on June 17th in rather an ailing state, to attend the funeral of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, and on his way from that ceremony received, in the street, a letter announcing the death of Mrs. Duff, which completely overpowered him and confined him to his room. Two or three days afterwards he was seized with fever, which terminated fatally on July 7th, and the service has thus been deprived of an excellent and zealous officer, to whose worth the regret of a wide circle of friends will bear ample testimony.'

The present writers confess to a profound regret that more is not known of this gallant soldier. According to the will of his brother-in-law, William Duff, there seems to have been at one time a good portrait of him.

He made his will on his death-bed at Macao, dated July 5, leaving as executors his brother-in-law, William Duff, and his sister-in-law, Jane Forsyth Duff, and associated with them, for managing his affairs in the East, Captain Robert Gordon and James Binny Scott. All he possessed was to go to his son, Robert William (it is curious that in the will the name is given as William Robert, but the other is the form in the Baptismal Register), his daughter, Elizabeth Catherine Stanley (*sic*), and his other daughter, 'born some time in 1841, whom I believe to be named Lydia.' The Baptismal Register, India Office, gives his family as follows :

1. ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1833.
2. CATHERINE ELIZABETH STANLEY, born 1835.
3. Another son, GORDON DANIEL, born and died 1837.
4. CATHERINE LYDIA, born December 1840, died October 1841.

¹ This is family tradition.

One cannot help wondering who looked after these three forlorn little ones until the death of the ten-months old Lydia, when presumably the other two were sent back to England. The only other detail in connection with this family is the following letter, permission to print which we owe to the kindness of Miss Marjory Kate Duff, daughter of Robert William :

‘MINEMON, 10 o'clock Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1841.

‘MY DEAR PUSS AND BOB,¹—Here is a China Umbrella, my beloved children, for each of you. I picked them both up at Chumtee on the 7th January, take them and keep them for your father's sake. I am now going to bed with rather a sad heart. Be kind and good children to your poor Mother, the best and worthiest of wives. I kiss you all. God bless you. I pray to Him to save me for your sakes.—Ever my dear beloved children, Your Father,

‘D. DUFF.’

ROBERT WILLIAM was educated at a private school at Blackheath (where, at the same time, were four other Duffs with whom he was only remotely connected), subsequently at King's College, London, and later held a commission in the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. He married, in 1863, Elizabeth Margaret Smart, and died in 1879. £5000 was left to his widow by the will of his uncle, William Duff, and £5000 also to his sister Catherine, who became, in 1862, the wife of James W. Muttlebury, and had one son, the well-known Cambridge rowing ‘Blue,’ Stanley Duff Muttlebury.²

Robert William Duff left three children :

1. MARJORY KATE DUFF, born 1865.

2. ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1867, now of Winchester House, the founder of that successful enterprise, the ‘Duff Development Company’ in Kelantan, Malay ; married, in 1901, Helen Alexa Smart—has no issue.

3. CHARLOTTE, now Mrs. Adams.

The descendants of Dr. Daniel Duff at one time believed themselves to be more nearly connected with the Earls of Fife, but the claim was not recognised by the family. It was founded upon a strange idea that Dr. Daniel, born in 1758, was a son of the Hon. George Duff of Miltown, fourth son of the first Lord Fife. The children of this George Duff are given in chapter x., and in addition to other proofs that there were no more than the two sons, the following

¹ Then aged six and eight.

² Stanley Duff Muttlebury was at Eton from 1880 to 1885, and was in the Eton Eight during his last two years. He won the ‘Pulling’ in 1883, and the ‘Sculling and Hurdles’ in 1884. From Eton he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was in the ‘Varsity Eight’ for five years—1886-1890, and on the first four occasions rowed in the winning boat. He was President of the Cambridge University Boat Club in 1888, 1889, and 1890 ; Captain of the Leander Club, 1889 ; Captain of the Thames Rowing Club, 1894 and 1895 ; coaching the Cambridge Eight on several occasions. He was one of the finest heavy-weight oars ever known. He married Christina Augusta, daughter of Major-General Parkinson, and has two children.

memorandum, addressed to William Rose, still existing, in the handwriting of James, second Lord Fife, and brother of George, is conclusive :

‘ I think it proper to write with my own hand the present state of my family. My father William, late Earl of Fife, married Lady Janet Ogilvie, daughter to the Earl of Findlater—no issue. He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Sir James Grant, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters. He died in 1763 ; my mother still alive.

‘ Eldest son, WILLIAM, died unmarried.

‘ JAMES, the second son, succeeded 1763, married Dorothea, only daughter of Alexander, Earl of Caithness—no children.

‘ ALEXANDER, the third son, married Mary Skene, by whom three sons and two daughters : JAMES, ALEXANDER, GEORGE, JANE, and ANNE.

‘ GEORGE, the fourth son, married Frances Dalziel ; she died and left two sons and two daughters : JAMES, the eldest, born an idiot, and still lives confined, but never had any reason or intellect ; GEORGE, the second son, now Captain 58th Regiment of Foot ; JEAN and FRANCES, the two daughters, yet unmarried.

‘ LEWIS, married Deborah Davis—no issue.

‘ PATRICK, died young.

‘ ARTHUR, unmarried.’

(R.)

Here follow the seven daughters, and the families of the six who married.

The memorandum is not dated, but it must have been written in 1785 or 1786, as the writer’s nephew George only exchanged into the 58th Regiment as Captain in April 1785, and his niece Frances died in March 1787.

The following letter from Dr. Daniel Duff of Tooting, besides being interesting in itself, shows conclusively that the writer himself made no claim to be a nephew of his correspondent, the second Lord Fife :¹

Daniel Duff, Salvadore House, to Earl Fife

‘ SALVADORE HOUSE, TOOTING, 3 Aug. 1796.

‘ MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordships commands, I have made Mastr. Harden² write the inclosed letter which I hope contains the information desired—he does not seem so quick as my anxiety to approve my attention to your Lordship’s desire could wish him to be, but being in a strange place and among

¹ It may also be noted that at the time of Archibald Duff of Drummur’s death in 1858, Mrs. Matilda Porkols wrote to Major Lachlan Duff, the new laird, claiming kinship, and adding that her father, Dr. Daniel Duff, had always told her never to forget she was ‘ a Duff of Drummur.’ The letters are still in existence. There seems to have been no more foundation for this claim than for the other.

A seal formerly in the possession of Colonel Daniel George Duff bears the Duff arms and the motto *Virtute et Opera* ; but the crest is the buck’s head, which has never been used by the Earls Fife since the matriculation of 1760. It has, however, been used since *circa* 1720 by the family of Duff of Hatton, though, so far as is known, no claim to kinship with this branch has been made by the descendants of Dr. Daniel Duff.

² John Harden, for forty years secretary to Lord Fife, buried in Banff.

Boys with whose conversation he is not yet sufficiently acquainted, may somewhat damp his genius. His diligence however is very commendable.

‘Our Wheat Harvest is begun, but not yet general, and an intelligent Farmer in my neighbourhood says the crop is considerably more abundant than that of last season; tho’ he says the grain has been shrivelled and checked in its growth by the frequent blighting frosts; and I am inclined to give credit to this from the appearance of my wall fruit which is much less in size than in former years, and much frost bitten, but as in this talk of plenty our Quatern Loaf still continues at nearly a shilling, the labouring people are almost in despair, as they say the stored wheat ought to be brought immediately to market and trust for the future to the excellent harvest now cutting. They have accordingly begun to burn in effigy the principal Meahnen, as Monopolisers and hoarders who occasion an artificial scarcity, but are restrained from greater excesses by the appearance of the military now quartered in our Village. The Hay crop is but middling, and old Hay still fetches six guineas a load of 18 cwt. or 126 stone.

‘The war is likely to be as long as your Lordship said when I last had the honour of being in your Company—however on the present almost certain prospect of a Spanish war, a great number of sailors who concealed themselves in our Village as Labourers, and many more employed in the same way in the Duke of Bedford’s immense Buildings that are carrying on in the fields between his House and Hampstead, but which are now all stopped, they say thro’ want of money, are flocking to Enlist and talk of nothing but Spanish Dollars and large fortunes. I have no doubt but the Spaniards as formerly will pay the Piper, and am sorry for it, as they are evidently forced into a war with us by those Robbers and Firebrands of mankind, the French Directors.

‘I have had the Hooping Cough in my Family and just now nearly lost two of my children in it. I formerly lost one in the same complaint, which inclines me to think its severity here and mildness in Scotland must proceed from the different modes of feeding our children. Here their food is generally solid, which obliges them to drink a great deal of diluting beverage that tends to weaken and relax the frame. On the contrary in Scotland, two of their Diets are preparations of oatmeal eaten with milk, and their dinner generally broth with vegetables, neither of which require drinking, nor create that fever of perpetual thirst which so remarkably distinguishes the labouring people of England from the same class in Scotland.

‘On revising this letter I find I have written in it very freely the news of this country, in hopes they will be agreeable to you my Lord. I flatter myself they will be received in this view, and not as an unbecoming liberty in me to a Nobleman of your very superior rank, as I entertain the sincerest respect and esteem for your Lordship.

‘Mrs. Duff joins me in grateful acknowledgements for the patronage you have been pleased to show us.—I am, my Lord, your Lordships much obliged and most humble servant,

DANIEL DUFF. (D.)

‘To Earl of Fife, Blairgowrie.’

CHAPTER XXX

DUFFS OF BADE AND CAIRNWHHELP

ALEXANDER DUFF, SECOND OF TORRIESOUL, who married Barbara Rowane, and died in 1589, had, as we know from Barbara's will, a son ADAM, of whom nothing beyond his name is known, but either that son, or another (name unknown), and younger than his brother Alexander, who succeeded, must have left a son JAMES, sometimes called of Torriesoul, as being of that family, and designed as patruelis (*i.e.* first cousin and son of father's brother) by Adam, son of the eldest son of the above Alexander. This James married Barbara Gordon.

'Aberdeenshire Sasines (30 Aug. 1617) show that on 7 August 1617 Thomas Gordon in Artlach appeared as procurator for James Duff of Torriesoill, Barbara Gordon, his mother, and Adam Duff of Waster Ardbreck; and renounced their interest in the sun half of Tyllesoill; and that on 16 August 1617, sasine was given on Tyllesoul to James Duff, son and heir of the late Mr. James Duff of Torriesoul, on precept of clare-constat ¹ by the Marquis of Huntly, said Marquis also confirming a charter by which Adam Duff of Tulliesoill sold said lands to the said late Mr. James Duff, his paternal first cousin.'

James Duff and Barbara Gordon had a son, also named JAMES, who, on October 2, 1618, got a wadset for 2000 merks on the lands of Robieston then occupied by him (*Gordon Castle Charters*), and other charters and sasines, dated 1619, 1620, and 1621 (*Ibid.*). By the charter of February 12, 1620, James Duff of Bade (son of James Duff and Barbara Gordon) and his wife, Jean Gordon, a daughter of John Gordon, third of Avochie, grant reversion to the Marquis of Huntly of part of the lands of Hatton and Drum-bulg, and a fresh charter is granted to them, by which they are infeft in the said lands, July 1, 1621.

James Duff is there described as 'of Bad,' in conjunction with which he held Robieston and Cairnwhelp, all in the parish and neighbourhood of Cairnie. The name Bad, or Bade, signifies a hamlet, and the explanation

¹ *i.e.* a deed by which the superior declared himself satisfied of the legitimacy of the heir, and authorised him to be entitled accordingly.

TABLE OF DUFFS OF BADE

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A YOUNGER SON OF THE SECOND ALEXANDER DUFF OF TORRISOUL.

'Mr.' James Duff of Torrissoul and Bade (Patriclis to Adam, first of Drummuir),
m. Barbara Gordon.

James of Bade, m. Jean Gordon, died 1648.

James of Bade and Cairnwhelp.	Adam of Edindiaeb, m. Janet Strachan.	Robert of Robicston.	John of Burnend.	A daughter, m. G. Ogilvie.
James of Cairnwhelp.	Thomas.	Margaret.	Jean, b. 1690.	George.
			Alexander of Drumbulg and Craigenach, m. 1761, Helen Grant.	John. Adam.
				Beatrice, m. George Duff, Clunybeg's son.

Robert (Baillie of Elgin), died 1758,
m. Helen Sutherland.

Patrick of Ballintornb,
whence 'Tiger' Duff.
(See next chapter).

John, 1719-1792, m. Janet Gordon of Dundee.	Alexander, 1721-1747.	Robert, 1723-1727.	Patrick, Town Clerk, 1725-1787. See below (a).	Helen, 1728-1760, m. Robert Allan.
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Anna, 1748-1776, m. General Patrick Duff.	Helen, born and died 1749.	Margaret, 1750.	Helen, 1751-1752.	Jean, 1753.	Robert of Ladyhill, 1754-1828, m. first, Clementina Stewart; m. secondly, Margery Dawn.
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Margaret, 1804-1807.	Clementina, born and died 1813.	John, 1815-1839.	Anne, 1817-1896. Nine children.	George, 1819-1889, m. Elizabeth Grant.	Robert, 1821-1890, m. Jane Gordon.	Catherine, 1823-1824.
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Robert, 1854-1889. Mary, o s. p.	Marjory, m. Barclay Gordon.	George, 1859-1863. Helen, 1865-1881.	Robert, 1853-1887.	Harry, 1855-1905, m. Lilian Peel.	Arthur, 1857.	Edward G., 1863.
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George.	Marjory.	Charles Patrick, 1889.	Esther.	Geraldine.
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(a) Patrick Duff, Town Clerk of Elgin, 1725-1787, m. Anne Fraser.

Robert, 1750-1752.	Alexander, 1751-1782, m. E. Mackintosh.	Sophia, born and died 1752.	Elizabeth. Helen.	Marianne.	Patrick, Town Clerk, 1762-1821, m. Margaret Fraser.
Anne, 1788, m. Mason. Elizabeth, 1790.	Patrick, 1791-1861, Town Clerk of Elgin.	George, 1794. Thomas, 1796.	Margaret, 1797.	Arthur, 1799-1869. Alexander, 1800-1854.	Mary A., 1802.
					Helen, 1804.
					Thomas, 1813.

(All these eleven children died without issue.)

of the name Robieston is that in the year 1413 ' Lady Margaret of the Ard ' placed her five sons in five farms called after their Christian names, and of these, Gibston, Robieston, Sandiston, and Thomaston still remain ' ' (Pirie's *Cairnie*).

The charter of ' James Duff of Baid ' of the lands of Robieston is dated March 19, 1631, and another charter in 1635.

On March 18, 1638, there is a renunciation of the lands of Bade to the Marquis of Huntly, and in the same year Jean Gordon, wife of James Duff of Bade is infeft in Robieston (*Gordon Castle Charters*).

' Bad, as a place name, appears frequently in the Presbytery Book of Strathbogie, 1631-1654, and an entry of April 12, 1637, indicates that it was situated in the Parish of Ruthven. The name has been extinct for upwards of two hundred years, and does not even appear in the *Poll-Book* of 1696; by that time the estate of Bade must have been attached to the adjoining lands of Mortlach (not to be confounded with Mortlach in the lordship of Balvenie). The locality has been represented for many years by the farm of Binhall, but was not known by that name until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Bad was held by James Duff of Torriesoul by wadset right, and he attended a meeting of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, October 20, 1638, in his capacity as an elder from Botarie and Ruthven ' (Pirie's *Cairnie*).

He and his wife, Jean Gordon, had two sons: James, third of the name in this branch of the family, and Adam, both of whom appeared before a meeting of the Presbytery held at Keith, June 9, 1647, and ' acknowledged their offence that they had been in actual rebellion and compliance with the common enemy (*i.e.* the Marquis of Montrose). They were referred back to their parishes, and there to make their repentance in sackcloth before the congregation.'

In 1649, James Duff (the son) is described in the Presbytery Book of Strathbogie as being willing to sign the Covenant, and he

' appeared with several others at a meeting of the Presbytery held at Ruthven 25 Sept. 1650 and gave in his supplication and acknowledged his rebellion with James Graham and his associates, and in all humility required to be received to the League and Covenant, promising faithfully never to fall into such sinful courses again. But the Brethern, perceiving them not to be so humble as were to be wished, and that their supplications declared small remorse for anything they had done, they were referred back and continued till they further testify their humiliation.'

In 1641, he or his father had an action against one William Johnstone.

¹ The fifth is believed to have been Archiestown, now lost.

On July 21, 1643, James Duff (the elder), with his spouse, Jean Gordon, and their two younger sons, Adam and John Duff, were infeft in the dauch lands of Cairnwhelp (Rose MS.). James Duff must have died shortly after this date, as in the year 1648 Jean Gordon, described as 'sometime spouse or reliet,' is infeft in eight oxygates of Bade (*Ibid.*).

James and Jean had four sons :

1. JAMES, third of the name, who succeeded his father in Cairnwhelp and Bade, which latter he resigned in 1683.

2. ADAM, who held Edindiach (in Gartly)¹ during his father's lifetime; for on February 25, 1645, Hugh Gordon of Brae assigned his wadset right of Over Drumbulg in the parish of Gartly to Adam Duff in Edindiach and Janet Strachan his spouse.

3. The third son was ROBERT, described as of Robieston in 1668.

4. The fourth, JOHN of Burnend.

There was one sister, married to George Ogilvie in Cairnie; in 1683 there is an 'obligation by the Marquis of Huntly to warrant James Duff of Baid from payment of his sister's bairns part of gear.'

To this James, third holder of the lands of Bade, a reversion of the plough of Over Robieston and Bade contained in wadset was granted, February 16, 1683. And on the same date a discharge by the Marquis of Huntly to James Duff of Bade of 3000 merks belonging to his three brothers mentioned above, Adam, Robert, and John.

In the following year, 1684, there is a bond by the Marquis of Huntly to James Duff of Cairnwhelp, signed by him. All these are among the charters at Gordon Castle.

There is also a renunciation of the lands of Cairnwhelp and all other lands in the lordship of Huntly, wherein umquill James Duff of Bad dyed infeft, by James Duff of Bad and his son James Duff of Cairnwhelp to the Marquis of Huntly, dated February 26, 1683, but James Duff, third of Bade must have received a fresh charter, as on April 12, 1684, there is a heritable bond for 7000 merks in favour of James Duff of Cairnwhelp on the lands of Cairnwhelp possessed by him, payable at Whitsunday 1703 (*Ibid.*).

In the *Aberdeenshire Poll-Book* of the year 1696, James Duff is entered as tenant of dauch of Cairnwhelp. He is designed 'James Duff, gentleman and tenant.' He and his son Thomas and two daughters, Margaret and Jane,² are assessed for the poll-tax, also 'three subtenants, ten cottars, four cottars and tradesmen,' and Thomas is separately entered as 'tenant

¹ Edindiach, Cairnwhelp, and Kinnoir have all become Gordon property.

² In the Parish Registers of Banff the following entry occurs: 'December 8, 1690. The said day Jean, younger lawful daughter of James Duff, in ye Ord, was baptized.'

in Carnie.' The elder son James must therefore either have been dead or have left the country.

Nothing is known of the further descendants of James and his son Thomas save that James was still alive in 1709, and we return to Adam of Edindiaeh and Drumbulg, mentioned above.

On February 18, 1655, Adam Duff of Cairnwhelp and George Ogilvie in Towie (his brother-in-law) were excommunicated by the Kirk-Session of Botriphnie 'for killing of James Henrie in Claymires' (Pirie's *Cairnie*). Subsequently Ogilvie was exonerated, and Adam appears to have suffered no further penalty.

In 1662 there is another sasine to Adam Duff and Janet Strachan, his wife (*Gordon Castle Charters*). And nine years later there is a sasine of half the town and lands of Over Drumbulg to Adam's son Alexander on his marriage.

'Alexander Duff, filius legitimus primogenitus, Adami Duff di Drumbulg and Helen Grant filia legitima de Patrick Grant of Auchmahangand.' One of the witnesses was 'Adam Duff, brother-german of the said Alexander' (*Aberdeen Register of Sasines*, August 20, 1671).

In 1673, an article of agreement was made between Adam and Alexander Duff of Drumbulg and the Marquis of Huntly anent a wadset in Gartly, and two others in 1679, between the Marquis of Huntly and Alexander Duff, with consent of his spouse, Adam apparently being dead by the latter date.

'Contract of wadsett, Marquis of Huntly, and said Alexr. Duff upon Nether Drumbulg on receipt of £1125 Scots, containing precept of sasine and clause of redemption, dated 11 Oct. 1679.'

'Disposition and conveyance by said Alexr. Duff in Craigenaeh, with consent of Helen Grant his spouse, of said contract of wadsett and infektment, Dec. 4, 1679' (*Gordon Castle Charters*).

The main line of the descendants of Adam of Drumbulg and his eldest son Alexander subsequently settled in Elgin, and founded a well-known family there.

Adam Duff of Drumbulg had several sons: GEORGE, 1637; ALEXANDER, 1638; one named JOHN; and another named ADAM, who appears as a witness. There was also a daughter BEATRICE, probably the eldest of the family, married to George Duff of Edindiaeh (*q.v.*), fourth son of Clunybeg. Of the sons, Alexander alone, so far as we know, left descendants. By his wife, Helen Grant, he had two sons, ROBERT and PATRICK. The latter, with his famous grandson 'Tiger' Duff, will be treated of in the next chapter.

ROBERT the elder was a merchant and bailie of Elgin,¹ being three times a burgess, and member of the Town Council in 1711, Dean of Guild in 1719-1720, 1725-1726, 1734-1735, and Sheriff-Substitute 1740-1742. He married Helen Sutherland, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He died in 1758. There is one letter from him in the British Museum :

To Robert Grant of Tamore ²

‘ELGIN, 5 Nov. 1743.

‘DR. SIR,—Receivè inclosed all your acets discharged whether your own or for your father-in-law’s funerals. I have made a separate state of both and the bearer has 4. 2. 8½ to give back of your money. Newmiln has been these 2 days at Forres so that I could not get his advice what to pay for the grave cloaths, but I have paid no more than is usual on such occasions. I can get no account of the Lady Innes’s Table napkin, but Mr. Cumming has given her your wife’s in place of it. I did not know of any demand that Mrs. Gordon, Burgies daughter, had, until the lady Innes told me.

‘Make my compliments to Mr. Grant and my friend Will, to whom I wish a safe journey to Aberdeen and am, Dr. Sir, Your most humble servt:

‘ROB. DUFF.’

The children were :

1. JOHN, born 1719.

2. ALEXANDER, born 1721.

3. ROBERT, born 1723, died 1727.

4. PATRICK, born 1725.

5. HELEN, 1728-1760 ; married Robert Allan.

Of the younger sons, Alexander, the second son, was a surgeon in the British Army, and died at Campier, Zeeland, in 1747.

Robert died as a child.

Patrick, first of three Town Clerks of Elgin of his name, will be treated of later.

JOHN, the eldest, married Janet Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, a merchant of Dundee of the Farskane family, and had five daughters and one son. His daughters were :

1. ANNA, 1748-1776 ; married her second cousin, Patrick Duff, ‘Tiger’ (q.v.).

¹ Robert Duff, merchant in Elgin, was ‘Treasurer’ of Elgin. There is a record of his shop being broken into in 1738.

² Robert Grant of Tamore, a mass of whose correspondence is preserved in the MS. Room at the British Museum, was of the family of Grants of Ballindalloch. ‘He died on 4th April 1773, in the 90th year of his age. A noted agriculturist’ (*Aberdeen Journal*).

2. HELEN, born and died 1749.
3. MARGARET, born 1750.
4. HELEN, born 1751, died 1752, of smallpox.
5. JEAN, born 1753.
6. The son ROBERT was born 1754.

John Duff (who was known as Provost Duff, junior, to distinguish him from John Duff, son of Patriek of Craigston, who settled in Elgin, and was Provost on two occasions), became a very important man in his native town. In 1747 he was elected delegate to go to Cullen to attend the election of the Member of Parliament. He was Dean of Guild 1750-1751, and 1756-1757, and stamp distributor and Convener of the county. He was elected Provost five times—1771-1774, 1775-1778, 1779-1782, 1785-1788, and 1791-1792, the year of his death. Under his régime Elgin would seem to have been an extremely well-conducted town. In the year 1777, during his second term of office, the following order was made: 'The Council, considering that the inhabitants are greatly annoyed with the barking of dogs upon the High Street, enjoined and required all inhabitants within the burgh who have dogs, to keep the same within their houses at night; with certification that the owners will be fined in 5 shillings sterling for each offence, and the dogs afterwards shot.'¹ While in the previous year regulations were issued 'forbidding thrashing or winnowing of corn, or leaving dung or stones on the High Street.'²

At this period the town drummer roused the inhabitants of Elgin at four in the morning, and again drove them to bed at nine at night, one man having held the office for sixty years, 'having neither ache nor sickness the whole time.'³

Respect for the Sabbath was ensured by regulations such as the following: 'No person or persons shall presume to walk in the streets or on the fields in time of divine service; no person shall presume to make any disturbance on the streets or under the forestairs, after public worship is over, under the pains of three pounds Scots for each offence' (5s.).

Provost John, besides his public activities, was a successful merchant, and transacted a good deal of business for the various members of his family, near and remote, and a large number of his letters is to be found, both among the Rose MSS., now in the hands of his great-grandson, Mr. Edward G. Duff, and in the Grant correspondence in the British Museum. A few of these letters are here given. They are curiously full of detail, and well written for the period. The signature of this John Duff

¹ Young's *Annals of Elgin*.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

is in itself a curiosity—it is so large, and grew larger as he advanced in years.

To Robert Grant of Tamore

'DR. SIR,—I'm favour'd with yours and in obedience thereto have sent you all the things you wanted as in the subjoyn'd accot. There is no German Sarge in Town but very light colour'd and therefore have sent you from Bailie Forsyth the remainder of a peice of cloath measuring a yard large, pritty much of the Colour of the Swatch you sent here, which the Bailie tells me will make two pair of Britches, with this provision that if it does not please he will take it back, the price of the cloath is nine shillings sterl. I have also sent you 6 Large and two Doz. small buttons for the two pair britches on the same terms. I suppose the Silk threed and hair, sent for the Coat and West will also serve the britches.

'I have sent you a discharge for two terms Cess of Baillindalloch and Struthers. I am in haste, Sir, Your most H. Servt., JOHN DUFF, Junr.

'ELGIN, May 10th, 1745.

Dr:			
Received in Notes	.	.	£6 0 0
Cr:			
By two terms Cess of Ballindalloch and Struthers	.	.	£4 8 6
6 yards fine shallon at 18d.	.	.	0 9 0
2 Doz. Coat and 1 doz. West buttons	.	.	0 1 8
4 drop twist and 4 drop silk	.	.	0 0 10
1½ ounce Threed and 1 yard Buckram	.	.	0 1 2
Pay'd Alexr. Duff, shoemaker, ¹ for two pair shoes you was due him for Willie	.	.	0 7 0
			£5 8 2
Past to your Credit	.	.	0 11 10 ²

To Robert Grant of Tamore, at Elchies

'DR. SIR,—I have yours, and have sent you pr. the bearer Four pound Sterling which is a little more than I have got in of the watch moneys Since Cluny was here for which send me Mr. McPherson's Receipt and desire him tell Cluny I shall be as active as possible in Collecting the Ballance of that money. I saw Mr. Gordon, the Duke's Factor here fourteen days ago, who told me he could not pay any part of the Dukes proportion of the watch money untill he had orders from the Duke, and I have wrote to all the Rest to send in their pro-

¹ See last chapter.

² British Museum MSS.

portions with all Convenient Speed and many in consequence of my writing have promised to pay in a very little time, when any money worth sending comes in I shall acquaint Cluny of it that he may send for it.

‘ Mr. James Gordon, Merehant in flores, died very suddenly last night. I am told he had yesterday with him at dinner, Hatton, Grant and some others who after they had drunk sometime wt. him went to Bailie Bibe’s where they drunk pretty merrily. Mr. Gordon finding himself a little Fent removed from the company and call’d for water to dip his hands in, and finding himself a little better of that threw himself on a bed, Mrs. Bibe stayed in the room wt. him untill he seem’d to fall a sleep and then left him, however, his wife hereing of his being bad, wanted much to see him and going in wt. Mrs. Bibe to the room where he was found him Dead.—Receive an ounce Wafers wt. Bones, and am, Dr. Sir, Your most humble Servt.,
JOHN DUFF, Junr.¹

‘ Elgin, 1745, July 9th.’

John Duff is thus briefly alluded to by Baird (1773):

‘ There is one, John Duff, present Provost of Elgin, descended, as is believed, of the family of Drummuir.’ It is curious how ignorant Baird was of all the Duffs of this branch, which settled in and near Elgin. He goes on to say: ‘ I am lately informed that there are (*sic*) a great number of the name of Duff spread all over the county of Moray,’ and continues, ‘ there is a sister of the present James Gordon of Latterfurry (Letterfourie) married with one of the name of Duff, a respectable farmer’; this was Provost John’s cousin John, see next chapter.

The only son of Provost John Duff, junior, was Major ROBERT DUFF of Ladyhill, near Elgin, 1754-1828.

He was apparently at first intended to follow in the footsteps of his successful commercial father, but military ardour proved too strong for him, and at the age of twenty-nine he appears as a cadet in the East India Company’s service. He became an Ensign in 1785, Lieutenant 1795, and Captain, September 30, 1803. He retired in 1810. In 1794 he was served heir to his father in ‘ the Aughteen Part land and Moss Wards.’ He was twice married, first to Clementina Stewart, who died 1813. She had two daughters who died as infants. Secondly, to Margery Dawn, by whom he had three sons and two daughters:

1. JOHN, born 1815, died 1839.

2. ANNE, 1817-1896; married Rev. M. Walker of Llanbryde, whose mother was a sister of James Cuninghame Grant Duff. They had the following children:

¹ British Museum.

Catherine Marjory, died young.

Alexander, died young.

Alexander George, died 1866.

Robert Duff, went to Australia.

John, went to Tasmania.

Eliza Katherine, married Mr. Duff, Kerrerie, N.Z.

Ann Eleonora, married Mr. Shaw, Melbourne.

Henry, went to India.

Charles Emilius, died young.

3. GEORGE, 1819-1889, a distinguished doctor in London and Genoa. He was with Daniel O'Connell when he died at the latter place in May 1847. He married Elizabeth Grant, who died 1896, and had two sons and three daughters:

(1) ROBERT, born 1854, died 1889, at Tabriz in Persia.

(2) MARY, who in common with most Mary Duffs, died young.

(3) MARJORY, married Barclay Gordon, and had a son named George and a daughter named Marjory.

(4) GEORGE, born 1859, died as a child.

(5) HELEN, died aged sixteen.

4. The other daughter, CATHERINE, died an infant.

5. ROBERT, born 1821, died 1890; was a merchant in Liverpool and Singapore. He married Jane Gordon, and had four sons, the three elder of whom were at Rugby School:

(1) ROBERT, born 1853, died 1887; Rugby, 1867-1869; a merchant in Java.

(2) HARRY, born 1855, died 1905; Rugby, 1870-1873; then at Balliol College, Oxford; First Class Law, 1877; Fellow of All Souls, 1878; Vinerian Scholar, 1879; B.C.L. and M.A., 1881; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1880; Tutor at Magdalen, Pembroke, and University Colleges, Oxford, 1885-1898. He married Lilian Peel, and has left one son, CHARLES PATRICK, born 1889, and two daughters, ESTHER LILIAN and GERALDINE ROSAMUND.

(3) ARTHUR, born 1857, was at Rugby 1871-1876, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became a B.A. in 1880. Went to Australia in 1882.

(4) The youngest son, EDWARD GORDON, born 1863, was educated at Cheltenham College and Wadham College, Oxford. He was Sanders Reader in Bibliography in the University of Cambridge, 1898-1899 and 1903-1904; President of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, 1899-1900; and Librarian to the John

Rylands Library, Manchester. He is the greatest living authority on early printed books, and has published many works on the subject. Among others, *Early Printed Books*, 1893; *Early English Printing*, 1896; *The Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of London*, 1899; *William Caxton*, 1903; also *The Dialogue or Communing between the wise King Solomon and Marcolphus*, 1892, etc. Mr. E. G. Duff has an unrivalled collection of letters and papers bearing on the Duff family, access to which has kindly been permitted to the present writers.

To return to the fourth son of Robert Duff, bailie of Elgin, and Helen Sutherland, PATRICK, Procurator-Fiscal, who was born 1725, died 1787. From 1746 to his death he held the office of Town Clerk of Elgin. Not many details about him are preserved, but that he had Jacobite sympathies is proved by the entry in Lord Rosebery's *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion of 1745*, 'Alexander Ogilvie, shoemaker, lurking in the house of Patrick Duff on Speyside.'

Patrick Duff did a great deal of business in the town of Elgin, his relatives having much power in the Town Council during the forty years he held the office of Town Clerk. He was known as 'Little Clerk Duff,' to distinguish him from Archibald Duff, his distant relative and son of Provost John Duff, first of the name, who was known as the 'Muckle Clerk.'¹

His wife was Anne Fraser, and they had three sons and four daughters:

1. ROBERT, born 1750, died, 1752, of smallpox, which seems to have been raging in Elgin that year.

2. ALEXANDER, 1751-1782, Town Clerk with his father.

3. SOPHIA, born 1752, and died the same year 'of the chin cough' (i.e. whooping-cough).

4. ELIZABETH.

5. HELEN.

6. MARIANNE.

These three were all school-mistresses in Elgin, Elizabeth and Helen being appointed to the burgh school in 1780, at a yearly salary of £5 sterling, and Marianne afterwards joining them in 1788.

7. The youngest son was PATRICK, born 1762, another Town Clerk.

Alexander was appointed Town Clerk jointly with his father from 1774

¹ Patrick Duff, Town Clerk at Elgin (first of the three), bought the house near the Little Cross in Elgin, formerly the place of business of William of Dipple (Shaw's *History of Moray*).

to 1782. He was also Dean of Guild in the year of his death. He married Eliza Angling McIntosh on August 22, 1776.

According to the account in a letter from Arthur Duff of Orton, the parents of Miss McIntosh strongly opposed the match, and an elopement followed. Alexander Duff was afflicted with the king's evil, and seems to have been in many ways an undesirable husband. In the following year his wife left him and went to Jamaica, where her father, a doctor, had formerly been resident. The following letter from her to her husband appears in the Commissariat Deceets, Edinburgh :

'Nov. 19, 1777. Sir, Your answers to my questions were not so distinct as I wished them to be, however you need not give yourself the trouble of answering them again. I shall now acquaint you with my resolution. It is this, Sir. I never will return to you, nor have any connection with you while I exist. If you choose, you may send witnesses and I will declare this resolution before them. I have nothing more to say, and to beg that you will cease to torment,

'ELIZA ANGLING MCINTOSH.'

There was no child of the marriage, and at Alexander's death in 1782 his three sisters above mentioned were deemed executors.

PATRICK DUFF, 1762-1821, the second of that surname and Christian name to hold the office of Town Clerk, succeeded his brother Alexander in the office held jointly with their father, and on the latter's death was confirmed in the sole charge, which he held until his death. He was also Commissary Clerk in 1805, and Sheriff Clerk from 1805 to 1821. In fact, he was said to have held more public situations than any man who ever lived in the burgh.

His wife was Margaret Fraser, 1771-1847, and they had eleven children :

1. ANN, 1788, married ——— Mason.
2. ELIZABETH, 1790.
3. PATRICK, 1791 ; third Town Clerk of the name.
4. GEORGE, 1794.
5. THOMAS, 1796.
6. MARGARET, 1797.
7. ARTHUR, 1799-1860, Sheriff Clerk.
8. ALEXANDER, 1800, W.S., author of several legal works.
9. MARY ANNE, 1802.
10. HELEN, 1804.
11. THOMAS, 1813.

Of all these children not one descendant remains at the present day.

Patrick Duff, the second holder of the office of that name, seems to have been interested in genealogy, for he writes to Patrick Rose, March 31, 1810: 'What I want particularly to know is the connection betwixt the Braco and Craigenach family, particularly whether Duffs of Braco, Craigenach, and Drumbulg were not brothers, or nearly connected in marriage.'

Patrick Rose's answer to this, of which he subjoins a rough copy, was: 'My father's extracts and observations regarding the Braco family are of great length, and so various that under a hundred pages I could not, I am satisfied, give you a copy of them, but if you were to take a step over here, I would have no objection to give you a look of them privately.'

In another letter Patrick Duff asks for information regarding the connection of the Craigenach and Drummuir families. In answer Rose quotes the three sasines on Drumbulg and Craigenach, already given, page 456, but does not answer the query as to the connection with Drummuir (presumably the facts were already forgotten, and have only now, one hundred years later, been at length disentangled). In a third letter, April 12, 1810, Patrick Duff begs to have William Rose's MSS. sent to him for perusal, but the request was not met with compliance.

The eldest son, Patrick, third Town Clerk of that name, held the office for nearly fifty years; he was also Commissary Clerk for forty years from 1821 to his death in 1861.

He was well known as a geologist, and published in 1842 *The Geology of Moray*. At the date of his death a long account appeared in the *Annual Register*: 'The deceased, a man of note in the North of Scotland, was born at Elgin 2nd Dec. 1791, and was the third Patrick Duff in regular descent in the same family who held the office of Town Clerk of Elgin—the united terms of office of his grandfather, his father, and himself extending to nearly one hundred years. . . . The late Patrick Duff, from first to last, faithfully and conscientiously discharged the duties of his office, to the satisfaction of the Council and community, and lived on terms of goodwill and friendship with all classes in the city. . . . Patrick Duff, who was afflicted with asthma, took every opportunity of cultivating out-of-door objects of interest. Hence he held in succession the farms of Lochinver and Bardon. The same feeling led him to the study of geology, and he became such an authority on it that he was visited by Hugh Miller, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Philip Egerton, Lord Enniskillen, etc., when they came north on a geological tour. Mr. Duff's great feat was the discovery of a cast in the Spynie quarry in 1851 of the remarkable reptile which, from the place of its discovery, was named *Telerpeton Elginense*.

‘Mr. Duff was unmarried, and a family long connected with Elgin has now no direct descendant bearing the name.’

This, of course, refers to the actual descendants of Patrick, first Town Clerk. Of the descendants of his elder brother John there are many now alive, notably Mr. Edward Gordon Duff and his nephew, Charles Patrick Duff, now of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.



OLD HOUSE OF CARNOUSIE

CHAPTER XXXI

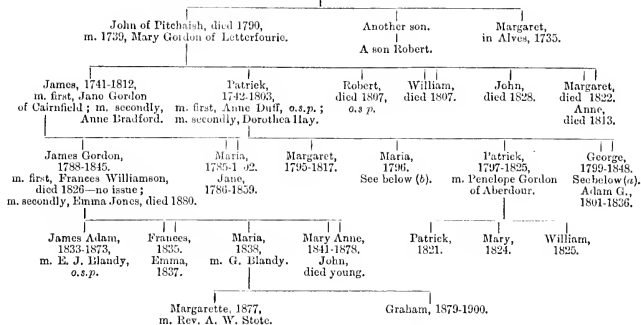
THE FAMILY OF 'TIGER DUFF' OF CARNOUSIE

It was seen in the last chapter that Alexander of Craigienach had two sons, and the descendants of ROBERT, the elder, were traced down to the present day; the younger, PATRICK, was factor for Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, and appears frequently in the Records of the Presbytery of Aberlour, being described, in the years 1720, 1722, 1727, and 1730, as 'of Craigienach' (sometimes spelt Craggenach). He was also an elder for the parish of Knockando. He and his wife, Jean Gordon, had at least three children: JOHN DUFF of Pitchaish, of whom many descendants are now living; another son, who had a son ROBERT; and a daughter MARGARET, only known to us from the following entry in the Presbytery Book of Elgin (1735): 'There are no Papists in Alves, but Jean Gordon, wife to Duff of Craigienach and Margaret Duff his daughter.' John of Pitchaish seems to have lived for many years on the farm of that name on the estate of Ballindalloch in Banffshire. Letters from him from that place are to be found among the correspondence of Robert Grant, factor for Ballindalloch, in the MS. Room at the British Museum, and are wrongly indexed as being from his first cousin, John Duff, merchant, and Provost of Elgin. He seems to have found the farm too large for him, or, for some other reason, wished to leave

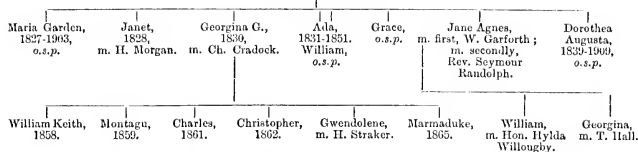
TABLE OF THE CARNOUSIE FAMILY

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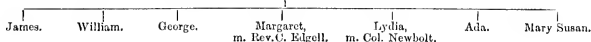
PATRICK DUFF, factor for Ballintomb (in 1720-1730), m. Jean Gordon.



(a) George Duff, 1799-1848, m. 1826, Janet Barnes.



(b) Maria Duff, 1796, m. 1823, Francis Garden Campbell, died without issue;
m. secondly, James Ramsay of Barra in 1827.



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that part of the country, and resided later at Newtown of Auchintoul in the same county. His letters from these two places give much information as to his family. He was also at one time a 'writer in Keith.'

The two first letters deal with Grant's own business and current events.

The next three with John Duff's financial position, and his departure from Pitehaish.

The four later letters are chiefly concerned with his sons, of whom he would appear to have been very proud, and the last was written not long before his own death.

John Duff of Pitehaish is thus briefly alluded to in Baird's history of the Duffs: 'There is a sister of the present James Gordon of Latterfurry (Letterfourie), married with one of the name of Duff, a respectable farmer; they have five sons, whom their uncle is educating, and by his interest and money providing for them in the army, navy, mercantile and other genteel employments.'

This, of course, explains how three of the sons came to enter the Indian army, and the other two a Gordon house of business.

John Duff, Pitehaish, to Robert Grant of Tamore

'PITCHASH, 19 Dec. 1750.

'SIR,—Receive inclosed two Discharges for Cess, and from the bearer seven pound six shilling and four pennies Ballance of your Bank notes, my Cousine makes offer of the Compliments of the Season to you and Mrs. Grant. My Uncle,¹ writes me, that the Distemper is raging greatly among the horses about Elgin and in Duffus. But not so much above Elgin, there are few dead and the cure used there is bleeding how soon the distemper begins or before, by way of prevention to the quantity of a pint or 3 mutkins which is to be repeated once and again as long as the difficulty of breathing continues violent, mashing several different times, all drink must be warmed, blood warm and given in the stable with some meal or provender on it, and there may be some Lint Seed boiled among water and the Lint Seed when sufficiently boiled drained out, and a small quantity of the Lint seed water put in among the ordinary drink, if wrought ² at all, must be very moderately, plenty of boiled meat given, blood warm, thought very good; absolutely discharged giving any oats. Some people, for prevention, rubs all the mangers and hecke³ with tarr, and all the horse graith.⁴ My Compliments to you and Mrs. Grant.—I am, Dr. Sir, Your most humble Servant,

'JOHN DUFF.'⁵

¹ Robert Duff, bailie of Elgin.

² Worked

³ Rack for cattle.

⁴ Apparatus of whatever kind, accoutrements of a horse.

⁵ British Museum.

The same to the same

‘PITCHASH, 20 Sept. 1754.

‘DR. SIR,—Belnespick came here this forenoon with a full resolution of seeing you and spouse at Tamore, but turning some uneasie with the fatigue of the market and hard drinking last night at Carron, he was obliged to alter his resolution, and begged of me to present his compliments to you and spouse, and to send you the inclosed bond of releiff and letters relative yerto, to be forwarded to your son. The signers of the bond had some time ago sent a missive letter adrest to you or son anent the bond granted by your son to Jas. McPherson’s creditors. If that letter be in your custody, I am ordered to gett it, and send it to any of the gentlemen signers by the first occasion that offers; so please send it pr. bearer. My compliments to you and Mrs. Grant.—I am respectfully, Dr. Sir, Your most humble Servant,

JOHN DUFF.’¹*The same to the same*

‘PITCHASH, 24 Nov. 1760.

‘SIR,—I send you pr. bearer my tack on the town and parks of Pitchash, and as the situation of my affairs are such that I cannot labour and plenish said tack for nixt crop, I am satisfied to renounce the same in favours of the Heritor and his Curators how soon I can gett a sheet of Stampt paper to extend the same. That they may dispose of the same as seems them good from and after this date, and in the meantime till the renunciation be Exped and Delivered, I agree that Decreet be pronounced agst. me for the rent due at Merst: ² last and for the rent of the Hill park, Mid park, and Haugh park at the rate of four hundred pound Scots for the Grass thereof from Candlemas last to this date, also that Decreet pass agst. me for implementing all the prestations of the tack prestable on my part.—Sir, Your Humble Servant,

JOHN DUFF.’³*The same to the same*

‘PITCHASH, 27th November 1761.

‘SIR,—I have seen William McIntosh of Belnespick’s Letter adrest to you of date 25th current and agree that ye Sell to him or any others, who may want Corn and Straw as much of the corns of the Croft of Pitchash 1760 as will satisfie and pay you the whole of the sums for which these corns are disposed by me to you at the rate of eight merks ready money or six pound Scots payable Martinmas next, to be casten by proof sheatt and estimation by Alexr. Shaw in Knockendow or William Stuart in Mains of Aberlour or any other qualified proofmen, and as my private business necessary obliges me to be out of the country for some time and that it may be necessary to have the corns casten before my return I have bespoke William Johnstown, Greive at Ballindalloch, Patriek Anderson in Belliebeglash, John Grant there, and James Donaldson in Kirdels, or any one

¹ *Aberdeen Journal*, ‘Notes and Queries.’² Martinmas.³ British Museum.

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of them to attend and deliver you the corns in my absence and they are to keep an account of the quantity that may happen to be casten in my absence. I have also provide such accomodation of houses as the neighbourhood can afford for accomodating Belnespiek's Cattle or any others to whom ye may happen to sell any of the corns, if ye can gett any better price, I will be obliged to you. But rather than have the Corns longer on hand you will dispose of them at the above price. Your complyance will oblige.—Sir, Your most Humble Servant,

‘JOHN DUFF.’¹

To the men mentioned in the last letter

‘PITCHASH, 2nd Dec. 1761.

‘DR. FFREINDS,—As my business obliges me to be out of the country for some time, and that its probable a part of the corn and straw presently stacked in the corn yard of Pitchash, Disposed by me to Robert Grant of Tamore in security and payment of considerable sums I owe him as factor to William Grant of Ballindalloch, may be sold and disposed of by him in my absence from this country, I most therefore begg the favour of you to attend and deliver for me, what corn and straw shall be casten during my stay from the country, Alexr. Shaw, Willm. Stuart in Aberlour, or any other qualified proofmen may be employed to cast the corn by proof sheaff and I have bespoke John Hay in Tyrach, John Grant in Pfonas and Alexr. Maconaehy in Culquoich to attend to estimate the corns, I have also bespoke Lewis Cruickshank, George and William MacAlesters and Donald Munro to assist at threshing the prooff. These people will attend on the least notice, and I dare say William Ffalconer will give a Barn to thresh the prooff, if not, one of the Barns in Braeside must be clean up for that purpose, Youle please take a signed note under the proofman's hand of the respective quantitys that may be Casten, and by these I impower you, and each of you separately to act and Doe for me as fully as I could myself if present, and shall on my return Ratify and approve of what one or all of you does in the premisses.

‘Your complyance will singularly oblige, and I am, Dr. ffreinds, Your most humble Servt:

JOHN DUFF.²

‘To Peter Anderson in Belkluglash, John Grant there, William Johnstown, Greive at Ballindalloch, and James Donaldson, jointly or separately, any one of you being sufficient for the above purpose.’

John Duff to William Rose (twenty years later)

‘NEWTOWN OF ACHINTOUL, 28th June 1781.

‘SIR,—The franks you was so kind as proeure from Lord Fife for me are used, my eldest son³ leaves Madeira and comes to reside at London over this

¹ British Museum.

² British Museum.

³ James.

summer and I have reason to believe that my second son ¹ will be Home this year from India. This will occasion my writting frequently to London, I will be obliged to you to gett me some franks from Lord Fife, you have the direction, subjoined, if you 'll be so good as gett me some franks and send them to Bailie Alexander, Post Master at Banff, he will send them carefully here. I begg pardon for the freedom, Butt if I can serve you freely command and I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

JOHN DUFF.

'To Mr. James Duff, Madeira, Merchant,
Jamaica Coffee House, London,
and some

To Mr. John Reid, Sidney Alley, London.'

(R.)

The same to the same

'NEWTOWN OF ACHINTOUL, 15th Nov. 1782.

'SIR,—I was sorry I had not the Pleasure of seeing you when my cousin Bob Duff and I Breakfasted at your House, wec gott a very hearty wellcome from Mrs. Rose and was well entertained.

'I have frequent calls of writting to my son James at London, with former favours, I must begg youll be so kind as gett some franks from Lord Fife, I am obliged to his Lordship for giving the franks and to you for getting them, you have subjoined a note of the addresses. Pray make my Compliments to Mrs. Rose.—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

JOHN DUFF.' (R.)

John Duff from Auchintoul to William Rose

'NEWTOWN OF AUCHINTOUL, 28th June 1783.

'DR. SIR,—I had Letters from my Sons in India of the fifteenth November Last, they were then well, William had been ailing at Bombay and was advised to goe to Bengal for the change of climate, he got leave of absence and went to his Brother Patrick's House at Fort William, he was quite recovered before he wrote me, John is far up the country on the Bengal establishment in Colonel John McPhersons regiment, his Colonel Dinneed here lately, and showed me Letters he had from India of the 13th December last, my sons were then well. My sons mention none of my acquaintances in India, execept Captain Duff (Whitehill's son) ² and Captain John Gordon (Shellagreen's Brother), they were at my son Patrick's house when he wrote me, he says in general that my other acquaintances were well, my sons are anxious for letters from me, I propose writting them soon and send my letters up to London to my son James to be forwarded by first conveyance, you'll oblige me to speak to Lord Fife and see

¹ Patrick did not return to England till 1788.

² Petter. See chapter xix.

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if his Lordship will be so kind as give me some franks directed to my son James, subjoined I send you the direction. I have a nephew who has been in India for years past in the seafaring way, he did not write his mother who lives in Down, nor me for upwards of three years bygone, his mother imagined he was dead, I suspected it, as he used to write me by every conveyance, and the more so as my son John, happened to fall in with him at Madrass and he was then in such an ailing way that he was obliged to leave the ship and goe to Bengal for the benefit of the change of climate and there was no accounts of him since, till he arrived at London. Lately he has been several times with his cousin, my son James, he is now in good health and a stout little man, but has not made any money, which he gives as the reason he did not write his mother. My son writes me that he seems to be a clever sensible young man, and that he will take him by the hand and soon putt him in gentele bread and if he is sober and frugal, may make a little money. I have acquainted his mother of this, which makes her very happy. This fine weather has mended the corn remarkably, both corn and grass have made a remarkable advance since the rain came on. My English oats looks quite well and are in the shoot blade and some of the ears opening out, they will be very early. What they call the Tory worm has done some damage to the corns in Deys fatt Land in this corner. I had a Letter Last post from General Grant of Ballendalloch's factor, the Tory worm has done considerable hurt to the General's improved ground, and a great deal of damage in the lands of Knockandow. I hope this rains will prevent any more damage. I will be happy to hear that you, Mrs. Rose and children are well, compliments to you and Mrs. Rose.—I am very sincerely, Dr. Sir, Your most obliged humble servant,

'JOHN DUFF.' (R.)

The same to the same

'NEWTOWN OF AUCHINTOUL, 10th Aprile 1736.

'SIR,—Mr. Porteous at Myria who is married with a niece of mine, informs me, that the land he possest is now divided in Lotts among the feuars in McDuff excepting a few acres which is reserved for Mr. Porteous, but no rent of these acres as yett made. It will be doing me a favour that you cause putt a rent as soon as you can on these acres, and what favour you show Mr. Porteous, I will take it as done on my account and shall be ready to acknowledge the same. I heard from India last week, my sons were well, second of last November. I hope we may see Patrick home this year, I have been very ailing for some days past. Compliments to you and Mrs. Rose.—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

JOHN DUFF.' (R.)

John Duff died in 1790, as is proved by the two later letters from the Duff House papers, but the last existing letter from him. full of farmer's gossip, must first be added; he must have been an old man at the time.

John Duff to Lord Fife

‘NEWTOWN OF AUCHINTOUL, 26 Feb. 1788.

‘MY LORD,—I was favoured with yours of the 15th current, I am obliged to you for taking care of my letter. I have presumed to send under your cover a letter for my son which I begg youll cause forward.

‘We have had some snow for some days past which is better than the great falls of rain wee had. Meal continues to be sold at Banff from a shilling to twelve pence halfpenny the nine pound weight. They only give the eight pound to the peck which sells from ten pence halfpenny to eleven pence, there is of late a good deal of the meal but indifferent. There will be grain sullicient for supplying the country, but there will be a great deal of bad meal. I am of your Lordships opinion that the farmers should be very careful of providing good seed oats. There is a great deal of oats in the country not to be depended on for seed, there is a great demand from this side of Spey for seed oats from Murray which was not the case when I lived in Murray, wee bought seed oats from Banffshire and thought they were earlier and yielded more meal than the Murray oats did. Mr. Arthur Duff at Rothiemay and Ardmellie have some early oats that was ingathered before the rains broke out last harvest, there is a great demand for these oats for seed. Mr. Gordon of Cairnborro has bought several Bolls from Ardmellie for seed for Letterfoury, Major Duff’s¹ manager has bespoke some seed oats from Mr. Arthur Duff; the Major’s Rents are but poorly paid this year.

‘I presented your compliments to Miss Gordon. She is well, her Tennants are busy paying in their farm meal. She has returned some and would not accept of it, she is a good judge of meal. I am convinced her farms will be well paid, its my opinion, that the meal of this crop will not keep well, the sooner it is used it will be the better.

‘Corn and straw has risen of late, greatly. Bear and straw has given twenty-five shillings p. Boll and Oats and straw from Nineteen to Twenty shillings per Boll. There is little oats in this corner that will yeild three firlots of meal out of the Boll, so I think the Bear the best bargain, the Distillers gives Twenty shillings for the Boll of Bear, the Bear in general is wholesome and will answer for seed or malt. They complain in some places that the Bear does not yeild so much meal as usual.

‘Your acquaintances in this corner are well. No other Country occurrences worth mentioning.—Compliments and I am very respectfull, My Lord, Your Lordships most obliged humble Servant,

JOHN DUFF.

‘P.S.—For all that was said about the sale of Rannas I hear the bargain is over, Lord Findlater will not pay price Rannas demanded.

‘To the Honourable the Earle of Fife, M.P., Whitehall, London.’ (D.)

¹ Lewis of Elervie.

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John Duff's death is thus announced :

Alexander Duff of Mayen to Lord Fife

'April 9, 1790.

' . . . The Colonel's father has been given over for some time, and this morning at 4 o'clock he paid the Debt of Nature. . . ' (D.)

And his second son writes thus to Lord Fife from Dover :

'17th April 1790.

'MY LORD,—It was my intention to have waited on you for your commands and to have taken leave before I left town ; but the accounts of my Father's death which arrived on Thursday made me unfit and unwilling to see any of my friends, for altho' I was in a great measure prepared for the event it put me very much out of sorts. I could not, however, leave the Island without thanking your Lordship for your great and flattering attentions which I shall remember with great pleasure. The *William Pitt* is expected every hour, and its imagined she will sail to-morrow.—I am with the greatest respect your Lordships most obed^t and very humble Ser^t,
PATRICK DUFF.' (D.)

John Duff of Pitehaish had married, in 1739, Mary Gordon of Letterfourie. 'John Duff, son of Patrick of Craigienach, contracted matrimony with Mary Gordon, daughter of James Gordon of Letterfourie, 7 Aug. 1739.'¹

They had five sons and two daughters. The eldest, JAMES, born 1741,² PATRICK, ROBERT, WILLIAM, and JOHN ; and two daughters, MARGARET and ANNE who appear to have died unmarried. According to Imlach's *History of Banff*, they had a house in that town, and their brother Robert, who died in 1807, left annuities to both of £25 yearly. John, who lived till 1828, made his will in 1813, and left a legacy to Margaret only, Anne evidently being already dead. Margaret had died in 1822, and therefore did not benefit (*Scots Magazine*).

The most famous son was PATRICK, an Indian soldier, well known in Banff and Edinburgh at the end of the eighteenth century as 'Tiger Duff.'³

¹ Rose MSS., Advocates' Library, Aberdeen.

² This date is known from his gravestone in Banff churchyard. The dates of birth of the three youngest can only be surmised, and even their order in the family is unknown, but John was the last survivor, and became a cadet nineteen years after his brother Patrick went to India.

³ The late Dr. Cramond wrote an article on 'Tiger Duff' which appeared in the *Banffshire Journal* many years ago, in which he stated that the famous soldier was the son of Archibald Duff of Bilbohall, grandson of Patrick Duff of Craigston. He gave as his authority Mr. E. G. Duff's collection of Rose papers ; but his examination of them must have been very cursory, as he was entirely mistaken. The descent of 'Tiger' from Alexander Duff of Craigienach, and through him from the family of Duffs of Bade and the early Duffs of Torriesoul has been carefully traced by the present writers, and is proved by documentary evidence, much of it among the Rose papers. Dr. Cramond was perhaps not familiar with the Fife entail given in chapter

He was born in 1742, and there is no record as to how his earliest years were spent, but in 1760, at the age of eighteen, he sailed for India with the newly-raised 89th Regiment of Foot. He was not a commissioned officer, as his name does not appear in the Army List as belonging to that regiment, but in the light of subsequent events it is clear that he was one of what were then known as ‘gentleman volunteers.’ These were men of good birth, who were unable to raise the money to buy commissions, but through family interest could get commanding officers to let them serve with the regiments (on field or foreign service only). They lived and messed with the officers, but did duty as non-commissioned officers. If they distinguished themselves they stood a good chance of obtaining commissions without purchase.¹

In the year 1763 orders were sent out to India to disband the 89th Regiment, and all officers and men (amounting to one hundred and nine persons) who did not volunteer for the service of the Hon. East India Company were sent home. In anticipation of this disbandment, it would appear that in the previous year (1762) Patrick Duff transferred to the Company’s service, and joined the artillery, for in the Indian Army Lists he appears as a Lieutenant-Fireworker on June 12, 1763, and in the muster roll of the Bengal Artillery, dated November 1, 1773, he is noted as a ‘Captain, then aged 31, who came originally from Scotland,’ and had been ‘received from the King’s Service, 89th Regt. at Calcutta in 1762’ (*India Office Records*).

He became a First Lieutenant on March 28, 1764, was present at the

xiii.; but it is obvious that had George Duff, ‘Tiger’s’ son, who was alive in 1841, been great-great-grandson to Patrick of Craigston, he would have appeared in that entail, and his position would have been No. 12, immediately after Norwich Duff, before the Fetteresso family, and before all the descendants of Alexander of Keithmore’s brothers John and William.

¹ The 89th Regiment was raised in 1759 by Catherine Gordon, daughter of the second Earl of Aberdeen and widow of the third Duke of Gordon (who died in 1752), for her sixteen year old son, Alexander, the fourth Duke. The purport of its raising was, on the rumour of the French invasion, to prove the loyalty of the young Duke to the Hanoverian government, as his father had shown marked sympathy with the Jacobite cause. The Colonel of the newly raised regiment was Staats Long Morris, second husband of the Duchess.

On October 14, 1759, Alexander Duff of Davidston got a captaincy in this regiment, on condition of his raising sixty men for it. This occasioned the extreme wrath of his grandmother, Katherine Duff of Drummuir, who said, ‘Soldiers is but slaves’ (see chapter xxiv.). Alexander himself in writing to Lord Fife about the men, mentions that he is the only Duff then holding a captain’s commission in the Army.

In the next year, Alexander Duff, afterwards of Mayen, obtained a commission as Lieutenant in this regiment, October 12, 1760, and George Morison of Bognie, brother-in-law of Alexander Duff of Davidston (whose widow became the second wife of Robert Duff of Logie), also joined. These friends and relatives among the officers probably facilitated Patrick Duff’s enrolment as a gentleman volunteer. Moreover, his mother was a Gordon.

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battle of Buxar, September 22, 1764, and was mentioned in despatches. In the following year he became a Captain-Lieutenant.

In 1766, as a Captain, he was a ringleader in the mutiny against Clive, and was one of those officers specially exempted by Clive from pardon. For setting fire to the house of a brother officer in order to compel him to join the mutiny, Patrick Duff was dismissed the service, and returned to England.

In 1769 he was reinstated in his former position (having probably made interest at home during the intervening three years), and went back to India, taking with him Patrick Duff, son of Provost Duff of Whitehill (see chapter xix.); but on January 12, 1774, for some reason unexplained, he resigned the service and returned to Scotland.

While there he married his second cousin, Anne Duff, daughter of Provost John Duff, junior. He was thirty-two and she twenty-six.

She, however, died at Madras on the voyage to Calcutta, April 27, 1776, and is buried there.

Tombstone in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras :

‘ Anne Duff, buried 27 April 1776
wife of Major Patrick Duff
(Hon. E. I. Co.'s Artillery),
Aged 26.’¹

The first burial after the siege of Madras (*Indian Registers*).

There were no children of this marriage.

Patrick Duff had obviously gone out to India again with the intention of rejoining the Hon. East India Company's Artillery after his temporary retirement, and was doubtful of his status in the service.

Some months after his arrival he writes thus to Lord Fife :

‘ CALCUTTA, 25 Nov. 1776.

‘ MY LORD,—I would before now have done myself the Honor of writing you, had I any thing to say which would have been agreeable to your Lordship ; that is still a good deal my case, but I can no longer defer returning you my hearty acknowledgements, for the friendly and polite treatment I experienced from you when in Europe ; a just sense of which I will always retain ; and, should it ever be in my power, will convince you by actions more than by words of the sense I have of them.

‘ The Letter you did me the honor to write General Clavering by me, I delivered, but he has been in so bad a State of health ever since my arrival, that I have only seen him once, he is now better, but far from being well.

¹ Really twenty-eight.

‘A Board of Field officers sat, soon after my return to this place, to examine into my claim to Superior rank; their proceedings are not yet made publick, on account of the General’s ill state of health; but I have reason to believe I will have the rank of Major, as soon as he is able to take his seat in Council, which will bring me near the head of the artillery.

‘I am extremely sorry to be oblig’d to acquaint your Lordship with the death of my wife, she died at Madrass on the way out; I have every reason to regret her, for by a sweetness of temper and mildness of behaviour she made me perfectly happy.

‘Should your Lordship think of any thing you want from India, your applying to me will be esteemed a favour, and I will take a particular pleasure in Executing your orders.—I have the Honor to be, with much respect and Gratitude, Your Lordship’s much oblig’d and very Huml: Servt:

‘PATRICK DUFF.’ (D.)

He does not appear as a Major until February 22, 1777,¹ but in 1776 he was selected to raise a battalion of artillery for the Nawab of Oude, which battalion was in 1777 transferred to the East India Company, and Major Duff was appointed to command the artillery at Futtigurh. In 1780, while under forty, he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the whole Bengal Artillery from October 1780 to June 1784, during the absence of Colonel Pearse, while the latter was serving with Sir Eyre Coote against Hyder Ali in the Carnatic.

In 1783 he founded the station of Dum-Dum, which remained, until the Mutiny, the headquarters of the Bengal Artillery; on handing over the command he was thanked by Council for the good state of discipline. He was then appointed to ‘the general command of the artillery in the field,’ a post equivalent to that of Inspector-General of Artillery. From 1788 to 1790 he was in Scotland, and his father died just as he was about to sail for India again, for in the autumn of that year he was sent to Bengal to command the Bengal Artillery under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo Sahib in the Carnatic, and he had charge of preparing the famous siege train for Seringapatam (92 guns, 7 howitzers, 7 mortars, and 500 tumbrils and carts). This was brought into Bangalore in such a high state of efficiency ‘that the heavy guns, drawn by bullocks, came in at a gallop.’ (From a contemporary letter.)

The siege ended in a treaty of peace, before the place was captured, and in 1793 Duff went back to Scotland for the fourth time, as the Court of Directors had refused him the permanent command of the whole Bengal

¹ In spite of the inscription on his wife’s gravestone, where he is described as Major in 1776. Moreover, while at home and *after* he had resigned the service, 1774, he was made a Burgess of Banfi as ‘Major Patrick Duff of the Hon. East India Company’s service.’

Artillery, although he was a full Colonel and senior officer of the corps. The reason for this is not clear, but whatever it was, it was removed, for in 1796 he was promoted Major-General and sent out to supersede Colonel Pearse, who had previously superseded him, in the command of the whole Bengal Artillery.

During his sojourn at home he married his second wife, Dorothea Hay,¹ sister of General Andrew Hay of Mountblairy (who was killed at the battle of Orthès 1814),² and two daughters were born to them before they went to India, where he took over the command, March 29, 1797. In April he was transferred as Major-General to the command of the Presidency division, and in December 1797 he finally returned to England. His eldest son, PATRICK, was probably born during his sojourn in India 1797, or on the voyage out, as he apparently came of age before April 4, 1818, and two other sons, GEORGE³ and ADAM, were born in 1799 and 1801, at the old house of Carnousie, Banffshire, which the General had purchased when last at home.⁴

He writes thus to Lord Fife about his proposed purchase :

‘LETTERFAURIE, 24th Novr. 1789.

‘MY LORD,—I had not the honor to receive your Lordships obliging letter of the 14th untill yesterday, on my arrival at this place from Murray where I had been for a few days.

‘I consider myself much obliged by your friendly offices and for the good opinion you are pleased to express of me for which accept my hearty thanks.

‘The situation of Haymount, the neighbourhood, etc., are highly agreeable to me, and I would much rather set down near my friends than at a distance ; for these reasons I should be glad to purchase it at a reasonable price ; but your Lordship knows I am no judge of these matters, and that I must therefore consult my friends before I come to any agreement in a thing of such moment and as your Lordship has been so good to offer your advice and assistance permit me to ask what you think I ought to give, for altho’ I want an estate and particularly in this country, I would not give more for one than my friends thought prudent and reasonable. I know there is an idea that people from India will

¹ ‘On January 11, 1794, at Mountblairy, Colonel Patrick Duff, of the Hon. East India Company’s Artillery, to Miss Hay, eldest sister of A. Hay, Esq.’ (*Aberdeen Journal*).

² There is a tablet to him in St. Paul’s Cathedral and a monument at Bayonne.

³ From Baptismal Registers at Turriff: ‘Margaret Sinclair, eldest daughter of General Patrick Duff, March 29, 1795 ; Mary, February 8, 1796 ; George, October 3, 1799.’

The Registers from November 1796 to end of January 1799 are non-existent.

⁴ James of Madeira writes from London, May 6, 1790, to W. Rose, about his brother’s proposed purchase of the lands of Cluny near Carnousie ; James recommends the purchase, and has written saying so to his uncle Mr. Gordon of Cairnburrow, who ‘is so kind as take the direction of my brother’s concerns in the north and I beg leave to refer you to him.’

give more than any person else, but I assure your Lordship this is not the case with me, as I am determined to be guided by the advice of my friends in cases of this kind where I am no judge myself.

'My uncles beg to have the honor of presenting there compliments to your Lordship, and I am with great respect,—Your Lordships, Most obg^d and very humbl^l Serv^t,
PATRICK DUFF.

'Lord Fife.'

What follows is written by Lord Fife on the back of the foregoing letter :

'Wrote him from Montrose Dec^r 2d. Cannot from the knowledge of Mr. Hay's estate, offer him any advice as to the value, do not believe that my opinion would have any influence with Mr. Hay, that Col. Duff should desire Mr. Hay to make a demand, he will then judge from the actual state of Tennants and farms with the accommodations, etc., etc., what to offer. I think Carnousy and Knockorth the most desirable part for Col. Duff to purchase : there is a great deal of good ground and great deal to improve. The objection to Knockorth is want of fire, it can be very well supplied from the Mosses of Carnousie. There is a house that, with a little money, can be made very comfortable, large plantations well advanced and a good deal inclosed. The lands on the water side are good, but not so extensive,' etc., etc. (D.)

After his purchase of Carnousie and the adjoining lands from Lord Fife's brother-in-law, George Hay, Patrick Duff seems to have lived chiefly at Carnousie, in the old house shown at the head of this chapter, now used as a farmhouse. But he also owned a house in the Canongate, at that time a fashionable part of Edinburgh. It will be remembered that Jean Duff of Hatton and her husband, Sir James Grant, also had a house there.

General Patrick Duff and his wife Dorothea, who was consumptive, died within a few days of each other in Edinburgh, he on the 2nd and she on the 5th February 1803, and were buried together in the churchyard of the Greyfriars, in the burial-place belonging to her brother, General Hay. A large sum was paid for watching the grave for twenty-two nights to preserve it from the body-snatchers, and thus no stone was put up, for want of sufficient funds.

Patrick Rose, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff, writes to his brother in Demerara in 1803, 'On the borders of Deveronside there has of late been a great mortality. Since spring commenced, General Duff of Carnousie and his wife and Lord Banff have all died ; the two former died within a day of each other and have left five children, the eldest of whom is six, to bewail their loss' (Rose MS., *Elgin Courier*).

Patrick Duff was a man of extraordinary strength, six feet four inches

in height, and it is related of him that once, finding a sentry asleep at his post, he carried off the gun, a six-pounder, weighing four and a half hundred-weight 'under his arm like a telescope.'¹



DOROTHEA HAY, MRS. 'TIGER' DUFF

During his second sojourn in India in 1773 he had his famous adventure with a tiger, which he describes in a letter to his father :

'An extract of a letter from Captain Duff of the East India Company's Artillery at Bengal, dated February 26th, 1773, to his father, a gentleman of the county of Moray.

'A few days ago I happened to be out on a shooting party with several gentlemen of the military and had detached myself to some considerable distance from them, when they put up a very large tiger, who directed his course towards me. I immediately fired at him which had no other effect (being small shot) than that of irritating him, insomuch that he flew at me with great fury. I kept him at bay a considerable time with my fowling piece, on which was fixed a bayonet, as is usual in this country, when we go a-shooting, but at last I was rendered very weak, occasioned by the loss of blood, having received many wounds in my face, arms, and several parts of my body ; and none of my companions appearing to my assistance, they having all made off, the animal made a furious effort, by leaping upon me, which threw me down, he immediately got

¹ For the details of Patrick Duff's Indian services we are indebted to General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B.

upon me and was ready to tear me in pieces, when I stretched out my hand to the muzzle of my piece and unfixed the bayonet, with which I aimed a blow, so judiciously, that I pierced his heart. He instantly fell down dead upon me. I believe I may venture to observe that never was any man nearer being devoured by a voracious animal, than I was upon the above occasion. I consider my deliverance as an act of Providence.’¹

Another account of the same incident is to be found in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the review of a book by Captain Joseph Budworth, who says:

‘On being introduced to Colonel Patrick Duff then commanding the Artillery and presenting my credentials, he told me that a Gibraltar soldier should ever be treated in the Bengal artillery as if he had commenced his military career amongst them. “Here you dine to-day, and here shall be a plate for you, whenever you please.” This most excellent soldier and man was of immense strength. When young, and tiger hunting, he had wounded a panther, which sprang upon him, seized him with one claw on the cheek and the other on his breast. The party gave him up as lost and left him; and while in this situation, by mere strength and presence of mind, he reversed his fowling piece which, having a bayonet, by stabbing the beast in the back laid him dead at his feet; and terribly lacerated and faint from loss of blood, he presented himself to the Cantonment, where his death had been announced. On enquiring who were the people that could have left him, his answer kept pace with his conduct, “They should have fired, but I will never mention their names.”’²

‘When I returned to Europe, he sent me some useful sea-stock, with a letter enclosing one to be delivered by myself only to his brother, and to take charge of two country-made swords. On delivering this letter, I found his friendship unbounded. His brother said, “Sir, you are most strongly recommended. My brother tells me you are a soldier of fortune, and he expects that you will not be sparing in making me your banker, for I have commands to assist you.” And when I saw him two years after in England, he expressed himself half displeased at my not availing myself of his friendship.’

Patrick Duff bore the marks of the tiger's claws in his cheek to his dying day, and his eldest son Patrick was, curiously enough, born with the same mark, though not so deep.

James Inlach, born 1789, died 1881 (author of the *History of Banff*), in his own journal describes the awe with which the children in Banff

¹ Printed in the *Scots Magazine*, 1773. John Duff must then have been staying in Morayshire.

² To illustrate how such tales of encounters with wild beasts grow by repetition, it may be noted that another account of ‘Tiger’ Duff's exploit says that he ‘killed the tiger with a pen-knife.’

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used to view the gigantic veteran soldier with this curious hollow in his cheek.

In the controversy which shook England and India for so many years, Patrick Duff's sympathies were warmly engaged on the side of Warren Hastings, as appears from the following letter, now among the Additional MSS., British Museum :

General Patrick Duff to Warren Hastings

'CARNOUSIE, NR. TURRIFF, 30 April 1795.

'MY DEAR SIR,—I have this moment in a letter from my brother, the agreeable intelligence that the Lords have decided in your favour upon every charge, and I beg leave most sincerely and heartily to congratulate you on the occasion and to assure you that none of your many friends feel more pleasure than I do, upon so much wished for an event. May you be rewarded for having done so much for your country, and may you be recompensed for having suffered, so unjustly, for these 7 years past. I beg to offer my best compliments to Mrs. Hastings and my sincere congratulations on the occasion.

'Since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, my wife has brought me a daughter. I am still determined to return to Bengal if I can go out in the way I think I have a right to expect. I only expect common justice, that is not to be a supernumary, while a much younger and far less experienced officer commands the Artillery. I always had that in view, and I hope you will pardon me for saying that I think my services entitle me to it.

'I have the honour to be, with great esteem and respect, my dear sir,—Your most obt. humble Sert.,
PATRICK DUFF.'

It must have been almost unique in those days for a man to have accomplished the long voyage to India and back five times.

Patrick Duff went out in 1760 as a volunteer, at the age of eighteen; returned in 1766, temporarily dismissed the service, being then Captain-Lieutenant; was reinstated, went out again as Captain in 1769; returned in 1774, having resigned the service; went out again in 1776 to be reinstated as a Major; returned in 1788 as Colonel, the reason not stated; went out again, 1790, to command the Bengal Artillery; returned in 1793, having been refused the permanent command; went out finally in 1796 as Major-General, to supersede Colonel Pearse in the command of the Bengal Artillery; finally retired, July 1799, at the age of fifty-seven. Died in 1803, aged sixty-one.

All three of General Patrick Duff's sons entered the Army. Patrick was an Ensign in the 1st Royal Scots, but died at the age of twenty-eight, September 14, 1825, having previously sold his father's estate of Carnousie. He married, in 1818, Penelope Gordon of Aberdour, and they had three

children. One son PATRICK, born 1821, entered the Army and became Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment ; a daughter MARY, born 1824, married a Frenchman named Michel ; a second son WILLIAM, born 1825, after his father's death, died young.

Four years after Patrick's death, his widow married again, to David Scott Threshie, W.S.

The second son GEORGE, born 1799, became a Cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards, May 4, 1815, was transferred to the 19th Light Dragoons (Lancers) in 1817, and became a Captain in 1821. In that year the regiment was disbanded, and he went on half-pay. But eighteen years later he was promoted to be Major in the Army, and brought into the 93rd Highlanders as Regimental Captain, but with army rank as Major. He went on half-pay of the 90th Foot, May 13, 1842, and died abroad in 1848. He married Janet Barnes, and had one son named WILLIAM, one daughter GRACE, who died young, and six other daughters, four of whom married :

1. MARIA GARDEN, lived long at Banchory, where she died, unmarried, 1903.

2. JANET, in 1852 married Rev. F. H. Morgan of Catherington.

3. GEORGINA GRACE ABERCROMBY, married, in 1855, Christopher Cradock of Hartforth Hall, and her fourth son is Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., who was instrumental in rescuing the Duke of Fife and family from the wreck of the *Delhi* in 1912.

Her other children appear in the family tree at the beginning of the chapter.

4. ADA GORDON, married, 1849, G. L. Martin ; she died without issue in 1851 in India.

5. JANE AGNES, married, 1855, W. Garforth (one son William and one daughter), and afterwards the Rev. Seymour Randolph.

6. DOROTHEA AUGUSTA, died, unmarried, at Davidson's Mains, near Edinburgh, 1909.

ADAM, the third son, became a Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, died in 1836, and is buried at St. Mary's, Islington. A memorial tablet to him is on the wall of this church.

‘Within these walls are deposited the remains of Capt. Adam Gordon Duff, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, who departed this life 10th April 1836, in the 35th year of his age.

‘His memory is endeared to his relatives and friends by the many excellent qualities which distinguished his character.’

There is a shield on the tablet, bearing the arms of the Keithmore family, with the ‘differences’ used by the Drummuir branch.

The crest above. 'On the wreath, a dexter arm couped at the elbow proper, holding in the hand an escallop shell, or,' which was that of Provost William Duff of the Whitehill family, and later that of Fetteresso. The reason of these arms as used by Captain Adam Duff is not clear, but Adam's uncle, John, who is buried in the same church, uses the same shield and crest, with a crescent instead of the mullet gules.

By Adam's will he left all of which he died possessed, which unfortunately was not much, to his sister Maria, with the exception of his wearing apparel, and 'his umbrella' left to a favourite servant, James Myson.

The elder daughter of 'Tiger' Duff, MARGARET SINCLAIR, died in 1817 in Hans Place, London, at the age of twenty-one (*Scots Magazine*), the younger, MARIA (baptised MARY), married, in 1822, first, Francis Garden Campbell of Troup—no issue, and, secondly, on August 13, 1827, James Ramsay of the family of Barra. Her daughter, Miss Mary Ramsay, possesses the beautiful portrait of General Patrick Duff by Romney, which is here reproduced, and Mr. Edward Gordon Duff, great-nephew of the General's first wife, has another portrait, painted by a local artist in Elgin.

Among the Rose papers is found a 'Statement of Debt due by General Duff's representatives to the Trustees of Captain Alexander Robertson, as at date January 31, 1817' (*cf.* page 488).

This statement says: 'A part of the estate of Captain Robertson was remitted from India to the late General Duff as the acting Executor, by Bill of £11,896, 4s.' General Duff on the application of his brother, Mr. James Duff, indorsed this bill, in order that Mr. James might discount it and receive the money. On this occasion Mr. James deposited certain bills amounting to between £6000 and £7000 due to himself, with the General, in security of the sum to be received by him. Mr. James Duff afterwards failed in 1801, and General Duff died in 1803. A claim was made against the General's representatives for the difference between the sum in the bill remitted to the General and the sums which were received for the bills deposited by Mr. James Duff in security as before mentioned. General Patrick Duff's trustees considered it their duty to resist this claim and not to pay without the judgment of the Court. It was therefore arranged that the question should be tried by "an amicable suit in Chancery." A bill was therefore filed in 1806, by General Duff's trustees praying for discharge, upon payment of the sum received for Mr. James Duff's bills. It was opposed by Captain Robertson's executor, who demanded payment of the whole sum of £11,896, 4s., and in December 1812 the Master of the Rolls decided in his favour. This judgment was, however, resisted by General Duff's trustees, and another action was brought



GENERAL PATRICK DUFF, P. A. F. R. S.

By George Bonney

against them in the Court of Session, which Court, in the year 1814, found them liable for the balance of the bill with interest, and costs of proceedings.

One of the young Robertsons was by this time dead, but the trustee of the other two children raised a summons of adjudication and letters of horning against the General's representatives, who thereupon stated their present willingness to fulfil the decree of the Court and sell some of the landed property to pay the debt. This, however, was not done, but £3500 towards paying the debt was somehow raised in July 1816, and, on further pressure being applied, Colonel John Duff, only surviving brother of the General, provided over £6000 to extinguish the debt and interest thereon, which was effected early in the year 1817. The following letter from Colonel John to his nephew Patrick bears upon this matter :

'No. 16 SIDNEY STREET, CITY ROAD,
'LONDON, 4th April 1818.

'DEAR PATRICK,—I have been duly favored with your letter of 27th ultimo. Altho' you had not then got your estate handed over by Sir George Abercromby,¹ I have no doubt, whatever, that he will do so very soon ; perhaps he has done it before now. Pray, do not send me the particulars, nor a Copy of anything, as I know full enough about these matters already.

'In the beginning of last year I sold out, at a disadvantage, all that I possessed in Government funds and strained every nerve in order to save the lands of Carnousie, Knockorth, and Clunie from being sequestered, and their rents arrested by the Creditors. My exertions at that time kept off the creditors from taking possession of the House and lands, and at same time prevented the Accumulation of the expences of a lawsuit, which would have kept the Estate in bondage for many years.

'I now owe it as a duty to myself to prevent the serious inconvenience which would fall on me by my being disappointed of those pecuniary resources on which my own support so greatly depend. I am therefore led to expect that you now on your part will step forward to prevent me from suffering inconvenience, and that you will be punctual in regularly paying the half-yearly interest of the Six Thousand five hundred pounds sterling which you owe me.

'The interest of that capital Sum for one whole year is Three hundred and twenty-five pounds Sterling. The half-yearly interest of the same Capital Sum is one hundred and sixty-two pounds and ten shillings sterling. This half-yearly Interest falls due on the eleventh day of May, and on the fifteenth day of November, yearly, and each year, in conformity to the Heritable Bond which I hold on the lands of Carnousie.

¹ Guardian and trustee of General Patrick Duff's estate.

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'I beg to inform you that the half-yearly Interest of the Heritable Bond has already been paid by Sir George Abereromby up to the fifteenth day of November 1817, and to no later period. Of course, a half-year's interest will fall due on the 11th of May 1818. That day is not now far distant; and as any disappointment in the receipt of the half-yearly interest would reduce me to great distress, I have thought it proper to give you early information.

'The most agreeable mode to me of your periodically remitting to me the half-yearly interests, will be your paying the amount into the Banking Company at Aberdeen, of which Mr. James Brand is Cashier; you being pleased to desire Mr. Brand to remit the money on my account by a draft payable to my agents, Messrs. Paxton, Cockerel, Trail and Co., Pall Mall, London.

'About this matter I shall immediately address a letter to Mr. James Brand.

'I wish to hear from you on this subject, but I do not want any copy or Copies of the papers that have been made out by Mr. Robert Rattray, and brought by Sir George Abereromby from Edinburgh for your signature.

'Future circumstances will determine at what time I shall call for the principal sum of the Heritable Bond.

'Your Brother Adam lives now with me. He left Carnousie with eighteen shilling in his pocket, and not a farthing more.—I remain, Dear Patriek, Yours faithfully,

JOHN DUFF.

'To Patriek Duff at Carnousie.'

(R.)

In 1818, the year of this letter, young Patriek Duff, 'Tiger's' eldest son, came of age, and one of his first acts seems to have been to sell the parts of the estate called Cluny and Knockorth. A draft letter to his uncle John, dated October 25, 1818, announcing this sale as having realised £10,700 is among the Rose papers. Patriek adds that he has 'reserved a portion of the estate of Cluny in view of the windows of Carnousie.'¹

In 1819, Colonel John writes to Patriek: 'Being at present in great distress for Money, I yesterday wrote to Sir George Abereromby to remit to me the half-year's interest of the heritable bond.' Apparently he always found it difficult to get his interest. In a postscript to his letter he adds: 'Your brother George is a Lieutenant since October 14 last. Since he has been in the 19th Lancers I have been obliged to advance on his behalf one thousand and sixty-nine pounds sterling; he is totally unable to repay that sum, as he is still in debt to other people to the tune of some hundred pounds sterling.'

General Patriek seems to have managed to leave some money, by bond of provision, to his younger children, as there is a statement of accounts

¹ Patriek married, also in 1818, as has been said, Penelope Gordon of Aberdour, granddaughter of William Rose and niece of Patriek Rose.

between them and the trustees. George and Adam each had £2000, and Margaret and Maria each £1725.

While they were quite young (at their parents' death Margaret was eight, Maria seven, Patrick six, George four, and Adam two), all five children lived with Mrs. Hay,¹ their aunt, and £150 half-yearly was allowed for their keep, but four years later Patrick was taken charge of by Sir George Abercromby, and for each of the remaining four children £37, 10s. was contributed quarterly. In 1809 the two little boys went to school at 'Wallace Hall,' and later were taught by and resided with Mr. Forbes, minister of Boharra, to whom £60 a year was paid for each of them.

The two girls apparently went in 1808 to school with the Misses Mills, the aunts of Lord Macaulay, at Clifton, Bristol (the school formerly kept by Hannah More), where £125 per annum was paid for each of them. Margaret died in the year 1817 at Hans Place, London, of consumption. Maria, as above stated, became, first, Mrs. Garden Campbell, and, secondly, Mrs. Ramsay, wife of James, younger brother of the Laird of Barra. By the latter marriage she had three sons and four daughters :

1. James.
2. William.
3. George.
4. Margaret Helen, married, 1854, the Rev. C. Edgell.
5. Lydia, married Colonel Newbolt, R.A.
6. Ada, *o.s.p.*
7. Mary Susan.

There is one letter (undated) from young Patrick Duff of Carnousie to his wife's uncle, Patrick Rose :

'MY DEAR PETER,—I will be most happy to breakfast with you to-morrow, and I will be in by 9 o'clock. I am glad the business is likely to come to an End. I hear Auchintoul is to start for Banffshire—that ought to raise the price of the vote. I should like to write to Lord Fife before it is sold. Penelope unites with me in kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Rose, and believe me always to be,—Yours faithfully,

PATRICK DUFF. (R).

'CARNOUSIE, 5 o'clock.'

JAMES DUFF, the eldest son of John Duff of Pitchaish, and elder brother of Patrick, was a partner in the firm of Gordon, Duff and Co., wine merchants, London and Madeira. Amongst people whom Lord Adam Gordon met in Madeira in 1804, when on a tour, were 'Mr. Alexander Gordon, my relation and kind host, and Mr. James Duff, his nephew, in the house (of Gordon,

¹ Whose portrait, by Raeburn, was sold in 1912 for £22,260.

Duff and Co., Wine Merchants).'¹ He married Jane Gordon of Cairnfield, and had one son, JAMES GORDON DUFF, who followed his father in the business, and two daughters, MARY, who met her death by falling over the cliff at Banff when only sixteen, and JANE STEWART DUFF, who died in London at the age of seventy-three, and is buried in the vaults at Kensal Green. After the death of his first wife, and while his children were still young, James Duff married again, a widow named Mrs. Anne Bradford (with one daughter, Anne Horne). She died in 1807, and, according to her will at Somerset House, was unable to write.²

After James Duff's second marriage, his children were entirely brought up by the Gordons of Cairnfield and Arradoull, their mother's relations.

James Duff appears to have been a speculator, and failed in 1801 for a large amount, involving and somewhat crippling his brother General Patrick Duff (see above), as the following letter, now in the possession of Patrick's granddaughter, Mrs. Randolph, will show.

General Patrick Duff, to his brother-in-law, James Scott Hay, 'In his Majesty's Service,' Ceylon—dated from London, February 7, 1802, just a year before his death :

'MY DEAR JAMES,—I came up here the first of the year, on a very disagreeable business. You must know my brother James has failed, and has involved me to a large amount of four thousand pounds, but he has also converted to his own use cash belonging to four orphan children which I brought home with me from India and placed in his hands, as he was an executor and Guardian to the Children as well as me, to no less an amount than 9 thousand pounds. The money having come through my hands, I am obliged to pay. So that at present I lose £13,000. What dividend there may be, I know not, I fear a very poor one, for he has been extremely imprudent and in hopes of retrieving his losses at Lloyd's Coffee House he has run risques no wise man would do, and instead of getting better, it was, as the saying is, the longer the worse. The house at Madeira has always been in a thriving condition, but it is not certain but his conduct may also upset them—he owes them no less than three thousand pounds. . . . It will be a hard stroke upon me, but I will get over it without parting with my estate, if I only recover a third or even a fourth part of what I have lost, which I hope I shall, but am by no means certain. At any rate, should it be necessary to sell my lands, I shall be able to settle my family in a very independent manner—for I am convinced I can give Mrs. Duff the interest of £6000 or £8000, each of my daughters £3000, and the boys £1500 each.'

¹ From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July 29, 1807.

² 'Died in Albion Street, Blackfriars, the wife of James Duff' (*Gentleman's Magazine*).

His actual financial position at the date of his sudden death was apparently somewhat less sound than he had hoped (*vide supra*).

JAMES GORDON DUFF, only son of James Duff, was born 1788, and educated at St. Paul's School, London. He married, first, Frances Williamson, who died 1826, and, secondly, Emma Jones, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. According to his will, made in 1835, when he resided in 13 Harley Street, and to which he added later codicils, the affairs of the firm, which at one time were flourishing, had suffered reverse, owing to change of fashion in wine. By this will he desired that his son should enter the business if he 'showed aptitude' for it. Apparently the boy did not do so, as he entered the Bombay Civil Service, and at the time of his death, in 1873, was collector of Khandeesh.

The children of James Gordon Duff were :

1. JAMES ADAM GORDON, born 1833; married Eliza Jane Blandy; died without issue 1873.

2. JOHN, died young.

3. FRANCES ELIZABETH, born 1835.

4. EMMA JANE, born 1837.

5. MARIA, born 1838; married Graham Blandy, and had two children.

6. MARY ANNE, born 1841; died unmarried, 1878, and is buried in Madeira.

WILLIAM, the third or fourth son of John Duff of Pitchaish became an Ensign in the Bengal Service in 1777; Colonel, 1803. He was killed at the siege of Kamourah, December 1807, the news being received in England 1808. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1808, says: 'Despatches received from Calcutta (dated Dec. 8), announce the capture of the Fort of Kitsmore (Kamourah), near Alleghur, on the 24th November by assault after a month's siege. Among the killed, Colonel William Duff.'

The administration of the property of Colonel William was granted in 1809 to 'his only brother and relative, John Duff' (Registers, Somerset House).

JOHN became a cadet in the Indian Army in 1779, rose to the rank of Colonel, and retired in 1807. He died in Sidney Street, City Road, London, in 1828, having had one daughter MARY (married to James Gibbon in 1807), who predeceased him. His will is dated 1813, and in it he leaves all his property to Mrs. Lydia Ward, widow of a carpenter, 'who had tended him in illness,' apparently his housekeeper, charged with annuities for their respective lives to his sister Margaret, his reputed nephew John (see below), his niece Jane Stewart Duff (daughter of James), and 'Mrs. Ann Horne, daughter to Mrs. Bradford, who in her second married life was wife to my brother James.' He also desires that the tomb of his daughter Mary,

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in Dawlish, Devon, be kept in repair, and the railings painted occasionally.¹ On this tomb is the following inscription :

' SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
MARY

the only child of Lieut. Colonel John Duff of the Bengal Establishment and wife of Mr. James Gibbon of London. Thirteen months after her marriage she was obliged by bad health to leave her husband's residence, and continued suffering much in mind and body for upwards of six months at Dawlish. At last with Christian fortitude and resignation, in the arms of her disconsolate Father, she departed from this transitory world on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Redeemer 1809, aged 25 years. '

Colonel John Duff left a small house at Aldenham, near Bushey, to Mrs. Ward, at whose death it passed to his niece, Mrs. Ramsay.

ROBERT, the remaining son, who may have been older than the two last named, was also a partner in the firm of wine merchants ; he died unmarried, in 1807, and left, as has been said, annuities to his sisters, £500 each to the two natural sons of his brother Patrick,² £500 each to the two natural children of his partner James Gordon in Madeira, and the rest to his nephew James Gordon Duff and his niece Jane Stewart Duff.

¹ Somerset House.

² According to his brother Robert's will (above), dated 1807, General Patrick's two natural sons were named William and John. William became an indigo planter, married, and had a large family. He was at one time in England.

In the will of Patrick's brother John, dated 1813 (but not proved till his death in 1828), a small annuity is also left ' to my reputed nephew John Duff, reputed son of my brother Patrick, who has recently sailed for Jamaica. '

The *Indian Registers* show that General Patrick Duff had two other sons :

' 1782, David Urquhart, son of Lt.-Col. Patrick Duff, command^t of the Bengal Artillery, baptised September 24. '

' 1783, Kenneth John, son of the same, baptised December 13. '

Nothing further is known of either of them.



EDEN

CHAPTER XXXII

THE DAUGHTERS OF ALEXANDER DUFF OF BRACO AND GRANT DUFFS

ALEXANDER DUFF OF BRACO, as has already been seen (chapter vii.) had, besides his son William, who died 1718, four daughters, one of whom died young. MARGARET, the eldest, born 1679, married, November 15, 1694, when only fifteen, Charles Gordon of Glengerack,¹ and had the following children (baptisms taken from the *Keith Registers*) :

Margaret, baptised February 6, 1696.

Alexander, 1698 (succeeded to Glengerack).

William, 1699 (succeeded).

Katherine, 1701, died young.

Jean, 1702, died young.

Janet, 1703, died young.

John, 1705, died young.

Katherine, 1706 ; married George Gordon of Birkenbush.

¹ Glengerack is a small property situated about one and a half miles from Keith, near the New Mill. Charles Gordon was one of the jury appointed to try Macpherson the freebooter in 1700 (*Chronicles of Keith*, Rev. J. S. Stuart).

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Mary, 1707.

Helen, 1709.

George, 1710, who took sasine in the lands of Glengerack in 1747, and shortly afterwards sold them to William, Lord Braco.¹

Magdalen, 1712; married the Rev. George Grant of Boharm (*Grange Registers*).

Charles Gordon was 'out' in 1715,² and after his death Margaret Duff, Lady Glengerack, married again, James Ogilvie, Collector of Excise, Aberdeen, December 22, 1718, and had one daughter Anne, born 1720, married Ludovick Grant, Wester Elchies (*Keith Registers*).

Margaret Duff's eldest son Alexander succeeded early to the property, and was in 1716, being then only eighteen years of age, one of the sixteen heritors of Banffshire. He married, in 1721, at Inchdrewer, Jean Helen Ogilvie, Lady Banff. He was a Major in the Army and fell at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. He left no children, and was succeeded by his next brother William, who was in embarrassed circumstances, and for this reason was for some time in sanctuary in the Abbey of Holyrood.³

He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his brother George, the fourth son, who sold the property, and in 1748 Margaret and Magdalen were discerned heirs to him, all the intervening daughters presumably being dead; and these two must have died without issue, for the succession, as 'heirs of line,' to the property of Eden, bought by Alexander Duff of Braco, and belonging to William Duff of Braco and his daughter, passed to the descendants of Helen, second daughter of Alexander.

HELEN DUFF married William Gordon, third of Farskane, a small property near Cullen which was of some importance in those days, as the family is frequently mentioned. The house is still inhabited; it is now Seafield property, but the old arms of the Frasers are on the wall of the house, with date 1677.

Helen had three sons and three daughters:

William, fourth and last of Farskane, who sold the estate to Lord Findlater and went as a merchant to Norway.

Archibald, married Innes of Edingight.

James, married Jane Smith of Dundee.

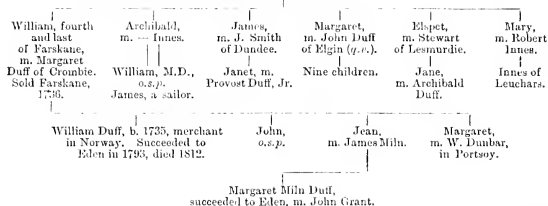
And three daughters, Margaret, Elspet, and Mary.

¹ The writs relating to these lands are all among the Duff House charters.

² William Duff of Dipple writes from Elgin in April 1714 to the Lady Glengerack: 'AFFECTIONAT NIECE,—I have disposed of the meal I bought from you to our cousine John Duff in Aberdeen.—Your affec. Uncle and humble servant, WM. DUFF.'

³ Lady Glengerack asked for pecuniary assistance from her sister-in-law Helen, Lady Braco, in 1726.

HELEN DUFF, second daughter of ALEXANDER DUFF OF BRACO, m. William Gordon,
third of Farskane, who died 1735.



The following extract from a letter, of date 1791, from Archibald Duff of Bilbohall, grandson of Patriek Duff of Craigston, gives the connections of the family, but Archibald was mistaken in thinking that the descendants of Archibald Gordon would succeed to Eden ; this property remained in the family of William, the elder brother :

‘BILBOHALL.

‘To William Rose, Montefoer.

‘I think I should know Faskine’s descendants well. By Braco’s second daughter they had three sons and three daughters. William the eldest sold the estate to Lord Findlater, and went over as a merchant to Norway. He married William Duff of Crombie’s eldest daughter, who you surely remember after her husband’s death. She lived long in Banff, and afterwards in Portsoy, and died the other year.¹ They had two sons and two daughters. The eldest, William, continued his father’s business as a merchant in Norway, but afterwards came over to Ireland, and is still alive in Sligo in Ireland ; was never married. He sold the lands of Nether Buekie to his brother-in-law, William Dunbar, merchant in Portsoy. John, second son, died a very young lad, and was never married. The eldest daughter Jean, was married to James Miln, then a merchant in Banff. They afterwards went over to Norway where she died, and James Miln still resides there. There was and is issue of that marriage ; Mrs. Stewart,² in Banff, the mother of James Miln, can tell you all about them. Margaret the second daughter married William Dunbar, merchant in Portsoy. She died and left several sons and daughters. Mr. Dunbar is still alive. The second son of Faskine by Helen Duff, Archibald, married a daughter of Edingeith’s, by whom he had two sons—William and James. William, the eldest, was bred a doctor at Elgin. He went abroad and died, and was never married. James was bred a sailor, and was married, but of what name, country or family his wife was I never heard. They bid

¹ i.e. 1789, aged eighty-nine.

² She had married again and lived until 1803.

fair to succeed Lady Udney in Eden (*i.e.* Eden). Faskine's eldest daughter, Margaret, was my mother. Elspet, his second daughter, was my wife's mother; and Mary, the third daughter, was the mother of Leuchars and old Robert Innes's daughter. James, Faskine's third son by Helen Duff, was the father of Janet Gordon, Provost Duff's wife, who was his only child, by a daughter of Smith of Smithfields, a merchant in Dundee.'

On the death of Mrs. Udny Duff, on March 27, 1793, William, the eldest son of William Gordon, fourth and last of Farskane (and his wife Margaret Duff of Crombie), and grandson of Helen Duff who married William, third of Farskane, succeeded his father's first cousin in the estate of Eden; his great-uncle William Duff of Braco having, in 1713, executed a deed of entail in favour of his 'heirs male and female' as regarded this property, while the lands of Braco, etc., went to his heir-male, who was his uncle.

Beyond the information contained in Archibald of Bilbohall's letter, nothing is known about William (Gordon) Duff of Eden. He never married, nor apparently resided at Eden; he died 'at his house in Portsoy on the 19th June 1812, in his 87th year.' He had restored the old burying-ground of the Farskane family in the churchyard of Rathven, and his name, as restorer, appears upon the stone, with date 1799, but it is not known whether he was himself buried there or not.

He was succeeded by Margaret, daughter of his eldest sister Jean, who had married James Miln, grandson of James Duff of Corsindae. This Margaret Miln was fifty-five at the time of succeeding, 'a handsome and accomplished woman.' She had been married many years before to John Grant of Kincardine O'Neil (died 1799), by whom she had had a large family:

1. Margaret, born 1777; married, 1813, James Allen; died 1848; buried in Banff.

2. Jane, born 1778; died unmarried, in 1857; buried in Banff.

3. Helen, born 1781; married, first, — Duncan; secondly, Colonel Grant of Woodside, Elgin.

4. James, born 1789, of whom presently.

5. Thomas, died unmarried.

6. Elizabeth, married Rev. Alexander Walker of Elgin and Urquhart, one of whose sons married one of the Duffs of Elgin (see chapter xxix.), and another married one of the Gordons of Park (see chapter xxv.).

Mrs. Margaret Miln Grant assumed the name of Duff (from her great-grandmother and great-grand-uncle), and went to reside at Eden, where she died and was buried in 1824. Her grave bears the following inscription:

'In the hope of a blessed resurrection, here rest the remains of Mrs. Grant

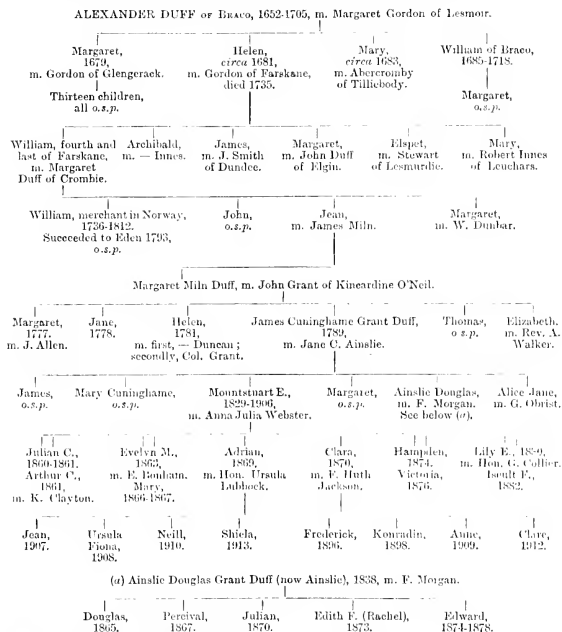
Duff of Eden, relict of John Grant, Esq., of Kincardine O'Neil, first resident proprietor and third possessor of the estate of Eden under an entail executed by her grand-uncle William Duff, Esq. of Braco, A.D. 1713, in favour of his heirs male and female, died at Eden, 20th Aug. 1824, aged 67.¹

She was succeeded by her eldest son, known later as JAMES CUNINGHAME GRANT DUFF. He was born in Banff on July 8, 1789, and his father having died in 1799, his mother removed to Aberdeen for his education (Marischal College). He was destined for the East India Company's Civil Service, but too impatient to wait for a cadetship, he sailed for Bombay in 1805. On his way to India he was wrecked off Cape St. Roque in Brazil, and had the misfortune to lose everything that he possessed, including all his family papers. He was next present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope by the expedition under Baird in 1806, where his patriotism was stirred by seeing three Highland regiments leap to their feet and advance to the strains of 'the Rothiemurchus rant.'¹ On April 23, 1807, he obtained a commission as Ensign in the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and was present in 1808 at the storming of Maliah, and subsequently at the battle of Kirkee and the operations against the Paishwa Bajee Rao. He was a Lieutenant in 1811, and shortly after was made Adjutant and interpreter to the regiment, which preferment nearly involved him in a duel with a brother officer. Later, he became the assistant and devoted friend of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who recognised his great power of managing the natives, and, in 1818, while Grant was only a Captain, appointed him to be First Resident of Sattara, in the heart of the Mahratta country, where by his personal influence, and with only one European companion, he maintained peace and order. He also acted as tutor to the Rajah, and by his skilful management reorganised the exhausted revenues, and restored prosperity to the country. After five and a half years of these arduous labours his health gave way, and in 1822 he returned to Scotland, where he devoted himself to compiling his great work on the history of the Mahrattas, published 1826. On his mother's death in 1824 he succeeded to the estate of Eden and assumed the name of Duff. He occupied himself with agriculture, cattle breeding, and planting—the hedges he planted being still a feature of the neighbourhood. In the year 1827 he retired from the Hon. East India Company's service, and married Jane Catherine, only daughter of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D. (compiler of the *Materia Medica of India*), and twenty-five years later,

¹ Here, too, he had another hairbreadth escape from drowning, a boatful of soldiers being upset, and Grant only saved himself by the skill in swimming he had acquired in his early days in Banff.

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she succeeding also to an estate in Fifeshire, from her mother's family, the additional surname of Cuninghame was inserted before the Grant.¹



¹ Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, who died in 1827, aged seventy, is buried in the Grant Duff burying-ground at King Edward, with his wife, Mary, died 1840, daughter of James Cuninghame of Ballogie, Colonel of the Scots Brigade in the service of the United Provinces. Robert Ainslie, the friend of Burns, and his brother Whitelaw married two Cuninghame sisters, but Whitelaw's wife, Mary, was the elder, and through her the property of Ballogie came into the Ainslie family and thus to the Grant Duffs. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff sold this property to Hamilton Duncan Mercer Henderson.

James Cuninghame Grant Duff died September 23, 1858. His grandson, Arthur Grant Duff, possesses a fine portrait of him, and there are three copies of a miniature of him in the uniform of the Bombay Grenadiers, of which the original is in the hands of Lady Grant Duff, and the two copies in those of Mrs. Huth Jackson and Ainslie Douglas Ainslie.

Mrs. Cuninghame Grant Duff died in London, May 1, 1866, aged sixty-five. They had the following children :

1. JAMES, died in infancy.
2. MARY CUNINGHAME, born 1828, and died at the age of seventeen, to the great grief of the family.
3. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, 1829.
4. MARGARET, born 1833, died 1835 ; buried at King Edward.
5. AINSLIE DOUGLAS, 1838.
6. ALICE JANE, married, in 1859, Gaspar Obrist of Zurich, and had two sons.

Sir MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was B.A. in 1850, M.A. 1853. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple (after gaining a studentship offered for competition by the United Inns of Court), and in 1857 he was elected Liberal member for the Elgin Burghs, for which constituency he continued to sit for twenty-four years. He was Under Secretary of State from 1868 to 1874, and Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1880 to 1881. In the former year he was made Privy Councillor. In 1881 he resigned his seat in the House of Commons on his appointment to the Governorship of Madras, which he ably administered for five years, making several tours throughout the whole district. Towards the end of his tenure of office he received the Grand Cross of the Star of India. After his return from India he eschewed political life and occupied himself with literary and scientific pursuits. For some years he lived in London and at York House, Twickenham, which he had purchased from the Comte de Paris after parting with Eden in 1875, but ten years before his death he sold York House back to the Orleans family, and bought a small estate near Colchester.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Geographical Society 1889-1893, and of the Royal Historical Society 1892-1900.

He was Lord Rector of Aberdeen University from 1866 to 1872, and was one of the most distinguished men of letters the Duff family has produced. Among his published works were *Studies in European Politics*, *Memoir of Sir Henry Maine*, *Life of Ernest Renan*, *Miscellanies Political and Literary*,

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and *Notes from a Diary*, in over a dozen volumes, in which are to be found many interesting reminiscences of the period.

He married, in 1859, Anna Julia, daughter of Edward Webster, of the North Lodge, Ealing, and Sturston, Derbyshire, by Hannah, daughter of Richard Ainsworth of Smithville Hall and Moss Bank, County Lancaster, and had ten children :

1. JULIAN CUNINGHAME, 1860, died young.

2. ARTHUR CUNINGHAME, 1861; entered the Diplomatic Service in 1885; was Chargé-d'affaires, Caracas, 1900-1901, Mexico, 1903-1904, Darmstadt and Carlsruhe, 1906; Minister-Resident, Havana, 1906; now British Minister in Dresden. Married, in 1906, Kathleen, younger daughter of General Powell Clayton, sometime United States Ambassador to Mexico.

3. EVELYN MOUNTSTUART, born 1863; entered the Diplomatic Service, 1888; was Chargé-d'affaires, Teheran, in 1904 and 1905-1906; Minister-Resident, 1910; Consul-General, Budapest, 1911; now Minister at Berne; C.M.G., 1911. Married, 1900, Edith F. Bonham, elder daughter of Sir George Bonham, Bt.

4. MARY, born 1866, died 1867.

5. ADRIAN, born 1869; Major in the Black Watch, 42nd Royal Highlanders; has served on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-1898, and has the medal and clasp. In South Africa, 1902, Queen's medal and three clasps; Staff College, 1903-1904; General Staff, War Office, 1905-1909; Assistant Secretary, Committee of Imperial Defence, 1910-1913; C.B., 1913. Married, in 1906, the Hon. Ursula Lubbock, fourth daughter of first Lord Avebury, and has JEAN, born 1907; URSULA FIONA, born 1908; NEILL ADRIAN MOUNTSTUART, born 1910; and SHIELA, born May 11, 1913.

6. CLARA, born 1870; married, 1895, Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson, and has Frederick Huth, born 1896; Konradin Huth, born 1898; Anne Marie Huth, born 1909; Clare Huth, born 1912.

7. HAMPDEN, born 1874; Lieutenant R.N.; retired 1910.

8. VICTORIA ADELAIDE ALEXANDRA, 1876.

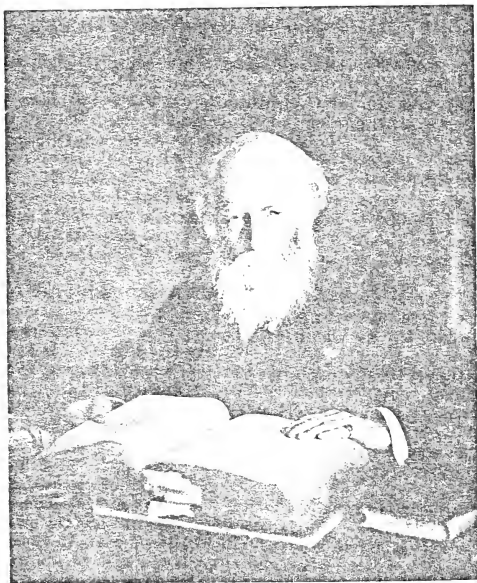
9. LILY ERMENGARDE FANNY, 1880; married Hon. Gerard Collier, second son of second Lord Monkswell.

10. ISEULT FREDERICA, 1882; now in India.

Sir Mountstuart died January 1906, and is buried in Elgin Cathedral.

AINSLIE DOUGLAS was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was for some time in the Diplomatic Service. He married Fanny, daughter of E. J. Morgan of St. Petersburg, and has had five children :

DOUGLAS, born 1865; educated at Eton and Balliol College,



SIR. MOUNTSTUART E GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.

From photograph by Elliot & Fry

Oxford. Author of *Escarlamonde*, *John of Damascus*, *The Epic of the Stewarts*, etc.

PERCIVAL, born 1867, died 1890 ; married Beatrice Brabazon-Moore, and left one daughter, EILEEN RACHEL, married, 1912, Tristram Beresford, barrister.

JULIAN, born 1870 ; married Florence Elphinstone, daughter of Sir Nicholas Elphinstone, Bt., Hereditary Cupbearer to the Kings of Scotland,¹ by whom he had two daughters, STELLA (1894) and ALIX (1895) ; and, secondly, Juliet, second daughter of Mrs. Molesworth, by whom he has one daughter CYNTHIA, born 1900.

EDITH FANNY (RACHEL), 1873.

EDWARD, 1874-1878.

Mr. Ainslie Douglas Grant Duff assumed, in 1866, in accordance with his mother's will, the surname of Ainslie (dropping that of Grant Duff), and his children, except his eldest son, were all born to that name, which is still retained by the sons.² His daughter, however, is now known as Miss Grant Duff.

In 1863, the estate and castle of Delgaty had been purchased from Lord Fife by the trustees of the late Douglas Ainslie, younger brother of Robert and Whitelaw, and made over to his niece, Mrs. Grant Duff. At her death, in 1866, it passed to her younger son.

Delgaty Castle had been for three and a half centuries the property of the Hays of Erroll, who sold it in 1762 to Peter Garden of Troup. Garden's son resold it in 1798 to James, second Earl Fife, whose nephew, General Alexander Duff, and his son James, afterwards fifth Earl, long resided there. The oldest part of the castle dates from the early sixteenth century or possibly earlier. The keep is exceptionally fine, and measures sixty-six feet from the battlements to the ground.

MARY, third daughter of Alexander Duff of Braco and Margaret Gordon of Lesmoir, married Alexander Abercromby of Tilliebody, County Clackmannan. He was a cadet of the family of Birkenbog,³ between whom and the Duffs there were many connections by marriage. They had three sons, George, who succeeded to Tilliebody, James of Brucefield, M.P. for Clackmannan, and Alexander ; and two daughters, Helen, who married her cousin Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, and Margaret, died unmarried.

¹ As a fact he did not establish his claims.

² The third son uses the form Grant Duff Ainslie.

³ The estate of Tilliebody (now Tullybody) having been inherited from the family of Abercromby of Skeith.

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George Abereromby of Tilliebody, who married Mary Dundas, had eight children, among whom was the famous Sir Ralph Abereromby, killed at Alexandria, 1801, at the age of sixty-seven.

Other sons were Robert and James, both in the Army.

The following letter from George to his son Ralph is interesting. Lewis Duff was also at Cambridge. He seems to have been allowed exceptional educational advantages. (See chapter x.)

‘KINCORTH IN MURRAY, *Sept.* 18, 1754.

‘D. RALPH,—This will be delivered to you by Mr. Lewes Duff, My Lord Braecos son and when I have named him, this I know will be inducement sufficient to engage you to see him settled in a proper house and entered to such colleges as shall be found fit for him and that according to the progress he has made, you will concert with him what books are proper for him to read, and in a word that you will in everything behave as one friend—who is a little more advanced in years¹ and studies—to another. You know how agreeable this will be to all Mr. Duffs relations, and in particular to, D. Ralph, Your most affectionate Father,

GEO. ABERCROMBY.

‘To Ralph Abereromby, Esq., Student in Law at Leipsick.’ (D.)

*Mary Duff, Mrs. Abercromby of Tilliebody, to her mother, widow of
Alexander of Braco*

‘EDR., 23 *Jany.* 1721.

‘DEAR MOTHER,—I long to hear from you. I have not heard from you sine David farquhar cam up. This hes ben a winter of wery uneonstant wader. I long to hear how ye have kiped your health, ther is many daying hear. I am soray to hear the Collecter² my Sisters husband is so ill and my sister farsken is grouen worss. Lett me know when ye wrett hou they are. I disen, God willing, to leve this place the next week, and I am to board Gorg till the Colledg rise. Dear Moather I wold recommend mester William³ your Brother to you, he is in a very sterving condition. I have supplied him severell tims this winter and I think it is a Christoun doutay in you to bestow sumthing on him, your bouels of Cheraty is not shut up to strangers and sertenly ye have a far greter call to give to your ouen brother. My husband and Gorge gives ther humbell services to

¹ Ralph was then twenty, and Lewis seventeen.

² James Ogilvie, second husband of Margaret Duff.

³ William Gordon, second son of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, lived at Balcomie, in Fife. He was King's Solicitor to James VII. in Scotland, and raised a regiment of a thousand men for the King's service. After the accession of King William III. his estate was forfeited, and he himself ruined and imprisoned for debt. (*Bulloch's House of Gordon.*)

you and so douth, Dear Mother, Your loving and affectionat dautther and
humble servent,
MARY DUFF,¹ (D.)

¹ The above Mary is one of the few Duffs bearing that Christian name who have lived to grow up.

The combination of Mary and Duff has otherwise been unlucky.

Alexander Duff, Keithmore, 1623, had a daughter Mary, married Fraser and Tulloch.

William Duff of Inverness, 1632, " " " married Baillie of Dunane.

William Duff of Dipple, " " " married Abercromby of Glassaugh.

(And another who died young.)

James Duff of Crombie, " " " married Gordon of Ardmeallie.

Alexander Duff of Braco, " " " married Abercromby of Tilliebody.

Alexander Duff, third Earl Fife, " " " died young.

James Duff, fifth Earl Fife, " " " " "

Patrick Duff of Craigston, " " " married Leslie of Melross.

James Duff of Craigston, " " " died young.

Colonel Robert William Duff, " " " " "

Thomas Fraser Duff, " " " " "

Adam Duff of Woodcote, " " " " "

Robert William Duff, " " " " "

Garden Alexander Duff of Hatton, " " " " "

Colonel James Duff, " " " " "

Captain George Duff, R.N., " " " " "

Alexander Duff, third of Hatton, " " " married Robert Cockburn.

Alexander Duff of Drummuir, " " " married Campbell of Delnies.

Alexander Duff of Davidston, " " " died young.

Lachlan Duff of Drummuir, " " " " "

William Duff of Muirtown, " " " " "

Alexander Duff of Muirtown, " " " " "

William Duff of Grange, " " " " "

Hugh Robert Duff of Muirtown, " " " " "

James Duff of Madeira, " " " " "

James Duff of Banff, " " " " "

James C. Grant Duff, " " " " "

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, " " " " "

Folliott Duff, " " " " "

James Duff of Bruntyards had two daughters named Mary, " "

William Duff, minister of Foveran, had a daughter Mary, died soon after marriage.

Colonel John Duff ('Tiger's' brother), " " " " "

Patrick Duff, younger of Carnousie, " " " " "

James Gordon Duff of Devonport St., " " " died young.

Dr. George Duff of Elgin, " " " " "

Patrick Duff, second Town Clerk of

the name at Elgin, " " " " "

Archibald Duff of Aberdeen, " " " " "

Thomas Duff of Aberlour, " " " " "

Archibald Duff, Toronto, " " " " "

Robert Duff, British Guiana, " " " " "

Of the above forty-two Duffs christened Mary, thirty-four have died young.

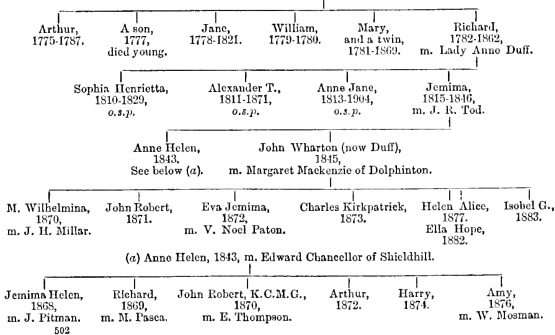


ORTON HOUSE

CHAPTER XXXIII

WHARTON DUFFS OF ORTON

THOMAS WHARTON, 1735-1816, m. first, Judith Massey; m. secondly, Henrietta Mackenzie; m. third, 1774, Lady Sophia Duff, 1740-1826.





LADY SOPHIA WHARTON DUFF

By William Smith

THE family of Orton must be said to begin with the delightful Arthur Duff, youngest son of the first Lord Fife, to whom his father left this property (see chapter x.). At his death, in 1805, he left the estate to his nephew, Richard Wharton (son of Lady Sophia, his fifth sister, and Thomas Wharton, Commissioner of Excise), who then assumed the additional name of Duff.

Thomas Wharton, who was born in October 1735, had already been married twice. His first wife, Judith Massey, left him three sons (who do not come within the scope of this history); his second was Henrietta Mackenzie of Coul, who only lived a year, and had one child, Mally, who died an infant, and is buried in the family tomb at Restalrig, near Edinburgh. He was verging on forty when he married his third wife, Lady Sophia Henrietta Duff, who was then thirty-four. They had in all seven children. ARTHUR, born in 1775, 'a promising boy,' who died at Rothiemay in 1787, at the same time as his cousin Fan, possibly of some epidemic. In 1777 there was another infant who died young. Sophia herself makes allusion to the difficulty of nursing the child while in constant attendance upon her husband, who was a most 'exigant' invalid. And Lady Fife writes to Arthur :

'Mr. Wharton is still in bed, unless it be when he rises to have it made. They have sweated him and physick him enough to kill a horse. He is one of the most passionate temper that ever I saw. I am afraid that he fret himself into a fever. Much do I sympathise with poor Sophia. She is almost wore out attending him.'

The third child was JANE, born 1778, and died unmarried, aged forty-three, in 1821. WILLIAM, born 1779, and died the following year. Twin daughters in 1781, of whom one died, and the other, MARY, became the wife of Daniel Buller in 1811 (it is said she eloped with him). They had no children, and she died at Brighton in 1869. The youngest of this family was the above-mentioned RICHARD, born in 1782, who succeeded his uncle Arthur in his office of Commissioner of Excise, as well as in the estate of Orton.

He married, in 1809, his own first cousin, Lady Anne, daughter of his uncle Alexander, who had, a few months previously, succeeded to the title and estates of the earldom of Fife. She was a year older than himself, and died in Edinburgh of typhus fever, in the same day as her eldest daughter Sophia, a beautiful girl of nineteen, who succumbed to the same disease, February 1829.¹

Lady Anne only survived her mother-in-law, Lady Sophia, by three years. Richard Wharton died June 8, 1862, aged eighty. He was educated

¹ There is a note among the Duff House papers, 1829: 'Deaths of Lady Anne and her daughter Miss Sophia Duff. Funeral to leave Edinburgh 2d Feb. 1829, and expected to arrive at Duff House on Sat. morning 7th Feb. Wines at the funeral only £2 or £3, as former scenes to be avoided. The bodies were interred in the mausoleum at Orton.'

at the Edinburgh High School, and resided chiefly in Edinburgh until, the Board of Excise moving to London, his office of comptroller ceased to exist. He was also a trustee of the Fife estates. According to the *Annual Register*, 'he was a model landed proprietor with a passion for arboriculture.'

His children were :

1. SOPHIA, born 1810, died 1829.

2. ALEXANDER THOMAS, born 1811. A Captain in the Gordon Highlanders, who succeeded to the estate of Orton, where he latterly lived the life of a hermit. He never married, and died January 15, 1871. He was a great linguist, speaking, it is said, eight languages, and in his youth travelled much abroad. Some extracts from his letters are here given :

'CONSERVATIVE CLUB, LONDON, 20 May 1848.

'MY DEAR FATHER,—Inglis called upon me to-day with the lease, assigning over Balmoral to Prince Albert. As the risk and annoyance likely to result from the transaction seemed to me to be pretty well guarded against by the insertion of a clause to the effect that the Trustees were not to be held liable for any claim on account of additional buildings, I signed the lease, the General and I being the only two Trustees in London. There is also another clause providing that should the Prince wish to throw up the lease, we (the Trustees), were to have the first offer. Inglis told me that he was to write to you to-day and to send you a copy of the two clauses above mentioned.'

'HOTEL MEURICE, RUE DE RIVOLI,
PARIS, 1 July 1848.

'MY DEAR FATHER,—I arrived here on Monday evening, just at the close of the Insurrection, but could not get to my hotel that night as "the retreat" had beaten and no person was allowed to appear in the streets after that. However, I got a lie near the railway station and proceeded to the Meurice hotel early next morning, meeting with no interruption except occasionally to produce my passport, when challenged by a sentry. Paris was then and is now, in a state of siege, that is "under martial law," and though now you may walk the streets freely in the day time, you cannot be out at night much after ten o'clock—all the principal streets and places are crowded with armed men in uniform and out of uniform . . . on the Place de la Concorde and along the boulevards cavalry, infantry, artillery, garde mobile, etc., are bivouacked, which, with the ravages made by cannon and musketry during the fighting, gives one, I should think, a pretty good idea of a town taken by storm. . . . From the traces, one can easily imagine what a desperate struggle it must have been—the fighting lasted about four days—in one or two places I observed the ruins of houses still smoking, others shattered by cannon and dotted over with musket balls, and there is one street, the Rue St. Jacques, with scarcely a pane of glass in it, in fact the destruction of the latter article is so great generally that the glaziers must make their fortune, that is to say if there is any money to pay them. The loss of life, as you may well imagine has been enormous—its exact amount will never be known. I have been told that the lowest computation makes it about en



JEFFERIA AND ANNE WARTON 1777

By Thomas Gainsborough

thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded on both sides—some accounts carry it a good deal higher. The insurgents, from fighting principally under cover, have suffered less than the other side. There are, I understand, fourteen general officers killed and wounded—some battalions (*sic*) of the National guards and garde mobile lost an immense number of men, and a regiment of the line has been nearly annihilated. The insurgents were all well armed and well supplied with ammunition, and must have been well organized and ably led. Their plan is generally allowed to have displayed great military intelligence, and they were within an ace of succeeding—if they had, the fate of Paris would have been horrible. . . . I think it probable that I shall remain here for a fortnight or three weeks longer.

‘Do you expect Tod and the children in August?’

‘So the coach is to start at last. I daresay it will be useful and profitable during the summer months.—Your affectionate son, A. T. WHARTON DUFF.’

3. The third child was ANNE JANE, born July 5, 1813, one of the most wonderful members of the long-lived Duff family. She had completed her ninetieth year when she died in January 1901, and had possessed the estate of Orton for thirty-three years. Though, latterly, her memory was not quite to be relied upon, yet her reminiscences of her long life, and of the many friends and relations she remembered, were a perpetual source of joy to those privileged to know her. In her youth she was both a poetess and an artist.

4. The youngest child was JEMIMA, born 1815, and called after Lady Anne's eldest brother James, fourth Lord Fife. She married at twenty-six, John Robert Tod of Edinburgh (whose mother had been a Duff of Hatton, and sister to Byron's Mary Duff, see page 247), and had two children: Anne Helen, born 1843, and John Wharton, born 1845. She died in 1846. Anne Helen Tod married Edward Chancellor of Shieldhill, Lanarkshire, and has six children: (1) Jemima Helen, married to James Pitman, and has issue; (2) Richard Alexander of the Singapore Police, married Margaret Rose Pasca, one son; (3) John Robert, K.C.M.G., Major Royal Engineers, and at present Governor of Mauritius, married Elsie Howard Thompson, one son and one daughter; (4) Arthur, Captain Cameron Highlanders; (5) Harry; and (6) Amy, married to W. Mosman.

John Wharton Tod, of the firm of Tods, Murray and Jamieson, Edinburgh, married, in 1869, Margaret M. Mackenzie, daughter of John Ord Mackenzie of Dolphinton, Lanarkshire, and has two sons and five daughters: Margaret Wilhelmina, born 1870, married to J. Hepburn Millar, two children; John Robert, born 1871; Eva Jemima, born 1872, married to Victor Noel Paton, four children; Charles Kirkpatrick, 1873; Helen Alice, 1877; Ella Hope, 1882; and Isobel Grace, 1883, unmarried.

John Wharton Tod succeeded to Orton on the death of his aunt in 1904, and he and his family then assumed the name of Duff, becoming Wharton Duff.



SIR JAMES DUFF OF KINSTAIR

CHAPTER XXXIV

FAMILY OF SIR JAMES DUFF OF KINSTAIR

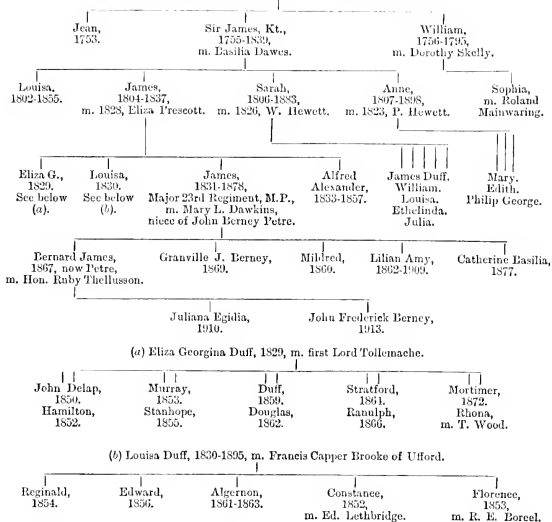
IN *The Political State of Scotland, 1788* (a confidential report in the interests of the Whig opposition), it is thus noted :

‘ Sir James Duff of Kinstair got his vote from Lord Fife, whose son he is.’

Sir James Duff, Kt., the eldest natural son of James, second Earl Fife, was born in 1755 ; he had a brother William, and a sister Jean, of whom we shall treat hereafter. Unfortunately no record has been preserved of the name of their mother, and a suggestion that she was privately married to the Earl is not borne out by facts.

Though the Earl Fife married, subsequently, in 1759, Lady Dorothy Sinclair, the only daughter of the Earl of Caithness, he had no children by her, and it seems fairly conclusive that if he had been previously married to Sir James’s mother, he would have been only too glad to recognise this son as his legitimate heir. However, the Earl was always particularly kind to his three natural children, as he had the boys to live with him during a great part of their childhood, gave them a good education, and provided well for their future, and made an allowance to his daughter all

JAMES DUFF, SECOND EARL OF FIFE (natural children).



her life. Of the three children, James Duff was undoubtedly the favourite, as is shown by many of Lord Fife's letters. A commission in the Army was procured for him, and he was gazetted Ensign, 1st Foot Guards, on April 18, 1769, when fourteen. He was promoted Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment on April 26, 1775, and became Adjutant January 2, 1777.

The earliest letters of his are addressed to William Rose, his father's factor, at Montecoller :

‘LONDON, May 15th, 1775.

‘MY DEAR ROSE,—I have unfortunately been second to a Brother Officer of the Regiment, in which affair he had mortally wounded his man, if he is not already dead, it is impossible he can survive, being shot quite through the body. I keep myself private till to-morrow morning when I shall sett off in the Fly for Edinburgh, as by the Laws of this country I am equally lyable to be apprehended and tryed for my life.—In haste ever yours,

‘JAS. DUFF.’ (D.)

To the Same

‘MAR LODGE, 29th May 1775.

‘MY DEAR SIR,—Your express arrived here last night, both my Lord and self being anxious to hear from you.

‘I am happy to think their is some chance of Mr. Daw's recovery, it is a very disagreeable affair for me to be engaged in, but impossible for me to avoid. I did not undertake it out of any friendship for Mr. Frederick, but at the desire of the officers of the Regiment, who agreed I should be the man that should see him clear his Honor, and do credit to his Regt.

JAS. DUFF.’ (D.)

In the same year he appears to have been ill, as in one letter from Arthur Duff of Orton we read that, ‘Captain Duff has had a severe fever, was in great danger, but now upon recovery. The poor Earl had been much to be pitied had it proved fatal.’ In a subsequent letter it is stated that, ‘The Earl's son is now as well as ever.’

James Duff was, in 1779, knighted as proxy for Sir James Harris (diplomat), afterwards first Earl of Malmesbury, at his installation as Knight of the Bath. It must be noted that Sir James Duff was made a Knight Bachelor, not K.C.B.

He became Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel July 18, 1780, and full Colonel on November 18, 1790. In October 1794 he was promoted Major-General, being still a regimental Captain. However, we find that on March 7, 1795, he was gazetted a regimental Major. In 1797 he took command of the Limerick district; while there he rendered important services during the insurrection of 1798, and managed to keep his district

quiet, in spite of the state of affairs elsewhere. During his Limerick command he had as aides-de-camp two men who subsequently became famous, namely Sir William Napier and James Davies Douglas. Many allusions to Sir James Duff are to be found in the *Life of Sir William Napier*.¹ On leaving Limerick he was presented with a sword of honour and the freedom of the city.

On August 31, 1798, General Sir James Duff was appointed Colonel of the 50th Foot (West Kent). He was promoted Lieutenant-General, January 1, 1801; General, October 25, 1809; at the time of his death at Funtington, Sussex, on December 5, 1839, he was senior General in the British Army, and was one of the few officers who have held a commission for over seventy years.

From Sir James Duff's letters we get some sidelights on the history of the period, as well as indications that he was on terms of intimacy with many of his relatives.

Sir James Duff to William Rose

‘WHITEHALL, 1775.

‘I gave you an account in my last of the state of matters in Canada, you will see it is but too true. There was a letter arrived from William, two days ago, to my Lord, it was dated St John's, 3rd Nov. They had surrendered the day before and were going to embark for New England, he only wrote a few lines being, I suppose, uneasy in his mind, and not at liberty to write. There are upwards of 500 men made prisoners, besides Capt. Duff's Regt., every man of them will be obliged to lay down their arms. Most people are of opinion Quebec will fall to the Provincials. Carleton has collected about 1800 men, 1400 of which are Canadians, and, he says, not to be trusted. This is the present situation of affairs.’

(R.)

In December 1776 he writes from Fife House, Whitehall (his father's residence), to William Rose at Montecoffer, congratulating the latter on the birth of his second son :

‘No one feels more real joy at every additional happiness that befalls you than I do. You must for the future contrive some method of getting a few girls, all of them as beautiful as the mother. . . . The army in Canada is very healthy, but at New York they are greatly distressed with the Flux. We are expecting daily accounts of the attack on Washington Fort. Our army must get possession

¹ In the Additional MSS., British Museum, there are three letters from Sir James Duff to the Earl of Chichester. They are written from Adfinnan Camp in 1796, and deal with the arrangements for parade service. The Roman Catholic soldiers had apparently been cheerfully attending these, until some agitator had endeavoured to stir them to the idea that it was a grievance. Sir James is said to have shot some rebels after they had laid down their arms, and to have hanged a Roman Catholic priest.

of it, or their winter quarters at New York may be made very disagreeable to them.' (R.)

To the same

'ST. JAMES'S, 5th August 1776.

'MY DEAR ROSE,—By the Aberdeen Newspaper which I have this moment brought me, I see an advertisement from the Justices of Peace of the County of Banff empowering you to bring from London one hundred pounds sterling in good halfpence. Upon receipt of your letter, I immediately spoke to a friend of mine who has promised to get me the first £100 of Halfpence that are made at the Tower.¹

'I suppose my Lord has draged you up to Mar Lodge. I know you have no great love nor oppinion of that part of the Country. If you are there, I dare say you will find time to write about papers.

'Make my best love to Mary, with my good wishes for the Family, I ever am, my dear Rose, Your ever affectionate, etc., etc., JAS. DUFF.

'Faites bien mes Compliments à Monsieur Frembley.' (R.)

To the Same

'DUFF HOUSE, 21st Sept. 1777.

'SIR,—I do hereby authorise and empower you to uplift for me and in my name the Feu Duties and other Casualties due to me as Superior of the lands of Kinstair,² and Knowhead and that in time past, and in time coming, for which this shall be sufficient power and authority.—I am, Your humble servt.,

'JAS. DUFF.' (R.)

¹ From the *Aberdeen Journal*, July 22, 1776:

'At Banff, The Sixteenth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six Years: at a Meeting of the Justices of Peace of the County of Banff, Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, Baronet, chosen Præses.

'The Meeting being informed, that a great Deal of Bad Halfpence has of late been brought into the Country; they thought it incumbent upon them to put the People upon their Guard, and to advise them to be cautious of receiving the Copper Money in circulation, as that must be the only check against the Importation and Circulation of bad Copper Money. They also thought it their Duty to recommend the Encouragement of the Produce of their own Country, particularly with respect to Porter and Flour, in preference to those Articles imported from other Places, which had been for some time past brought in at a very great Expence to the Country; and recommended to the Clerk to cause this be published in the Aberdeen's News Paper, and to Mr. Rose, to bring from London, One Hundred Pounds sterling in good Halfpence, and to insure the same, the Expence of the Insurance and Commission to be paid by the County.

'(Signed) ROBERT ABERCROMBY, P.

'Extracted from the Records of the Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply of Banffshire, by JAMES DUFF.'

² Kinstair is a small place in the parish of Alford, on the estate of Haughton, of which Lord Fife held the 'superiority,' and made it over to his son for voting purposes.

Another letter to William Rose, written from Harley Street in February 1784, when Sir James was Member of Parliament for Banffshire: 'Strong report of a dissolution taking place, a few days hence must determine the point.'

In 1789 he resigned his seat for Banffshire (owing to a difference of opinion with his father on the question of the Regency, when he voted against Pitt and against his father), and he writes to William Rose, informing him of this fact, adding that :

'I could never have thought of holding any place of that nature, when I was totally debarred from having an opinion of my own, nor even where I think my interest is concerned. His lordship and I had a long conversation on all matters. I told him my mind freely and heard everything he had to say. But I expect no alteration from it—numerous professions of Friendship and affection—but words have lost their effect with me. . . . I beg you do everything you can to prevent Packets being now put under my cover as I shall have to pay for them after this day.' (R.)

Lord Fife does not appear to have been pleased by his son's action in this matter, as is shown by the following letter, written in January 1789, by Sir James Duff from Harley Street to Rose at Montecoffer :

'There is no communication betwixt his Lordship and me. On my informing him of my difference of sentiment on the present state of Politics, my disapproving of Mr. Pitt's conduct and resolution not to take any active part in opposition to the Prince of Wales, every art of persuasion and flattery, of which he is master, were put in practice to dissuade me from it, but, if I could not bring myself to vote for Mr. Pitt, imploring me as the greatest service I could do him, to resign my seat. I took two days to consider on the subject of our conversation. I then wrote him, that, anxiously wishing to do everything in my power that I consistently could, I, in compliance with his request, was willing to vacate my seat. Were I not too well acquainted with the insincerity of his professions, I should have been surprised, on his seeing me next day close to him in the street, turning short the other way. Thus stands the state of matters, and there it shall rest for me. . . . I hear Pittfour is to come in for Banffshire. I am perfectly satisfied in quitting that station, not being allowed a deliberative opinion and called upon to exercise that power in opposition to the Prince, to whom in future I must owe everything in my professional line. . . . Lady Duff joins me in every good wish to you and yours.' (R.)

Whether Sir James Duff were right or wrong in his action, he at least appears to have felt very strongly on the subject, and to have adhered to his opinions, caring little what others thought, as is

shown by another letter to Rose, dated February 28, 1789, in which he says :

‘ I have taken your hint respecting Lord Findlater, by writing a state of my Parliamentary conduct in as few words as I possibly could. Having done so I am indifferent whether he approves of it or not. Self-applause will satisfy me on that occasion. His Majesty is perfectly recovered. I sincerely wish it may continue, and it is certainly a fortunate thing for the country that his recovery has been prior to the Regency Bill passing, which would have brought in new men and new manners and have put the country to great expense. I have no kind of communication with Whitehall, nor shall I solicit any.’ (R.)

Previous to his marriage Sir James Duff seems to have lived chiefly with his father at the latter’s residence at Fife House, Whitehall, but on his marrying Miss Dawes in 1785 he moved to Harley Street, and later on he went to live at Bexley, Kent, which he much liked, and where he was ‘ constantly employed in gardening and raising of poultry.’ In 1787-1788, he had a furnished house in Downing Street. He had also speculated in land in Jamaica, as his brother-in-law, Sholto Douglas, returned from that place in 1789 and informed Sir James that ‘ Mr. Fordyce is well and settled as a bookkeeper on our estate, where I hope he will prosper.’ The following quotation from *Scottish Notes and Queries* tends to throw light on the state of affairs at that period :

‘ Several young men went from the North of Scotland to Jamaica. William Johnston, son of the minister of Monquitter, went there in 1795. Francis Fordyce arrived there in 1789, after a passage from England of eight weeks. He writes from Grange Estate, Hanover, Jamaica—“ Sir James Duff’s estate, Grange, is reckoned a very good one. Last year it made and shipped 120 hogsheads of sugar and 60 puncheons of rum. The only deficiency is want of strength, having only 205 negroes, which is thought too few for the size of the plantation. To manage and govern all these slaves there are only four white people on Grange, viz., the overseer, carpenter, myself, and another book-keeper. Few acquire fortunes here now, even those that are supported by them. A person in the planting line never expects to make money here sooner than twenty years. A beginning in this country is everything, and often before you can obtain that, toil, disappointment, and sickness close the career of life, and put a period to a wearied-out existence.” ’

In October 1790, Sir James writes to William Rose that he is under orders for foreign service, and that the destination was supposed to be the West Indies. He makes full arrangements for the comfort of Lady Duff in his absence. But apparently he was either mistaken, or the orders were countermanded, as in November of the same year he is still at Bexley, and

he refers with regret to the expense incurred in 'the preparations for the intended campaign in South America.'

Sir James was, however, destined to see some foreign service, as we find him with the army fighting against the French in 1793. The following letter to his father gives interesting details of the action round Valenciennes :

'CAMP FAMARS, May 24th, 1793.

'MY DEAR LORD,—Tho' I am half dead with fatigue I cannot let this first opportunity escape without informing you of our having yesterday attacked the French Camp supposed about 40,000 strong fortified with redoubts and in the strongest ground I ever saw ; it was the finest sight ever seen. We marched from the Austrian camp about twelve o'clock at night, and at day-break in the morning saw our army in different columns with numerous artillery marching up the sides of the hills on which they had redoubts, in an open country, with the sun shining upon them. I suppose our army might amount to upwards of 60,000 men. We attacked severall of their Batteries in the course of the day and carried them ; night only put an end to the engagement, at 3 o'clock in the morning the whole army again under arms and ordered to attack the remaining Batteries that defended the French Camp ; happily for the preservation of Thousands we found their Batteries and Camp totally abandoned. I am now writing this in my Tent, already pitched in their Camp, while the guns are firing on the Town of Valenciennes. This is not all the good fortune of the day, General Clairfait has defeated the French army, by driving them from their strong position on the other side of Valenciennes and is now likewise firing on the town. The same day (yesterday) the Dutch attacked the French at Orchic, defeated and took possession of the place ; I expect great good consequences from the result of these different defeats : convinced their army will never face an Austrian one in the field ; your Lordship will easily conceive that numbers of men have fallen in these different attacks, I have not yet heard any calculation, no English officer has been kill'd. The Austrians must have suffered severely, as they bore the principal front ; several Hanoverian officers and men killed. The Guards, by great good fortune have escaped unhurt ; this is the third day we have had our Cloaths on, Lying constantly in the open air and without any thing to eat but ammunition Bread. I shall write again when I have more time, and hear more particulars.—I am, etc.,

JAMES DUFF.¹

'To Lord Fife.'

(R.)

¹ 'The Allies have accumulated 80,000 men in front of Valenciennes, resolved to make a general attack on the entrenched camp which covered that important city. (The camp was called Famars.) The English troops under Abercromby formed part of the second column under Ferrari, crossed the Ronelle and carried some of the redoubts of the camp. The French resolved not to wait for the issue of an attack on the following day, but evacuated their position during the night, and fell back to the famous camp of Caesar, leaving Valenciennes to its fate. May 24-25, 1793' (Alison's *History of Europe*, vol. iv.).

*Sir James Duff and his wife Basilia to Lord Fife**'FIFE HOUSE, April 27th, 1802.*

'MY DEAR LORD,—We returned here yesterday from Lady Fermanagh's and found the servants employed in taking away the last of the things to the ship. This morning at seven o'clock they sailed with a fair wind, and I have little doubt but they will reach Banff in a few days. Mr. Harden is on Board.

'I find the Thellussons have been frequently here, since we went to the country, and have minutely inspected the premises. Harden can inform your Lord^{sh} how far matters have already gone, I shall endeavour to see him either this day or to-morrow and give you what further information I can procure. I see by this day's paper that the Secretary at War proposes accepting the services of certain Volunteer Corps who have applied to continue their Services. I imagine from that the Services of the Banffshire Volunteers will be accepted of.

'The Proclamation of Peace and the illumination is to take place on Thursday. On Friday we leave Town for Sussex where I propose remaining till towards the end of May; when I shall think of my Journey to the North, but of that your Lord^{sh} shall have more certain information after. Lady Duff is well and joins me in good wishes, being, My Dear Lord, Your affectionate, etc.,

'JAS. DUFF.'

What follows is in a different handwriting :

'Many thanks to your Lordship for your kind Inquiries after me. I am perfectly well and preparing for my journey to Sussex, where I intend to pass a quiet summer with my sister. I am sorry not to accompany Sir James to Scotland. Your Lordship will let him know when you wish him to be with you. We were very comfortable with our good friend Lady Fermanagh, and were fortunate in having good weather. I greatly enjoyed the country, as I always do, and always envy my neighbours of a comfortable house.—I am, Yr. L^dships most affect^d,
B. D.' (D.)

Sir James Duff died at Funtington, December 5, 1839, and is buried in the churchyard there. A memorial window and a brass plate are to be found in the church.¹

¹ Memorial brass in Funtington church :

'To the Glory of GOD and in memory of General Sir James Duff, Colonel of the 50th Regt., who died December 5, 1839, in his 85th year (born 1755).

'Basilia, wife of General Sir James Duff, died May 28, 1849.

'James Duff, only son of General Sir James Duff and Basilia Duff, born Jan. 6, 1804, died Feb. 10, 1837.

'Louisa Duff, eldest daughter of General Sir James Duff and Basilia Duff, died Sept. 1, 1855, aged 53 years.

'Alfred Alexander, son of James and Eliza Duff, born Sept. 13, 1833, died Nov. 29, 1857, buried at London, Canada West.

'The window was erected by Major James Duff, late Major Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in 1874.'

Lady Duff died in 1849.

There is a portrait of Sir James, by Russell, in possession of H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Extremely ample provision was made for Sir James by his father, which arrangements, after the Earl's death, led to much litigation. He held as has been seen, the small estate of Kinstair, in Aberdeenshire, for voting purposes, and at his father's death was allotted various rights over other portions of the Fife estates.

In the trust deed executed by Lord Fife in 1801 Sir James Duff is named 'General factor and cashier during all the days of his lifetime, and to be paid £1000 sterling by way of recompense or remuneration to him for his trouble in the execution of the said Trust,' and 'he is further to occupy, enjoy, and possess, during all the days of his lifetime, free of all rent or tack duty, the mansion-house of Innes, in the county of Moray and thirty acres of ground adjacent thereto, as also the house of Rothiemay in the county of Banff, with the ground adjoining thereto, with the pigeon-park and water-side. Likewise the Castle of Delgaty with thirty acres of ground adjoining thereto, and Mar Lodge with the grounds adjoining, together also with the use of the whole household furniture in the foresaid four houses of Innes, Rothiemay, Delgaty, and Mar Lodge.'¹

A letter from Earl James to his son, dated November 23, 1805, and included in the deed, adds :

'I have now to direct that, as I have given you, Sir James Duff, a lease of the house and mains of Rothiemay, that Innes house, formerly intended as a place of residence for you, shall be kept by a maid servant, the same as Delgaty Castle is directed to be kept, and the grounds about Innes to be annually set to the best account in grass.'²

¹ The mansion-house of Rothiemay was only granted to Sir James during the lifetime of his father, the second Earl, as on June 8, 1809, Alexander, the third Earl, granted a lease of this property to his eldest daughter Jane and her husband, Major Alexander Francis Tayler, for thirty-eight years, at a 'nominal' rent of £10 per annum for 'the mansion-house, office-houses, pigeon-house, orchards and gardens, with the grounds around the house which were in the late Earl of Fife's natural possession at the time of his death,' with a provision that they shall 'not be liable to pay any peoration on the said mansion-house, or any way obliged to repair or support the same, except to keep the roof wind and water tight, and if they shall meliorate the same, or shall for the ornamenting or beautifying of the lands let or plant wood, the meliorations, etc., shall be paid for by the proprietor at the issue of the lease.' For the salmon fishing on the Deveron the annual rent of £2 was to be paid, while various farms and crofts were rented at £3 and £4 apiece. The lease of Rothiemay was held by Major Tayler until his death in 1854, and subsequently by his son William James Tayler, who died in 1886.

² Printed copies of these deeds were in the hands of many members of the family.

During his father's lifetime he passed much of his time in the north of Scotland, but in the latter part of his life he lived entirely at Funtington, near Chichester, in a house which he had purchased, now the property of J. Anderton Greenwood.¹

Sir James married, August 12, 1785, Basilia Dawes,² daughter of James Dawes of Rockspring, Jamaica, and had by her one son and three daughters :

1. JAMES, born January 6, 1804, of whom presently.

2. LOUISA, born in 1802 ; died unmarried 1855.

3. SARAH, born February 2, 1806, died 1883 ; married, June 21, 1826, Major W. Hewett (afterwards Colonel), third son of General Sir George Hewett, Bt., G.C.B., of Betherseale. Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett was in the Rifle Brigade, and was born July 2, 1795. He was present at Waterloo, and was the last survivor of the officers there present, dying October 26, 1891. There were two sons, James Duff Hewett, born 1832, Captain in the Army, killed by the Maoris, February 9, 1863 ; Captain William Hewett, R.N., *o.s.p.* One daughter, died young, and three who survive—Louisa Ann, born 1829, and Ethelinda, unmarried, and Julia, married Captain William Carey, C.B.

4. ANNE, born in 1807, and died 1898 ; married, December 20, 1828, the Rev. P. Hewett of Binstead, Ryde, Isle of Wight, of which parish he was rector for forty-six years, the fifth son of Sir George Hewett. One daughter only, Edith, born 1829, now survives. An elder daughter, Mary, died in 1909, aged seventy-three, and the only son, Philip George, Lieutenant-Colonel, died in 1900, leaving three sons and two daughters.

As the younger brother and the sister of James Duff of Kinstair left no descendants, they will be dealt with first, and James's only son and *his* descendants will be found on page 527.

WILLIAM DUFF, the second natural son of James, Lord Fife, was born in 1756. Nothing is now known of his early life until 1770, when he was at Woolwich.³ He was always acknowledged by his father and undoubtedly received a good education. He was not, however, treated in quite the same manner as his brother James, and during the latter years of his life he does

¹ In the garden of Funtington House were discovered, in October 1913, the colours of the 50th Regiment, which tradition always asserted had been buried there by Sir James Duff, Colonel of that regiment.

² The entry of the marriage of James Duff and Basilia Dawes in the registers of St. Marylebone Parish Church is witnessed by Dr. and Mrs. Fotheringham, previously well known in Banff.

³ There is a letter from him of this date, written in a round childish hand, describing his course of studies: 'Rise at 6 and go for a walk. Breakfast 7.30. Study from 8 to 12. After dinner, military exercises. 3 to 6 study.' (D.)

not appear to have had any intercourse with Lord Fife. Perhaps this arose from a greater independence of spirit or from the fact that he was less of a diplomat than his elder brother; but it seems that the same lavish monetary provision was not made for him as for Sir James, nor was he given any landed estate. His portrait (by Russell), in the possession of the Princess Royal, shows him to have been a remarkably good-looking young man.

On December 14, 1770, he obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and in September 1771 he writes from Chatham Barracks to his father at Duff House :

'Since I wrote your Lordship last I have been detailed, with twenty men, for a week, to Upnor Castle, a place about four miles from here. This is a duty we take by turns. All this marching about of late has been very expensive to me, and within these two months (during which time I have never been settled in one place) it has cost me upwards of eighteen pounds. Our regiment, I believe, will remain as it is for the winter, but it is generally thought we shall march some other way before February next. My brother sets off for Scotland, with the first ship. I wanted to get to London, for a day or so, to see him before he went, but I really could not get leave. We are now so thin, that I have the Sash every other day almost. I understand your Lordship is killing the Deer just now, and I dare say you will have good diversion. I have just got another step in the Regt., so that there is now five under me.'

(R.)

About this time he writes to William Rose (1771) :

'I suppose you have heard of his lordship's generous allowance? Besides my pay, I have now about one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. Which is a pretty income and might make me a laird in Scotland.'

Quite early in his military career William Duff was sent on foreign service, as at the beginning of 1773 he was making preparations to embark for Canada to take part in the operations going on in that country. In January of that year he writes to congratulate Mrs. Rose of Montcoffer on her marriage, and tells her that he is to embark with his regiment on April 15 for Quebec. The journey thither seems to have been somewhat tedious, as appears from the following letter :

'BEAU PARK IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA,
14th July 1773.

'With all my faults my dear Rose, you will not accuse me of forgetting my best friends; I have hitherto forgot them indeed in one respect, by conducting myself in such a manner as to give them uneasiness. However, I shall have done with this subject. After being almost eleven weeks on Board of a ship fit

only to transport common felons in, we all landed in Quebec the 28th of last month. We marched immediately into the Country by orders of the Commanding officer of Quebec. It is very pleasant to enjoy a little air, after being almost suffocated on board the transport; this is a pretty little village about seven miles from Quebec; a fine view from it of the town and the river St. Lawrence which is a very extraordinary river, runs through all Canada into America. This is a very fine Country. We shall remain in the Country a few days longer, till the Barracks of the Regiment we relieved are repaired. Quebec is by no means what we expected; the people may be agreeable; but it is one of the dirtiest Holes I ever was in; accounts of it have been much exaggerated; it is very pleasantly situated, tho' the inhabitants are much exposed to the Cold in the Winter, which is remarkably severe; so much so that there is no stirring out. At present, and always for four months in the year, Broiling hot—the extremes will not do for me. I begin to look out for a Grave here. You shall be remembered in my Will. I have been a little sick several times since I came, and am as brown as a West Indian. But I never had too fine a complexion. Pray how is my good friend Mrs. Rose? God bless you both, for I assure you there is no Couple I wish happier. Will this appear flattering? I hope not, from one whose heart is entirely your own. You shall have a little news if there be any here in my next letter, but I am not yet settled. I am obliged to practise my French here, the natives speak nothing else. This Country jaunt will prove a little expensive; provisions always dear in the summer, but cheap in the winter; at least for four or five months. Whisper now and then to his Lordship to forget and forgive what is past, and not let him despair of my amendment, but I know there is not much interest necessary to make him do it, his humanity always gets the better of his resentment. What must I feel at the thoughts of having given offence to such a friend. I assure you, my dear friend, there is no describing it. But for the future. However, I shall make no promises, not even to you who has always made allowances for me. I hope to see you in a few years. I intend to marry Miss Abernethie if you can settle matters betwixt us. I mean Miss Jennie.¹ My kind compliments to her and all that family, to all your friends and relations whether I know them or not. I hope your mother and mother-in-law keep their health and that they will live long to be a witness of the felicity of you and Mary: I shall never forgive you if you dont let me hear from you as often as you can, and never write without telling me of Mrs. Rose, to whom I beg to be kindly remembered. Brodie's Brother who is a Lt. in the Scots Fusiliers, the regiment we relieved here, asked after you. You will see him soon I suppose in the Country. He fought a duel lately in the regt. and was dangerously wounded, but is now recovered, about a very trifling affair and might have been settled without pulling a trigger. God bless you and grant you and Mrs. Rose much health and happiness, and believe me with the truest attachment, my dear Rose, Your very afft: and obliged, etc.,

‘WILLIAM DUFF.’ (R.)

¹ She actually married Alexander Duff of Mayen. See chapter xviii.

He saw a good deal of service in Canada, and was still there when the War of American Independence broke out.

To Sir James Duff of Kinstair

‘QUEBEC, 21st May 1775.

‘MY DEAR BROTHER,—I have received your letter and all the things you mention, Lord Fife is to send me—have only time to acquaint you that the rebels in this country have commenced hostilities. They have surprised a Captains detachment at a place called Crown Point about two hundred and fifty miles from this—and taken it. We have received sudden orders to march to it, which we do to-morrow morning. I suppose—to attempt its relief. God send us success. My love to my sister and compts to all friends. I did not think it proper to acquaint the female of this,—Your aff. bror.,

‘W. DUFF.’ (D.)

In a letter to Rose, dated from ‘St. John’s in the Province of Canada, June 13, 1775,’ he writes :

‘The American rebels having made incursions upon Canada, we received sudden orders about three weeks ago to march from Quebec up the country, to stop their progress. They have made themselves masters of two or three places by surprise—Tyconderoga and Crown Point—the taking of which, last war, cost us many a brave and gallant soldier, and now we are deprived of them by a sett of ragamuffins. They had ventured as far as this place, and took prisoners a Sergeant and twelve men that were upon detachment here, but afterwards abandoned it. We are upwards of two hundred miles from Quebec and a hundred and eighty from Tyconderoga or Crown Point, where the rebels now are. . . . We have exchanged a few shots with the rebels who came down under cover of the woods with an intention to attack us, but upon finding us ready to receive them they decamped. I was the other day ordered out upon a reconnoitring party, and upon my return was near done for. The rebels fired upon us from the woods and a ball passed ’twixt me and another man and bruised his firelock. I wish the same good luck may attend me during the campaign. We are immediately under General Carleton’s¹ command, who is at Montreal, about eight and twenty miles distant. What is to be our fate, I know not. Some are of opinion we shall, with a body of Canadians and savages, endeavour to drive the rebels (at present it is said not above three hundred in number) out of Canada, but of this hereafter. We are now in a most disagreeable situation. All of us packed into a house together, men and officers, and almost devoured by musquittoes—a very troublesome kind of insect; rather larger than what we call the midges in Scotland, and of a very poisonous nature. I hope there will, one day, be an end to all this, that consolation supports me. You may give my

¹ General Carleton drove the Americans out of Canada in March 1776.

Lord a gentle hint that a twenty pound extraordinary, upon service would not be amiss. At present, however, can put up without it.'¹ (R.)

He had been taken prisoner sometime during the war in Canada, according to a letter from his brother already quoted and another from his sister to William Rose in 1776 :

'I see by the papers that there^s is to be a thorough exchange of prisoners in America soon ; so that I hope poor William will again taste the blessings of liberty, which he must sensibly relish now that he has been so long deprived of them. I am surprised that we have never had any letter from him during his confinement, as I understand there has been two received from other officers in the same captivity with him. I am very glad, however, he was not one of those that purchased their liberty at the expense of their veracity.' (R.)

William Duff to Earl Fife

'STATEN ISLAND, 6th February 1777.

'MY DEAR LORD,—I may perhaps give your Lordship reason to think me rather a troublesome correspondent, this I believe is the fourth letter I have had the honor of writing you since my releasement from captivity ; I hope your Lordship will receive them all as the subject of them is very interesting to me.

'Your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed that I am now the first for the purchase of a Company in the Regiment, and my motive for obtaining a letter from the Commanding Officer to signify this. Should any of our Captains here think proper to leave us it will reduce me to a disagreeable dilemma as in this case I shall be at a loss how to manage the money matters. I have no doubt of your Lordship's intentions to purchase for me, and sincerely wish that no part of my conduct may give you reason to alter them, however, should any offer of a purchase turn out here some security must be given for the money, and it is a power to give this security that I request from your Lordship.

'There is not a Company that has sold for less than Seventeen hundred pounds. Should this sum be demanded from me I have in a former letter mentioned to your Lordship that I am willing to consider the additional two hundred

¹ Most of William Duff's letters to William Rose of Montcoffer conclude 'your affectionate friend,' which was an unusual conclusion in those formal days. The two were evidently very good friends, and it is almost touching to find the Major requesting Rose to put in a good word for him with Lord Fife. Mrs. Rose seems to have been equally friendly, as she frequently corresponded with William Duff when he was in Canada. In one of his letters to her he writes 'I sincerely congratulate you upon the springing up of the Rose plant'—a delicate reference to the birth of Mrs. Rose's first child—and that upon my return to Scotland I shall find a little family at Montcoffer, blessed with the perfections of the father and mother. Rose has promised me I shall have the pleasure of being a godfather.' As the eldest child of the Roses was christened William, we conclude that William Duff acted towards him in the capacity of sponsor.

as a loan and shall most faithfully repay it. By this I do not mean an affront to your Lordship's generosity, but by way of an economical experiment.

'Matters here remain in much the same situation as when I wrote your Lordship last. The Troops in winter quarters are harrass^d by Rebel parties. The opening of the Campaign will relieve them, for then I doubt not the Rebels will fly as usual. They derive impudence from our scattered situation, and yet, except the surprise of the Hessians at Fenton some time ago, they have attempted nothing of consequence after that. The Seventeenth Regiment stopt the progress of their whole army, which even their own accounts allow. They sometimes fall in with our Foraging parties and almost always come off with the worst. For an exact detail of our operations I shall always refer your Lordship to the Commander-in-Chief's dispatches.

'The Congress has declared their General Washington Protector of the United States—a most pompous title; Who knows, my Lord, but he may turn out a second Monk, at present it is with him "Delenda est Carthago." This country is approaching fast to ruin, and nothing can save it but a speedy termination to the War.

'Troops have lately arrived from Rhode Island. General Prescott is left Governor of New Port in that Colony.

'Our Regiment's going to Canada in the Spring is not so certain as we had reason to think it some time ago, it seems General Howe now waits for directions from home in regard to us, so that your Lordship will soon know our fate. I hope your Lordship will take the earliest opportunity of writing me, and that you will believe me with the greatest attachement and regard.—My dear Lord, Your Lordship's most obliged most affect^e and most obed^t Humble Serv^t,

'WILLIAM DUFF.' (D.)

We do not know when he returned from Canada, but on April 9, 1777, he was promoted Captain 26th Foot. In June 1783 he was at Musselburgh, and in December of the same year he writes to Lord Fife from Dublin:

'I have been here three days and in three more shall set out for Arklow, where I am to be quartered. I have but indifferent accounts of it. However, the society of a few friends and my books will prove a sufficient recompense. I thank your Lordship for your recommendation to Sir W. Montgomery. Messages have passed, but we have not yet met. I was greatly disappointed in not finding a letter from your Lordship and still hope it may be gone to Wexford or Arklow. . . . Government here have received letters from England mentioning an intention of sending out twelve Battalions to the East Indies in the event of Mr. Fox's success. Should it be so, we certainly will be one of the Regts. We can go nowhere and have a less chance of promotion than in this country, justice and seniority are scarce, in any instance. However, I should not much relish the E. Indies, not from any dread of the climate, but an apprehension that when there we shall have nothing to do, and consequently little prospect of getting

forward, circumstances that would render our banishment intolerable. . . . At all events I must be reconciled to my fate, whatever it is. If I come home with a little money, have thoughts of settling in Macduff. I most sincerely wish your Lordship health and happiness.'

Three months later he writes from Musselburgh to William Rose :

' . . . We have received orders to be in readiness for Ireland, and shall certainly march in the course of a fortnight. . . . We are going to the most disagreeable of all countries. . . . I had resolved in case of going North, to have besieged the Heiress of Gight,¹ and with your assistance to have made her surrender to the arms of your sincere, etc.,
WILL. DUFF.'

In September 1785 William Duff was at Drogheda, and he writes to Mr. George Robinson in Edinburgh for financial assistance. He naively adds that he has not ' been a good economist, yet more from habit than principle. He also asks Mr. Robinson whether he has seen Sir James Duff and his lady, and adds, ' Give me a description of her.' Sir James had married in 1785. Unfortunately George Robinson's description of the lady is not extant.

About this date William Duff must have gone on leave and visited his relations in Scotland. Lady Fife, writing from Hatton Lodge, 1785, says :

' Major William Duff came to Rothiemay, Wednesday. He stayed two days and would have longer, but Fife ordered him to meet him in Banff. He is a well-behaved young man, and I am truly fond of him. It is a pity that his father does not do more for him. Well does he deserve to be his favourite, in preference to the nominal knight.'²
(O.)

William Duff was promoted Major 26th Foot, January 4, 1786, although Lady Fife describes him as ' Major ' in 1785, and in 1787 he married Miss Dorothy Skelly of Yarm, near Durham, niece of Lord Adam Gordon³ and the third Duke of Gordon. In May of the same year he writes to William Rose from Cork : ' We expect to sail to-morrow for Quebec. After various delays we reached this place a fortnight since. I am, as you often told me I should be, happier than ever in possession of a real, confidential friend. Everyone likes her. Were we richer it would be better.' He occasionally spoke ruefully of the difference made by Lord Fife between himself and his elder brother. ' There is nothing I should dislike so much as being at variance with him (*i.e.* his father), except being the cause of it.

¹ Catherine Gordon, who afterwards married Captain J. Byron.

² Sir James Duff of Kinstair.

³ In 1769 ' died Lady Betty Skelly, sister to the late Cosmo, Duke of Gordon, and aunt to the present Duke ' (*Aberdeen Journal*). Lord Adam Gordon was commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland.

I wish all my friends to suspend their judgments till both sides are heard. He talks to everyone of the debts he has paid—the last was ten years since! I know he will extenuate nothing, nor, I trust, “set down ought in malice.” He even refuses me a hundred pounds. However, Canada is a cheap country, and when my wife’s matters are settled we shall do very well.’ (R.)

Major Duff embarked for Canada in 1787, taking his wife with him. He was still there in 1791, as is shown by a letter from his sister, Jean Duff, written in that year to William Rose :

‘I am glad to hear you have heard so lately from the Major. . . . It is some time since I had a letter. He was then at Niagara, where he was afraid he should be obliged to remain for two years. I shall rejoice to find he gets home sooner than he then expected, for by his account it was wretched quarters they were at. Poor Mrs. Duff must have gone through many difficulties in travelling in such a country as the Back Settlements of Canada are described. By every account I hear of her she must be a very amiable prudent woman. I feel a strong prepossession in her favour, and indeed I think the Major has been uncommonly fortunate in his choice.’

Whether or not Major Duff remained in Canada for two years from 1791, as is suggested in the above letter, we do not know, but the next we hear of him is that he has settled down at Durham, and he must have left the Army in 1793, as his name does not appear in the list for 1794.

As stated above, Major William Duff married Dorothy Skelly in 1787, and by her had one daughter :

SOPHIA HENRIETTA, born after 1790; married Rowland Mainwaring of Ball, and had issue.

Major William Duff died at Durham in 1795, and is buried in the mausoleum at Duff House, where there is a monument to his memory. By his will, dated October 15, 1794, and proved January 18, 1800, besides providing for his widow, he left £500 to his sister Jane at Scarborough.

Dorothy Duff (William's widow) to Earl Fife

‘RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, Dec^r 23rd, 1801.

‘MY LORD,—I have to thank you for a letter which y^u were so good as inclose me f^r Lady Duff before you left Duff House, and after being so long without hearing f^r your Lordship, was glad to have so good an account of you which was confirmed to me by y^e Miss Whartons who wrote me after y^e Ball you gave them and that they seemed to have much enjoyed. I have to thank you, my Lord, likewise for your visit to Sophia at Doncaster, where, she tells me, you were so kind as to call upon her notwithstanding a very bad day on which you walked

up to y^e School, and by which she was much flattered. I had y^e pleasure of receiving her a few days ago in perfect health when I returned home after being near three months with my friends at Redmoss Hall. Sophie is wonderfully grown, and is now nearly as tall as I am. When she was with me in Summer I had her at Scarborough two months for y^e sea bathing, which gave us an opportunity also of being w^t Miss Duff who we had not seen for a very long time. She is by this time gone to L^y Norecliffe. I hope y^e much wished for Peace will be y^e means of bringing Sir James and L^y Duff soon to England. Your Lordship may perhaps have heard that my Brother is married. It took place here a week ago, before I came home, and he has entirely left y^e army—in which he has relinquished very flattering prospects.

‘Your Lordship would be sorry for y^e death of poor L^d Adam Gordon—in whom I lose an affectionate relation and friend. I was deeply hurt at y^e event—Sophia and I were to have spent this coming Christmas w^t him at y^e Burn. It was so settled when he was so kind as visit me here in y^e summer, but our plans formed so long have proved vain. Sophia sends her duty to your Lordship.—W^h my respectful good wishes I remain, My Lord, your much obliged, etc., etc.,

‘D. DUFF.

(R.)

‘The Earl of Fife, Fife House, London.’

Mrs. Duff subsequently married Captain Tobin, R.N., in 1804.

The following document, found among the Rose papers, shows how William Duff obtained his vote. Copy undated.

‘I, James, Earl of Fife, Viscount Maeduff, Lord Braeco, etc. In consideration of [a certain sum of money—now illegible] instantly advanced to me by Lieutenant William Duff of the English Fuziliers, do by these presents grant, alienate and dispoⁿe to and in favour of the said Wm. Duff in liferent, during all the days of his lifetime, All and whole the lands of Hatton of Longbride lying in the Barrony of Coxtoun, parish of Longbride, and sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, all and haill the lands of Murraystouns with the parts and pertinents lying in the Parish of Spynie and sheriffdom aforesaid.’

JEAN DUFF was the natural daughter of James, second Lord Fife, and sister of James and William. No record has been preserved of the date of her birth, but she is known to have been older than her brothers, Sir James Duff of Kinstair and Major William Duff (as she was apparently at least seventeen in 1770). Nor do we know anything of her childhood, or where she lived. A few letters have been preserved, but they give very meagre information.

Mary Ogilvy, Bath, to Earl Fife

‘BATH, the 9 Aprile 1770.

‘MY LORD,—I hope this shall find your Lordship and Lady Fife in good health; some weeks ago I wrote your Lordship that Miss Duff neither liked a

Boarding nor was a School a proper place for one of Miss Duff's age nor sise ; Miss being quite a woman and I dare say will turn out to give your Lordship great satisfaction, she being a prudent sensible young woman, she now likes her situation, and I hope your Lordship will approve of it ; as Miss Duff will always be sure of having good company and likewise will have an opportunity of learning Housewifry, Pickling and preserving, marketing and such things of that nature that your Lordship wanted Miss to get knowledge of. Doctor Gusthart has been with Miss and does not doubt but the Bath water and pumping her side will restore her to perfect health and strength, her disorder has been long settled, of course must take the longer time to perfect a cure, but the Doctor is positive she will be perfectly well, I must trouble your Lordship to send me four Franks, two to Lady Betty Anstruther, Couper in Fife, and two to Mrs. Chichester of Arlington, near Barnstaple ; I am sorry to give your Lordship this trouble, but as you was so good as offer to supply me I make bold to ask them and hopes you will excuse me freedom and believe me to be with regard and respect, My Lord, Your Lordships Most obliged obedient humble Servt., MARY OGILVY.' (D.)

In 1774 Jean was living at Berwick, and from there she wrote very often to William Rose of Montecoffer, but, unlike those of her brothers, her letters are somewhat prosy, and are chiefly concerned with her health and the health of her friends. She varies this subject with anxious inquiries about the date of arrival of her next draft, as it appears that William Rose was in the habit of paying to her her allowance from Lord Fife. On one occasion she writes to Rose :

'I often deny myself the pleasure of writing to you when my inclination leads me, because having nothing of consequence to communicate, I naturally think my letters must be trifling to one who has got so much business to attend to. At the same time the hearing from one's friends is a satisfaction that we should not neglect.'

It is possible that Jean Duff, when a child, spent part of her time with the Roses, as she is constantly sending her love to Mrs. Rose (Rose's mother) and to Rose's wife, and she often refers to the many happy days in the past.

In 1778 she writes from Scarborough, and most of her subsequent letters are dated from that place. She complains very much of 'the bustle during the season there,' and wishes to be out of it, but cannot give up her lodgings which she had taken for a year, for fear of her landlady. The arrival of the Pressgang rouses her to make some trite remarks on its duties, and she goes on to state that war with France is inevitable, 'though it is to be wished it may not commence until we are in a better state to attack them than at present.' In the same letter she gives an unusually interesting piece of information : 'We have had an American Privateer at Whitehaven (which is not far from Scarbro') that had formed a most diabolical plot

for the destruction of the town and shipping, but was most happily frustrated by a timely discovery.' She then allows herself some sententious reflections: 'Old England seems to be reduced to a sad state now, not only at war with herself,' but on the eve of being engaged in a foreign one.' After which she begs Rose to 'excuse this jumble of nonsense.'

Anon she complains that her 'finances are but in a poor state,' and goes on to say that she has given Lord Fife some indication of it, 'but I am much afraid his Lordship does not pay much attention to hints of that kind.' In the same letter she refers to the death of Lady Helen Duff, and expressing her sympathy for the Admiral, adds, 'they lived so happy together, so different from the modern couples that disgrace that state.'

As far as we know, Jean Duff continued to live on at Scarborough, but the place and date of her death are not known.

Jean Duff to William Rose

'SCARBOROUGH, 17th Oct. 1779.

' . . . You would see by the Papers the Danger we were in of a visit from Paul Jones when he was off Searbro'. Many of my Acquaintance was much alarmed with the apprehensions of his landing. For my own part I was perfectly composed, not having any thing of value to loose. The engagement was dreadful. I stood upon the Cliffe untill between Eleven and Twelve o'clock. We saw the Firing very plain, but was at too great a distance to hear the reports. Had our Fleet been so fortunate as come the day following the engagement, Jones would have fallen an easy prey, as he lay off, mending his sails and setting himself and his ships to right, all that day. Several Gentlemen, with the help of a glass, saw him and his company at work, which was very provoking—not to be able to send any ship to catch him, but he knew our weakness and upon that rested his security' (Rose papers, *Elgin Courant*).²

¹ The War of American Independence.

² John Paul Jones, a commander in the American naval service, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire in 1747. His father, whose name was John Paul, was gardener to Mr. Craik of Arbigland and to the Earl of Selkirk, and his mother, Jean Macduff, lady's maid to Mrs. Craik. He entered the merchant service, was engaged in the American and West Indian trade, and is said to have realised a handsome fortune. On the outbreak of war between the colonies and the mother country he offered his services to the former, and in 1778, being then in command of the *Ranger*, he made a descent on Whitehaven, set fire to the shipping, and plundered the Earl of Selkirk's mansion. Next year, in command of the *Bon Homme Richard* (42 guns), and a small squadron, he threatened Leith, and captured the British sloop *Serapis* off Flamborough Head. On his return to America he was neglected by Congress, and in 1788 entered the Russian service with the rank of Rear-Admiral (on the recommendation of Louis XIV., to whom the Czar had applied), but, owing to the jealousy of the Russian commanders, soon retired from this service. He returned to Paris, where he died in poverty, July 18, 1792. The name 'Jones' was assumed in America.

We have no actual proof of Jean Duff having been married, but in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Scots Magazine* for 1775 there is an entry: 'Married at Berwick, April 5th, 1775, Henry Lascelles Ord and Miss Duff, nearly related to Lord Fife,' which may possibly refer to her, though, if so, it is curious that she should still have retained her maiden name and concealed her marriage, even from William Rose. That the Miss Duff above mentioned is described as 'nearly related to Lord Fife,' justifies the theory, more especially as there has been, so far as is known, no other Miss Duff married to an Ord. Persistent efforts have been made to find the marriage register or any proof of this marriage, but without success.¹ The couple, whoever they were, were probably eloping, as within a few miles of Berwick-on-Tweed was the small place known as Lamberton Toll, answering to Gretna Green, on the west side of the Border, but the records preserved there do not go back as far as 1775. The identity of the pair must therefore still remain in doubt, though the following extract from a letter among the Duff House papers shows that the theory above advanced gained some credence at the time.

Alexander Stuart of Edinglassie to William Rose

‘EDINGLASSIE, 8 May 1775.

‘ . . . I observed in the newspapers that a Miss Duff nearly related to Lord Fife was married at Berick to a Hendrie Lassols Ord, Esqr. The description of the Lady makes me apprehend she is Miss Duff, Lord Fife's Daughter. In that case I hope it is a good marriage. The gentleman has got a valuable good wife. I wish she may have got as agreeable and valuable a husband, and that the Earl has approved of the match. It will be obliging if you will write me what you know of the matter.’ (D.)

But unfortunately, in this case, no note of the answer appears on the back of the letter.

The only son of Sir James Duff and Basilia Dawes was born on January 24, 1804. He was educated at Winchester College, and was subsequently at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1822, and left 1824. Three years afterwards he married, December 22, 1827, in Paris, Eliza Charlotte, daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott of Theobalds, Herts, and resided chiefly at Innes House, which belonged for life to his father, and would seem to have been made over to him. For several years of his married life he kept a brief journal of his daily doings. He seems to have had very indifferent health, and finally fell

¹ In the *History of Durham*, by J. Raine, Henry Lascelles Ord, second son of Francis Ord of Longridge, baptised November 11, 1751, a Lieutenant in the Artillery, is stated to have ‘died unmarried,’ so in any case the marriage was a secret one.

into consumption, of which he died at Leamington on February 10, 1837. He left four children, two daughters and two sons :

1. ELIZA GEORGINA (MINNIE), born February 2, 1829, at Gordon Castle. She married, January 17, 1850, as his second wife, John Tollemache, M.P., created first Baron Tollemache of Helmingham, and had nine sons and one daughter : (1) John Delap, October 1850 ; (2) Hamilton James, 1852 ; (3) Murray, 1853 ; (4) Stanhope Alfred, 1855 ; (5) Duff, 1859 ; (6) Douglas Alfred, 1862 ; (7) Stratford Haliday Robert Louis, 1864 ; (8) Ranulph, 1866 ; (9) Mortimer Granville, 1872 ; and one daughter, Rhona Cecilia Emily, 1857, married to Thomas Wood of Gwernfed.

Lord Tollemache died in 1890. Lady Tollemache now lives at Bournemouth.

2. His second daughter, LOUISA, was born at Funtington in 1830, and married, in January 1852, Francis Capper Brooke of Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and had five children : (1) Reginald, born 1854, Lieutenant 1st Life Guards ; (2) Edward, 1856, formerly in the Grenadier Guards, now of Ufford Place ; (3) Algernon, 1861, died 1863 ; (4) Constance, 1852, married Edward Lethbridge ; and (5) Florence, 1853, married R. E. Boreel, great-grandson of Sir W. B. Boreel of Amsterdam.

3. His eldest son, JAMES, was born at Innes, and is thus noted in his father's diary. July 21, 1831, 'At half-past one, Master Jem arrived.' On October 12, 'Master Jem registered.' On December 22, 'Jem was christened, and was taken ill in the night, with cold and fever, caught at his christening.' His history will follow later.

4. The youngest child, ALFRED ALEXANDER, was born at Innes, September 13, 1833, and christened in Elgin, October 15. He entered the Navy, and became 'a midshipman, acting as mate' in 1854. In 1857 he died and was buried in Canada. Administration of his estate of £30,000 being granted to 'his brother James, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, now serving in the East Indies.' He is then described as 'Midshipman, late of the *Tartar*.'

James Duff himself seems to have been a great sportsman. His journals for the years 1830, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, are filled with notes of his stalking and shooting, beagling and going out with harriers ;¹ and game-books of that period are also preserved. He was in very comfortable circumstances, and was able to indulge his hobbies of gardening, carpentry and turning, horse and dog breeding, etc. He seems to have seen a great deal of his second cousins, Lady Jane Tayler and Lady Anne Wharton Duff and their families, who with the two Hewetts, husbands of

¹ The two latter forms of sport are now unknown in Morayshire.

his sisters, and the Gordon Castle party, are frequently mentioned in his daily records.

In October 1831 he describes a journey to London :

‘Sat., Oct. 15. Left Innes in the *britska*¹ for England with children, Eliza, and Maids. (The children at that period were aged two years, one year and three months.) Dined at Aberdeen with Lady Jane, and went on board the steam boat at 8. Terrible ground swell just off the Pier, which soon drove me to my miserable bed.

‘Sun., 16. Fine day, with a good breeze. Laid in bed all day, pitched about pretty much all day. Some frightened thereat.

‘Mon., 17. Fine day, began to get a little better. Got out of bed and eat some Scotch broth.

‘Tues., 18. Landed about 3. Could not get our carriage out, as the tide was too far back, came down to Hendon in two Hackney coaches.’

A letter from Mrs. James Duff to the nurse left at Innes in charge of the four children describes another voyage south, three years later :

‘LONDON, May 24th, 1834.

‘We have been wrecked and had a most dreadful passage. We left Dundee on Wednesday at 5 o’clock in the *Perth*, and at five o’clock in the morning of Thursday, the Machinery went to pieces, from the carelessness of the Engineer. Luckily our minute guns were heard by the *Soho*, a Leith steamer, which came and took us all on board. No births (*sic*), very filthy, a heavy swell and all very ill, we arrived last night half dead. I got your letter this morning with one directed to Funtington, to tell me about my darlings. I am indeed glad to hear they are so well. We shall come back by land. I am well pleased that I have left you, as it keeps my mind easy, and the poor girl [*evidently another maid*] does her best for me. Good-bye, my good Lizzy. E. C. DUFF.’

James and his wife seem to have come to England every year to visit his father and mother at Funtington, and in the south also he tried to enjoy what sport there was, but found it poor. There is one entry, ‘horribly disgusted with Sussex hunting.’ He was a most fond father, being specially devoted to his eldest daughter, Minnie, whose portrait he had painted by Landseer. On May 19, 1833, he notes, ‘Took Minnie [*aged four*] to church for the first time.’ August 1835, ‘Took Minnie to school.’ As his health became worse he seems to have tried the climate of Brighton and Worthing, in both of which he was, as he describes himself, ‘much bored.’ His wife also was frequently ill.

In May 1831, according to the *Aberdeen Magazine* of that date, James

¹ A form of carriage.

Duff 'declared himself a candidate for the Elgin Burghs, *versus* Major Leith Hay,' but, as the matter is not mentioned again, or in any other contemporary periodical, it seems probable that he very shortly abandoned the idea. His health would certainly never have stood the strain, as his lungs were always weak, and he suffered habitually from sleeplessness. In February 1835 he notes 'This being my time of year for being poorly, was so accordingly.' (He was only to see one more February.) At the same period he notes 'Jemmy ill with croupy cough.'

A little later he describes how two doctors from Elgin 'shook their wise heads over me, somewhat alarmed, and gave lots of advice.' He then went to London for a consultation, but refused to believe that his lungs were diseased, and complains of mistreatment. Travel in those days, even in one's own carriage, was anything but comfortable, and James Duff notes many instances of crowded inns, bad food, damp beds, black beetles, etc. In one case he notes 'much bullied by bugs,' and in another place, 'bien content d'être chez moi.' He passed the winter and part of the summer of 1835 at Ryde, where he complained much of the heat, and in September returned to Innes. In November he quotes another doctor, M'Quin, who 'gives me promise of suffering.' In December he notes, 'Alfy [*aged two*] tumbled under the fire. God was gracious and little harm done.' In July 1836 he put himself under the care of the famous Dr. Jephson at Leamington, but it was apparently too late; after this time he led an entirely invalid life, and all his valuable dogs were sold in that year at Tattersall's, fetching £400. In November he took a furnished house, 35 Lansdown Place, into which he 'was carried in a sedan chair,' and from that time onwards scarcely left his bed. On January 8, 1837, he records that his 'mother left, taking with her the two little girls'; the last entry is on January 26, when he says he 'passed a tranquil day.' On February 4, his family was hurriedly summoned to his dying bed, and his eldest sister Louisa has left a touching record of the last six days of his life. He died on February 10.

A year later his widow married again, Frederick Thellusson, afterwards fourth Baron Rendlesham, and became the mother of the fifth Lord Rendlesham; she died in 1840.

JAMES DUFF, eldest son of the above James Duff, and great-grandson of the second Lord Fife, entered Rugby in 1845. On May 15, 1851, he was gazetted Second Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant April 1854, Captain December 1854, Major 1858. The *Annual Register* of 1878 contains the following account of his career:

'Dec. 23rd, 1878, Col. James Duff, M.P. for North Norfolk, died at a late hour at his town residence, 36 Upper Brook Street. Colonel Duff was born at

Innes House, Elgin, in 1831, and married in 1859 Mary Laura, daughter of Mr. Edward Dawkins. He entered the Army in 1851. Serving in the Crimean War, he fought at Inkerman and was there taken prisoner. (He was in command of a picquet in the White Horse ravine, where he was captured.) At the close of the war he received the Crimean medal with two clasps, and also some Turkish decoration.¹ In April 1876, on the death of the Hon. F. Walpole, Colonel Duff came forward as a candidate for North Norfolk in the Conservative interest, and defeated Sir F. J. Buxton by a narrow majority. He became popular among all parties in the constituency through his courteous and gentlemanly bearing to all with whom he came in contact. He spoke well on military topics and took an active part in carrying the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act (1877) through Parliament.

He left five children: (1) BERNARD JAMES, born 1867; (2) GRANVILLE JOHN BERNEY, born 1869; (3) MILDRED BLANCHE, born 1860; (4) LILIAN AMY, born 1862, died 1909; (5) CATHERINE BASILIA, born 1877.

Mrs. Duff and her eldest son assumed, in 1882, the surname of Petre, from her uncle, John Berney Petre of Westwick, Norfolk, whose property she inherited—the change being made under a clause in the will of her grandfather, Jack Petre; the other children retain the name of Duff.

BERNARD JAMES PETRE was educated at Eton, and was formerly in the 18th Hussars. He retired as Major, and now lives at Westwick. He married his cousin, granddaughter of his grandmother by her second marriage, the Hon. Ruby Thellusson, and has one daughter, JULIANA EGIDIA, born 1910, and a son, JOHN FREDERICK BERNEY, born 1913.

Colonel Bernard Petre went to India with the 18th Hussars. He served on the Staff Corps, and was present in the Burma Campaign of 1889-1890, in the Tirah Campaign, and in the South African War. He is now Colonel of the 5th Battalion (Territorial) Norfolk Regiment. Tirah medal, two clasps; South African medal, three clasps; King's medal; Coronation medal.

GRANVILLE DUFF was also at Eton. He served as Lieutenant with the 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, 1899-1902; King's medal with two clasps. He was Captain in 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment (Militia), and is Hon. Captain in the Army (Reserve of Officers).

¹ Order of the Medjidie.

CHAPTER XXXV

MINISTERS OF THE DUFF FAMILY

MANY members of the Duff family have been ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, and those whose history has not been given under one of the family headings already dealt with are here grouped together.¹

It has been found impossible to make the list strictly chronological, but cross references are given wherever practicable. Besides the various members of the family of Duff of Muldavit who were ecclesiastics, records have been found of several others in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly in Inverness.

1. 'Dominus JAMES DUFF, Vicar of Durris, 1552.'

2. One ALEXANDER DUFF was reader at Dykeside 1567-1585.

3. THOMAS DUFF was reader at Edinkillie 1596.

4. JAMES DUFF, parson of Kinoir in 1580, will be found under the Torriesoul family. Chapter xxii.

5. ALEXANDER DUFF, minister of Golspie, ratified promise of marriage to Jean Douglas, daughter to 'umquill' John Douglas, burgess of Elgin. Later, his horse was seized for £50 (presumably Scots) for failing to marry Jean, 1626.

6. John Chalmer, translated from Inveravon to Gartly, in 1649 married Jean Duff, daughter of Adam Duff of Drummuir, and their eldest son William was also minister of Gartly in 1666, and of Rathven 1699.

They had, besides, the following children: John, Adam, Alexander, Janet, Elizabeth, Jane, Beatrice, and Isabel.

7. One HUGH DUFF was minister of Fearn, Ross-shire, from 1698 to 1739. Nothing is known about him, but he presumably belonged to the same

¹ For many of the details given we are indebted to Mr. Ree's *Presbytery of Strathbogie*; also to information kindly supplied by the present incumbents of the various parishes.

family as Christian Duff, first wife of Provost William Duff, as that family held property in Nigg and other parts of Ross-shire; it is also conjectured that they were originally of the same family as the Muldavits, and had settled further north.

8. Hugh Duff's son WILLIAM was in his day a famous personage. He was a professor in Marischal College, Aberdeen, about 1730, having been admitted Regent in 1727, but in the year 1738 he quarrelled with the authorities and was 'extruded forth from the University,' and in the following year he published in London *The case of William Duff, showing the barbarous treatment of an honest family*, and in 1749 the first volume of a History of Scotland.¹

Baird in his *Memoirs of the Duffs*, after giving his name wrongly as 'Robert,' and stating that he came from Orkney, says, 'In his history of Scotland there are some good things, particularly a description of the manner of building and fortifying the old Castles in this Kingdom, but he was of an ill temper and fell out with his fellow professors and left the College.'

He had married, in 1727, Sarah Hamilton, and had six children.

The three following letters, which were discovered by the present writers amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, show how poor William Duff fared during the early part of his residence in London. Nothing further is known about him, nor of the fate of his five remaining children. (One died in London.)

'To the Honourable Sir Hans Sloane,
att his house in Bloomsbury Square.

Sept. 1st.²

'HONOURABLE SIR,—I return you my sincere and hearty thanks for your favour and goodness in lending my family a crown, some time ago. I should still be glad to serve Sir Hans Sloane for it and doe all in my power to be grateful. I have taken the liberty to send the bearer to know if you have anything to doe in the way of writing att present. I should endeavour to doe it to your satisfaction, for I have a great family of six children to support and nothing to

¹ 'A new full, critical, biographical and geographical History of Scotland, containing the History of the Succession of their Kings, from Robert Bruce to the present time, with an impartial account of their constitution, Genius, manners and customs, with a geographical description of the Several counties, their commodities, rarities, Antiquities and commerce, Together with an appendix of a short, but just history of their most remarkable writers and learned men, and a map of each county in Scotland. Pro Rege et Patria. By an impartial hand. London. Printed for the author and sold by the book sellers of London and Westminster, 1749.' A second edition of the first volume was issued in 1750. No other volumes ever appeared.

² No year given, but from internal evidence 1739-1740.

doe it with ; and my trust is in Gentlemen of Learning and Polite Knowledge to doe somewhat for me. My circumstances are so straitened that without some business my family must starve. Therefore I was under necessity to undertake something in the way of my own business and to advertise some Lectures in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. But I am afraid, without the Countenance and help of some friends, I shan't be able to goe on, the Expense of Instruments being beyond what I can afford. The Lectures began last week, and are continued upon Wednesdays in the City and Fridays in High Holborn. Some worthy good Englishmen have been pleased to contribute their help and assistance toward supporting me to carry on the Design : I take the Liberty to address myself to you who are so eminent a promoter of everything that is good and ingenious, who are known to delight in being usefull and in doing beneficent and generous actions for the encouragement of learning. If you be pleased to doe me the honour and favour to be a Contributor and Subscriber I will be always exceedingly bound to you and be ready on all occasions to show my gratitude.

'The subscription for the whole Lectures is a guinea, which I acknowledge by receipt, and the enclosed ticket gives admittance to any Gentleman Subscriber or to his friend whom he sends. Please to pardon this application which arises from the most intire confidence in your honour and goodness toward one who inclines to doe for his family but cant find business : I have no motive to encourage you to this but your goodwill and my necessity. The bearer will carry your answer to me carefully and honestly. I wish you and all your Concerns the greatest prosperity and happiness, and I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir, Your most humble, obedient, and devoted Servant, WILLIAM DUFF.'

'Sept. 7th.

'HONOURABLE SIR,—I have sent according to your Desire for your answer to mine and I hope and look for the honour of having Sir Hans Sloane's favour to promote my design. The Lectures did begin only last week so that yet only two are over, and tho' they may not be so worthy of your regard and notice yet any of your choice or friends is entitled to the whole course of the Lectures by the ticket ; and as it is the only present mean I can have for the support of so numerous a family I take the liberty to depend on your generous favour for which I shall endeavour to be suitable thankful and gratefull, and I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir, Your most humble, obedient, and devoted servant,

'WILLIAM DUFF.'

'HONOURABLE SIR,—By the goodness of a spitefull Landlord ; I and my five children are turned out of Doors and Left to Perish in the fields : I know you a man of honour, I have all my friends from town and I am exceeding sorry to send or trouble a man whom I justly regard and honour so much as I doe Sir Hans Sloane, but I not haveing a farthing to lodge or accomodate five and myself ; I hope and believe there is so much honour and humanity in London as wont allow us to be exposed ; I ask you, Dear Sir, pardon for telling my condition, and if you, who are in all respects a Gentleman and a man of honour,

be pleased to show any regard to such barbarous and uncommon treatment : we shall ever be much bound to you and most gratefull. I had rather dye or be shot than apply if it were not for my children. The bearer is my Son and will be very carefull. Wishing Sir Hans Sloane may (in Providence) have a hundred pounds for every shilling given us, I have the honour to be till Death, Honourable Sir, Your most affectionate,

WILLIAM DUFF.

Sir Hans Sloane, born 1660, died 1753, was made a baronet 1716. Among his papers are innumerable appeals for help, pecuniary and professional, and it is clear that he was rarely asked in vain. He settled in Bloomsbury Square in 1689, and retired to Chelsea 1741.

These letters, therefore, must have been written shortly after Professor William Duff's arrival in London, before he had exchanged the business of lecturer for that of historian. From the tone of the last letter it seems probable that he received substantial help from Sir Hans Sloane.

9. ROBERT DUFF, son of Robert Duff of Hillockhead (who died 1754), was presented to the living of Kildrummy by William Duff of Braco in 1718, and must therefore have been born about 1690.

He was translated to Aberlour in 1719, and died there 1738.

He married Isabel Innes of Culquoich, and had five children : PATRICK, WILLIAM, JOHN, MARY, and MARGARET.

The will of Isabel Innes, who died October 15, 1780, is preserved at Somerset House. She left all her furniture to her son William, with the exception of a 'chest of mahogany drawers' to her eldest son Patrick, and a 'bed to Bell Lumsden.'

10. PATRICK, the eldest son, born 1728, was minister of Glenbucket for one year 1754. In 1755 he was transferred to Old Machar, which charge he held until his death in 1784, but continued to have a tack of land in Glenbucket, and numbers of his letters on the subject of crops, valuations, etc., to Lord Fife's factor are among the Rose papers. The following, from the Duff House papers, is the only one of any interest.

Mr. Patrick Duff to Lord Fife, 'informing of the death of the minister of Echt':

'MY LORD,—Some time ago I gave your Lordship the trouble of a letter in favours of my brother for the Kirk of Echt, which it was probable at that time would be soon vacant. I have heard that Mr. Willocks has been dead some days ago, and therefore I hope your Lordship will not be offended w^t me for again suggesting it to you whether it would not be proper to make Glenbucket the first settlement for all your Ministers, and to promote them afterwards according to their merit and whether Mr. Thomson's services would not be very well rewarded w^t this settlement to begin with. I will not presume to add one word more on

the subject excepting that when your Lop comes to any fixed Resolution w^t respect both to this affair and the business of my last letter I should be glad to know it. I beg leave to offer my most respectfull compliments to the Countess and all your good family. I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and most humble servant,

PAT. DUFF.

‘O. ABERDEEN, *March 21, 1761.*’

His mother also wrote to Lady Fife on behalf of William :

‘*3rd Feb. 1761, GLENBUCKET.*

‘MY LADY,—Permit me to take this opportunity of returning my most respectful and heartiest thanks for the encouragement you have been pleased to give to an application I made some months ago to your Ladyship in behalf of my son and this Madam is a fresh instance of that good will and kindness which your Ladyship has often condescended to express to me in the most obliging manner and by real services. When I did myself the honour to write to your Ladyship in favour of my son I had no particular view to any settlement as I knew of none vacant in My Lord Fife’s gift at that time. I only intended with the outmost deference and respect to solicit your Ladyships interest on his account when it might be most properly and successfully employed.

‘An opportunity of this kind seems to offer at present as there is an appearance of a vacancy being like to happen in the Church of Echt by the Death of Mr. Willocks the present Minister who is thought to be in a way that he cannot live long. May I presume in the event of his death to request that your Ladyship would recommend my son to Lord Fife as his successor. It was not without a good deal of pain that I prevailed with myself to solicit your Ladyship’s interest for the office of a man still in life, but I considered that if I delayed others perhaps would not be so delicate as to do the same, and would be before hand in their application. This circumstance determined me to do a thing to which I should otherwise have been extremely averse ; and this I hope will excuse me to your Ladyship upon account of this early address.

‘I beg leave to present my most humble compliments and best wishes to your Ladyship, Lord Fife, and all your noble family in which my son desires most respectfully to join, and to declare that high esteem and gratitude with which I have the honour to be, My Lady, Your Ladyship’s much obliged, most obedient, and most faithfull servant,

ISABELL INNES.’ (D.)

Patrick Duff married, in 1764, Harriet Lumsden, who died in 1777, and in the same year he married again, Elizabeth Forbes, who survived him, dying in 1828. Both his wives are buried in the churchyard of Old Machar Cathedral, Old Aberdeen.

11. WILLIAM DUFF, the second son, was a well-known writer. He was born in 1735, and in 1755 succeeded his brother Patrick as minister of Glenbucket ; in 1767 he was transferred to Peterculter, and in 1775 to Foveran, where he died in 1815.

Baird's Memoirs thus allude to him : ' One of the sons of the minister at Aberlour is author of an elegant and learned performance in the Belles Lettres, dedicated to Lord Littleton, and is now about publishing another work, to be dedicated to Lord Fife.' His works were (amongst others) : *Essay on Original Genius and its various modes of exertion in Philosophy, etc.*, 1767 ; *Critical Observations on the Writings of the most celebrated Geniuses in Poetry*, 1770 ; *Letters on the Intellectual and Moral Character of Women*, 1807 ; *The Last Address of a Clergyman, in the Decline of Life*, 1814.

He was also a contributor to Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*.

There is a stone at Foveran to his memory, and to that of two of his daughters, Helen and Isabella.

He married, in 1768, Anne Mitchel (who died in 1797), and had two sons and five daughters :

ALEXANDER, 1771-1809, went to Amherstsburch, Upper Canada, where sons and grandsons of his were living in 1871. One of the latter, named Alexander Callam, wrote to Major Lachlan Duff in 1869, claiming kinship.

ROBERT, born 1790, went to Batavia, where he died in 1815, shortly before his father.¹

HELEN, 1773-1848, and ISABELLA, 1775-1847, died unmarried.

JEAN, married John Booth, merchant in Aberdeen, in 1805.

MARY, born 1785; married, on October 15, 1803, at the manse of Foveran, Alexander Forbes of Jamaica, but ' died of consumption in Aberdeen, at the early age of twenty-three, February 1808.'²

MARGARET, the youngest daughter, married James Perry, surgeon of Bilbo Park, Logie Buchan, and had several children.

12. WILLIAM DUFF, natural son of William Duff of Braco, who died in 1718, was born about 1700. He was appointed minister of King Edward in 1733, and remained there thirty-two years; he was then transferred to Rothimay, where his ministry lasted for thirty-one years. He became the intimate friend of his relatives at Rothimay House, and his death is mentioned with regret in several family letters. He died August 23, 1786, ' in very advanced age,' at Glenbucket, at the house of his third son.

He married, in 1731, Anna Turing, sister of the minister of Oyne, and had four sons—PATRICK, ROBERT, WILLIAM, and JOHN, three of whom were ministers; and three daughters—HELEN, JEAN, and ANNE ELIZABETH, the latter born in 1747.

The son Patrick died in Jamaica in 1779, leaving money to his father,

¹ *Scots Magazine*.

² *Ibid.*

his brothers Robert and William, and his sisters Helen and Anne (*Jamaica Wills*).

Nothing further is known of any of the daughters.

13. ROBERT DUFF, second son of the preceeding, was born in 1739, and succeeded his father in 1765 as minister of King Edward, where he remained for fifty years, thus making eighty-two years of Duff ministry in that parish. He married, in 1785, his cousin Janet Turing, daughter of the minister of Oyne, and had three sons and four daughters :

JAMES, born 1786 ; an East Indian cadet 1803, Lieutenant 1804, lost at sea in the wreck of the *Duchess of Gordon*, March 14, 1809.

ANNE, 1787-1867 ; married Charles William Gibbon, minister of Lonmay, and had three sons—Thomas, Robert, and William Duff Gibbon, estate agent in Ceylon, and two daughters—Amelia Anne and Robina.

GRACE, the second daughter, born 1789, died in Banff 1867.

ROBERT, born 1791 ; drowned at sea, the ship being burnt.

WILLIAM, born 1793, was a doctor, and was killed in the famous retreat from Kabul, 1842.

HELEN, 1794-1796, 'drowned in the burn.'

JANET, 1796-1854, lived with her sister Grace in Banff.

The following story is taken from J. A. Henderson's *Aberdeenshire Epitaphs* :

'The Rev. Robert Duff, who was a courtly mannered gentleman, followed the practice of asking, after performing the marriage ceremony, the leave of the bridegroom to kiss the bride. Upon one occasion, on putting the question in his usual dignified manner, he got the nonchalant answer, "Help yoursel."'

There are several letters to and from the Rev. Robert Duff among the manuscripts in the British Museum, and others among the Rose correspondence and in the Duff House papers, but they are not of general interest, with the exception of the following :

Lord Fife to Mr. Robert Duff, Minister at King Edward (1768)

'SIR,—On account of the spiritual good of the people of my town of Doun¹ and neighbourhood, now turned very numerous, and as they are at a distance from the parish church and from the Reverend Gentleman who has the common concern of them, I intend to settle the bearer, Mr. Peterkin, among them, who is recommended as a very fit person to take the charge of the people, to instruct them in their duty, see their children educated in the necessary branches of education fit for their situation, and to bring them up in good principles and

¹ Now Macduff.

religion. I will, therefore, be obliged to you to lay this before the presbytery of Turriff, presenting my compliments to the members of it, hoping they will give their approbation to this settlement with the proper sanction in the matter.—I am, Sir, your most humble servt.,
FIFE.' (R).

14. WILLIAM DUFF, third son of the minister of King Edward and Rothiemay, was born about 1741. He was English Master at the Banff Academy, and succeeded his namesake and remote cousin in the living of Glenbucket in 1767, being the third minister of the name of Duff in succession to hold this living. He was translated to the parish of Keig in 1772, but died there almost directly after his arrival.

15. JOHN DUFF, his younger brother, fourth son of the minister of King Edward and Rothiemay, was born 1745; educated at King's College, Aberdeen, 1761-1765; licensed by the Presbytery of Turriff in 1775; ordained in 1776; and appointed to the parish of Grange, where he died 1779.

16. There was one ROBERT DUFF who applied for the living of Rhynie in 1716, and solicited the interest of the lairds of Torriesoul and Birkenburn, but nothing further is known about him. He may have been the same man who afterwards held the living of Aberlour.

17. ALEXANDER DUFF was minister of Tibbermuir, Perthshire, from 1762 to his death in 1785. It is not known to what family he belonged, but presumably to the Perthshire branch. He was born in 1733; took his degree at St. Andrews in 1752; licensed 1758; and married, in 1764, Henrietta Thomson, who died 1814. He had one son JAMES, a merchant in Perth. Alexander Duff wrote a history of the Gowrie Mystery, entitled *Traditional Account of the town of Perth, concerning the death of John, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander Ruthven, in the year 1600*, published 1785.

18. ALEXANDER DUFF, minister of Monymusk, was probably of the family of George Duff of Edindiaeh. He was born in 1741, and studied at King's College, Aberdeen, from 1759 to 1762. He was subsequently schoolmaster at Achaim, Keith, and Newmill, and was ordained in 1796, and became assistant to the minister of Monymusk in 1781, being presented to this living, which he held until his death on February 2, 1814. He was the last minister to be buried within the church.

He married Elizabeth Mortimer, who died in 1791, and had two daughters, died unmarried, JANE in 1785, and the last surviving in 1857 (at which period a legacy left by Alexander Duff to the parish became

available). There was one son, LEWIS ALEXANDER, born 1768, schoolmaster of Monymusk, who died in 1840, leaving a widow, Mary Garden, who died three months later, but had no issue.

19. WILLIAM DUFF, son of John Duff and Margaret Latimer, was born and baptised at Dryfesdale (now Lockerbie) in January 1790,¹ and was presented by Lord Fife to the living of Grange in December 1821, being then English Master in the Academy of Banff, having been licensed by the Presbytery of Lochnaben in 1817. His great-grandmother was one of the thirty-six children of Patrick Duff of Craigston, who had married one Benjamin Duff, an Irishman. He was a personal friend of the fourth Lord Fife, who was very kind to all his children. He married, on October 18, 1821, Mary Steinson of Elgin, who died 1875; he died in 1844.

There were nine children:

1. WILLIAM LATIMER, 1822; afterwards General U.S.A.
2. CAROLINE MARIA MANNERS, 1824; called after the wife of the fourth Lord Fife.
3. JAMES, born and died 1826.
4. JOHN, 1827; M.A. of Aberdeen; died 1848.
5. ANDREW HALLIDAY, 1829; so named after his father's friend and fellow-student, Sir Andrew Halliday, sometime Domestic Physician to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.
6. MARY KEITH, 1832-1848.
7. JAMES SMITH, 1834, still living in Chicago.
8. JANE SIMPSON, 1837; married James Martin of Maeduff.
9. MARGARET, 1840. Died young.

WILLIAM LATIMER began life in the Union Bank in Banff, but, after his father's death went to America, where he married, in 1850, Anne Esther Francis, and had two sons—WILLIAM LATIMER (1853) and CHARLES FRANCIS (1855), who died in infancy; and three daughters—(1) MARY STEINSON, 1856-1910, married to Hugh Stewart, Solicitor, Elgin, and had four sons and five daughters, Edith, William, Evelyn, Charles, Catherine, George, Oohna, David, and Meta; (2) EDITH JANE, 1857-1862; and (3) SARAH BAKER (SARENA), 1859, now living in Folkestone, to whom we are indebted for the following account of her father's career:

‘He volunteered in the early part of the Civil War, and having some military knowledge, was appointed Chief of Artillery on General Grant's staff, which

¹ He was the third child of his parents, the baptisms of nine others being thus recorded, but nothing is known of them:

1780, Benjamin; 1788, Grissell; 1790, William; 1791, Andrew; 1793, John; 1796, James; 1798, Matthew; 1800, Thomas; 1801, Margaret; 1804, Andrew.

position he occupied until the end of the war. He was present at the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863, and at many other engagements. A coat of his, riddled with bullet holes, is still preserved, and he twice had his horse shot under him; on one occasion the rebels coming up to finish him, he feigned death, and they went away, leaving the supposed corpse. At the end of the war he was offered a colonelcy in the Regular Army and the command of a Regiment in Mexico, or the Consulship at Glasgow, and chose the latter (with the rank of General), on his mother's account. When Grant was succeeded in the Presidency by Hayes in 1876, a new Consul was appointed, and General Duff came to London. He was correspondent for the *New York Herald* throughout the Franco-Prussian war, was one of the first to enter Paris after the siege, and was present at the triumphal entry into Berlin and at the dinner given by the Emperor. He had a curious experience in France: his valise with all his credentials was stolen, and notice given to the police. He subsequently found it in a railway carriage, and upon leaving the train was arrested for having in his possession stolen property, and could not be released until Lord Dunraven (then Lord Adare) came to identify him.

'He went to reside in Elgin (of which he became a bailie) in 1881, and died there June 29, 1894.'

The General wrote thus in the Family Bible regarding his father:

'The Rev. W. Duff died at Manse of Grange on 23rd September 1844, having been incumbent of the Parish for 23 years. He was a good husband and father, whose whole life was the practice and precepts inculcated in this Holy Book. I, his son, bear this testimony to his character, and record it here that it may, with God's help, induce his descendants to follow his example.

'W. LATIMER DUFF.'

CAROLINE MARIA MANNERS married, in 1842, Henry M. Elderton. She was a great favourite with the fourth Lord Fife, who attended the wedding and presented the bride with a Duff tartan shawl.

Mrs. Elderton, who died in 1875, had two sons, Charles Keith and Ernest Christopher, and one daughter, Edith, still living, besides six others, William, Henry, Mary, a second Henry, Benjamin Felix, and Septimus, all dead.

ANDREW HALLIDAY, the third son, was educated at Aberdeen University, and afterwards went to London, where he adopted a literary career, and dramatised many of the works of Charles Dickens. He also wrote for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Leader*, *Cornhill Magazine*, and *All the Year Round*, using as *nom de plume* his Christian names only.

He founded the Savage Club, and at its fifty-fifth annual dinner, 1912, Sir John Hare, in responding to the toast of the 'Visitors,' said that no doubt many of them remembered, with strong and affectionate regret,

their founder, Andrew Halliday, and quoted the bon-mot of Harry Leigh on being introduced to Halliday's brother, and learning what was his real name, to the effect that 'Positive was Duff, comparative was duffer, and superlative Halliday !'

Halliday was married, but had no children ; he died in 1877.

JAMES, the fourth son, went to America in 1852, and still lives in Chicago. He married, in 1860, Pamela Amanda Killiek, and has four children :

1. ELLA MAY, married John Brown, Chicago.
2. WILLIAM LATIMER.
3. EDITH ANN, married George Cardinal, Colorado.
4. MARY, married Arthur Maderis, Denver.

20. One JOHN DUFF of the Perthshire Duffs, was minister of Kinfauns in 1797, D.D. 1811, and died 1816. He married, 1804, Miss Helen Barron, who died at Richmond in 1844, and had two daughters, HENRIETTA, who became Mrs. Baillie, and MARGARET, who became Mrs. Jobson.

John Duff had an uncle, PETER DUFF, a merchant in Perth, died 1806.

21. DAVID DUFF, minister of Moulin in Perthshire, took his degree at St. Andrews in 1802, and was successively at Fordoun, Kenmore, and St. Andrews. Married, in 1810, Grace M'Laggan, and had issue.

22. ROBERT DUFF, schoolmaster of Rhynie in 1835, was afterwards minister of All Saints, Berbice, Demerara ; he was of the family of Duffs of New Noth (*q.v.*).

23. There was one JAMES DUFF, minister of Methil, Fife, in 1855.

24. ALEXANDER DUFF, minister of Kirriemuir, 1887, son of Duncan Duff, teacher, Perth.

25. ALEXANDER DUFF, the well-known Indian missionary, born April 26, 1806, and died at Sidmouth 1878, was of the family of the Perthshire Duffs of Fandowie.

His father was James Duff, gardener and farmer at Auchnahagh, and his mother, Jean Rattray, of the same place. He was educated at St. Andrews, and became the first missionary sent by the Missionary Committee of the General Assembly to India.

He was ordained in August 1829, and started immediately, but was

shipwrecked twice on his voyage to Calcutta. He opened a school in Calcutta, and was the pioneer of English and general, as well as of religious, education. He also, from the beginning, trained up native preachers. In 1834 he returned to Scotland to recruit his health, as well as to arouse interest and raise funds, and when he went back to India in 1840 he found his college housed in a magnificent building, and attended by six hundred students.

The disruption of the Scottish Church occurred in 1843, and as all the foreign missionaries adhered to the new Free Church, they found themselves obliged to resign all their buildings, books, etc., and start afresh; but a new institution was built, and the education given there proved so excellent that in 1844 Lord Hardinge declared Government appointments to be open to its students on the same terms as to the students of Government colleges. In 1849 Alexander Duff was again at home, and in 1851 he presided over the General Assembly of the Free Church. In 1854 he went on a preaching tour in America.

In 1856 he returned to India, and two years later published in book form a series of letters which he had contributed to *The Witness* newspaper on *The Indian Mutiny, its Causes and Results*. For seven years he superintended the work of his school in Calcutta, and the foundation of the University there. On his final departure for his native land in 1863, the memorial in his honour took the form of the erection of a marble hall, and the founding of four Duff scholarships. A gift of £11,000 made to him was invested for the benefit of invalid missionaries. On his way home he visited South Africa, and later on he went to inspect the missions in Syria. He was the first occupant of the missionary chair in the New College, Edinburgh, and in 1873 again presided over the Free Church Assembly. He died in 1878.

He was the author of a large number of religious works.

CHAPTER XXXVI

PERTSHIRE DUFFS

THE Duffs of Findowie or Fandowie claim to represent the original stock of the old Earls of Fife. They have the authority of Sibbald's *History of Fife and Kinross*, in which occurs the following passage: 'There were several Cadets of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, viz. the Predecessors of the Earls of Weems and the Predecessor of Mackintosh, who in his mother tongue calls himself Maktosieh Wiekdhue, that is, the son of the Thane who was the son of Duff, the Predecessor of Toskay of Minevaira and the predecessors of the Baron of Fanduy, Craigtoun and others of the name of Duff, who still retain the Surname Duff.' This is from the edition of 1710.

William Baird, in his history of the Duffs, has the following passage: 'One Mr. Duff, a clergyman near Perth, a very ingenious, sensible man, told me, August 28th, 1768, that the estate of Findowie was possessed by a family of his name for nearly three hundred years.'

There is a charter by King James I. in the year 1431, of the lands of 'Wester Fandowy in the barony of Strathurde and shire of Perth, which lands formerly belonged to Gilbert, son of William, and were resigned by him into the King's hands, in favour of Finlay, the son of John Duf and Christina, his spouse, 1431' (*Historical Manuscripts Commission Records*).

Another account says the lands of Ballinloan and Findowie¹ (the two estates seem to have gone together) were bestowed on a Duff by James IV. (1488-1513) in return for hospitality.

The traditions of this family are fairly complete for the last three centuries. One John Duff or Maeduff, otherwise Ferguson of Fandowie in Athole, was hanged at Perth, August 13, 1600, for his share in the Gowrie conspiracy. This John Duff had previously fought for Queen Mary at Langside. In the Privy Council Register, Edinburgh, Duncan Duff, brother of David Maeduff of Fandowie, is also mentioned in 1602. These must have been sons of John Maeduff who was hanged, and from David

¹ In the list of 'fines for resetting the Clan Gregor,' *Privy Council Records*, 1624, the following names occur of 'persones not contentit in the Gentlemen of Atholl's band.'

John Gromich McDuff.

David McDuff, alias Barrown.

James Duff, younger of Fandowie.

Allester McDuff, his brother.

Allester McDuff in Tullebeltane.

is descended the present Alexander Macduff of Bonhard, the seventh generation from John.

JOHN MACDUFF, hanged 1600.
 |
 David, died 1647.
 |
 Alexander, died 1708.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1698-1765.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1762-1806.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1792-1816, m. Margaret Ross.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1816-1866, m. Mary Brown of Jordanhill.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1849, m. Edith Shield.
 |
 Alexander of Bonhard, 1884, Cameron Highlanders.

The following letter was presumably written by the second Alexander in the above table :

Alexander Macduff, Perth, to Earl Fife

‘MY LORD,—Mr. McDuff son to Archibald McDuff of Ballinloan,¹ bearer hereof, has got a first Lieutenants Commission in Captain Robert Campbell’s Company of Highlanders to be furthwith raised now lying at Stirling. This young man’s father and his predecessors have been Lairds of the said possession which lyes in Strathbrann in this County, near to Dunkeld for some hundreds of years. That as Perthshire has been within these few years much exhausted of men for the Army and Navy by the numbers of Commissions which have been granted to Noblemen and Gentlemen’s sons I am afraid that the bearer who is your Lop.’s namesake and my friend may have great difficulty in raising his Quota of the Company, I have used the freedom to apply your Lordship in his favours that you may give him your countenance and assistance, for I should be sorry if any one of the name should not be able to raise his proportion of men with the rest of the officers in the Company.—I always am, with the greatest respect and esteem, My Lord, Your Lordships most humble and most obedient servant,

ALEXR. McDUFF. (D.)

‘PERTH, 4th October 1760.’

The Macduffs of Stanley, of Strathord, Tomnagrew, etc., are of the same stock as the original Findowie family ; the latter is now all dispersed from its native country.

A walking-stick bearing the following inscription was long preserved in one branch of the family : ‘ Johnne Duff, Baronne of Fandowie, 1600.’

¹ At this date he was apparently not of ‘Findowie,’ but the Ballinloan property seems to have passed into the hands of another branch of Duffs, who were not Jacobites. Ballinloan was sold in the last century by a Captain Duff, who afterwards went to live in Dumfriesshire.

The Duffs of Ballinloan and Findowie always considered themselves the chiefs of the clan. They were all Jacobites, and disowned William Duff of Braco, who was a Hanoverian. They claimed the right, granted to Malcolm, Thane of Fife, and last exercised by Isabel, Countess of Buchan, of assisting at the coronation of the King of Scotland.

'The powerful tribe of Duffs' is said by authorities on clan lore to be 'represented to-day by all of the name of Fife or Fyffe, Duff or Maeduff, Wemyss, Mackintosh, or Farquharson, all of whom carry the Lion of Scotland' (*Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, F. Adams).

Thus far tradition, but the history of the more recent representatives of the family is sufficiently romantic. The first of the family of Findowie in modern days of whom we have record is ALEXANDER, Laird of Findowie about 1715. His son, JAMES, also Laird of Findowie, was a captain in Prince Charles Edward Stuart's army in 1745, all the family, as already stated, having been Jacobites, as were most of their neighbours in Perthshire.

Alexander Duff of Findowie and Patriek Duff of Craigstoun (*q.v.* chapter xvi.) had some correspondence relative to the funds for the Jacobite cause, but these letters are now lost, and the only record of the transaction, as regards Patriek, is in Oliphant's *Jacobite Lairds of Gask*, where the repayment of a sum of money advanced by him is noted. The date of Alexander's death is not known, nor that of his son, Captain James, who may possibly be identified with the 'James Duff in Dalmarnock, present at Culloden, and afterwards taken prisoner' (Atholl papers).

'There is no record of how James of Findowie escaped after Culloden, but his estates were forfeited. It is said that he was with the Prince Charles in his wanderings until Flora Macdonald took him under her care, and a pipe and shoe buckles belonging to him were long preserved in the family. After the Prince was safely on board the vessel which carried him to France, Duff lurked in the Western Highlands for a time and then returned to Perthshire, where he lived in retirement. His sons, with the exception of the eldest, were born at Drumachar, in Logieabmond.

'Although an ardent Jacobite, James Duff was all his life a Presbyterian, and extended his protection to some co-religionists and relatives named Drummond, who refused to go out with the Highlanders when the Duke of Perth sent round the fiery cross. But for the intervention of "the Gentle Lochiel," this action would have led to a duel between James Duff and the Roman Catholic head of the Drummond family.'¹

James Duff of Findowie had a younger brother DANIEL who, with Walter

¹ Communicated by John Duff.

Menzies, was among the Jacobites who surrendered at Carlisle, December 1745. James Duff and Ian Menzies had, between them, raised over a thousand men for the Prince's service, and these two younger brothers were their lieutenants.

James Duff's wife was Janet Menzies of Shean. After the disaster of Culloden, when even the loyal parts of Perthshire were overrun by Hanoverian troops, she was in hiding in a cave in Strathbraan, and it was there that her eldest son WILLIAM was born; the birth was, of course, not officially registered, and no trace of the date could afterwards be found.¹

William Duff got into political and financial troubles, through assisting certain of his friends who had illicit whisky stills, and forcibly resisted the excisemen. He was sentenced to a heavy fine, and as he could not pay the amount, a warrant for his arrest was issued, and he went to a friend named Reid at Rosslyn, where, in order to conceal himself, he engaged himself to Mr. Reid as watchman at his mills. He used to say that in any case he was 'not so far down as the old Duke of Perth, who was forced to take work in an English coal mine after Culloden.'

There were two younger brothers of William, THOMAS and DANIEL, of whom there are now many descendants in Canada and South Africa.

THOMAS, the elder of the two, who went to Canada, had some family relics which he had borrowed from his elder brother William to wear at a county meeting and never returned. These included a leather shield with silver studs used by the ancestor of the family at the battle of the Clans on the North Inch of Perth 1396; an old broadsword, with a broken blade, engraved on the handle with the name of Duff of Findowie, and a bonnet crest with the motto 'Touch not the cat but the glove,' worn by John Duff of Findowie when he went up to Edinburgh at the time of the expected declaration of war by James VI. on Queen Elizabeth, on account of the latter's treachery to Queen Mary.

The descendants of the two sons of this Thomas, JOHN and JAMES (who married a daughter of his uncle William by the first wife) now live at Esquezeing, near Georgetown, Ontario.

The grandson of Daniel, the third brother, THOMAS DUFF, settled in Durban, and had three sons, HARRY, JOHN, and THOMAS.

WILLIAM DUFF, who died in 1809, and is buried in the little burying-ground near Rosslyn Castle, was twice married. The name of his first wife is now not known; by her he had several daughters. His second wife was Janet Menzies, by whom he had four sons:

¹ It was this accident which rendered William's son unable to obtain restitution of the family estates when urged to do so (about the year 1834) by the rest of the family.

1. DANIEL or DONALD ¹ DUFF, of Logicalmond, of whom presently.

2. THOMAS, inventor of the screw propeller for steamships, a merchant in Perth (bankrupt 1840), died unmarried.

3. JOHN, who went to America and left no issue.

4. WILLIAM, whose only son died 1869.

The family of Daniel, therefore, is now the sole direct representative in this country of the Duffs of Findowie.

Daniel had at one time engineering, flax-spinning, and jute works in Dundee; the works were the largest of their kind in the world, but were unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the family nearly ruined. He married Margaret Low,² and had a large family.

In 1829, two of Daniel Duff's brothers, two first cousins, and several others, emigrated to Canada; Daniel was then residing in Dundee, and as about thirty of the emigrants sailed from thence, he found accommodation for them before starting. A number of them had been illicit distillers and whisky smugglers, and the excisemen had a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas Duff, which warrant was served on Thomas, brother of Daniel, as he sat at tea in his brother's house. He was about to resist, when Daniel whispered to him, 'Go quietly, let them take you'; so he submitted to the handcuffs and was taken to prison in Perth. The real Tom Duff thus escaped to Canada, and the innocent man brought an action against the Excise Department, and got damages for false imprisonment.

Low, the old Jacobite quoted below, remarked of his son-in-law's family: 'The Duffs may belong to a broken clan, but they are dangerous devils to meddle with.'

The family of Daniel Duff of Logicalmond, Dundee, and Margaret Low was as follows:

1. ROBERT LOW DUFF, 1824-1893; in business in Liverpool; unmarried.

2. PATRICK, 1825, died an infant.

3. THOMAS, 1829-1896, of whom presently.

4. JANET MENZIES, 1832; died unmarried in London 1852; a poetess.

5. MARGARET, 1833; died young.

¹ These two names are the same in Scotland, as are Peter and Patrick, Janet and Jessie.

² Margaret Low, who also belonged to a Perthshire Jacobite family, remembered, when a young girl, about the year 1822, hearing her father and Lady Nairne discussing the question as to whether Jacobites should pray for the ruling monarch or not. Lady Nairne affirmed that they should, on the principle that 'the powers that be are ordained of God.' 'Then, Caroline,' replied the other, 'you should pray for the devil also, for he is one of the powers that be, and, moreover, he is a great crony of George Guelph's, and they both go about like lions, seeking whom they may devour.' For this story, as well as for most of the history of this family, we are indebted to Margaret Low's sixth son, John Duff.

6. MARY MENZIES, 1834 ; died suddenly in Liverpool 1903.

7. ANNE, died young 1837.

8. DANIEL (DONALD), 1839 ; went to America in 1863 ; unmarried.

9. WILLIAM, 1841-1863. He was most of his life in India, and during the Mutiny he volunteered for service with the 78th Highlanders. He was washed overboard from the ship *Edith Burn*, January 18, 1863, on his way back to India.

10. JOHN, 1844 ; formerly in business as mechanical engineer, inspector of machinery and shipbuilding, now resident in Dublin. He is a member of the Glassite or Sandemanian Church, and is our authority for the history of this branch of the Duff family.

THOMAS DUFF, the third in the above family, was a successful man of business, who owned at various times the estates of Garth (Perthshire), Aberlour (Banffshire), Harefield (Hants), and a villa in Cannes. In 1865 he matriculated his arms, being at that time resident at Barnagore House, Richmond, Surrey.

He took a part of the arms of Keithmore as follows : 'Thomas Duff of Richmond, Surrey, 1865, Parted per fesse vert and or, a fesse dancetty ermine, between a stag's head cabossed in chief of the second, and two laurel leaves in base of the first.' See the chapter on Heraldry.

He married a Miss Byles of London, sister of Sir Bernard Byles, and had two sons and nine daughters.

The eldest son, THOMAS HERBERT KNOWLES, 1857-1901, married Miss Johnstone of New Zealand, and left one son, KENNETH, now lives in Wales.

The second son, WALTER WILLIAM, is the owner of the Sumnaggur Jute Works in Dundee ; he married the daughter of the Rev. S. Clark, Aberdeen, and has one son, W. K. DUFF. He resides at St. Andrews.

The daughters are :

MARY MARTHA, 1856 ; died young, 1869.

MARGARET JANET, 1859-1869.

MARTHA ELLEN, married to the Rev. Gerald O'Neill of Eaton Bishop, Hereford.

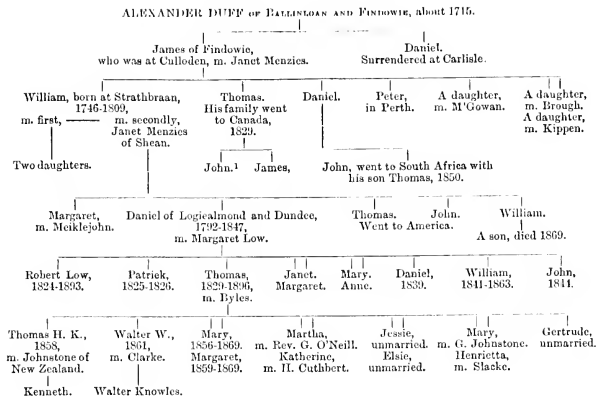
KATHERINE EMMA, married to H. P. Cuthbert, M.D., Croydon.

MARY MARGARET, married G. Johnstone of Alva, lives at St. Andrews.

HENRIETTA, married the Rev. Owen Slacke of Brawardine, Hereford, nephew of Sir Owen Slacke, Commissioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

JESSIE, ELSIE, and GERTRUDE, all unmarried, live at St. Andrews.

Alexander Duff, the well-known missionary (*q.v.* chapter on Ministers), was a relation of this family, and Daniel Duff of Dundee assisted his father, who was in poor circumstances, in sending him to college at St. Andrews.



APPENDIX

There are various other families of Duff from Perthshire which were doubtless originally of the same stock as the Findowie family, but the links are now lost.

There was one ARCHIBALD DUFF, born 1769 (whose family came originally from Perthshire), a musician and dancing master in Aberdeen, in the early nineteenth century; he appears frequently in the records of that town.

From the *Aberdeen Chronicle*, July 26, 1817:

'Mr. Duff respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public of Aberdeen that his dancing school will open on Monday the 4th August, when every exertion will be used, on his part, to gain a continuance of the Patronage of his employers. Mr. Duff would be wanting in gratitude did he not embrace this opportunity of offering his sincere thanks to those friends who have already patronised his son as a teacher of the pianoforte, violin, etc., etc., and sincerely hopes that he may be able to gain a share of the public favour.

'N.B.—Mr. Duff begs leave to add that his hall is now painted, etc., and he

¹ A grandson of this John, another John Duff, now in the Red River district of Canada, has the family relics.

hopes that it will be sufficiently dry and comfortable by the time the school opens.'

His son, ALEXANDER, born 1799, assisted him in the musical part of his work, and afterwards went to Montreal, where he became the foremost musician of the city, and was organist of the Episcopal Cathedral. He died in 1838.

An elder brother of Archibald was Charles, born 1765, well known as a musician and collector of Scottish music.

Archibald, who was a Mus. Bac. of Aberdeen University, and resided in Milne Court, Gallowgate, Aberdeen, was twice married. His first family was :

1. JANE GRACE, 1792, afterwards Mrs. Lowe.
2. ALEXANDER, 1799, a musician and assistant to his father.
3. JAMES, 1802, also a musician, *o.s.p.* 1860, in Banff, Canada.
4. CATHERINE, 1804, afterwards Mrs. Walton.
5. MARY, 1806, died 1816.

He married, secondly, Margaret Heriot, and had :

6. ARCHIBALD, D.D., born 1810.
7. SIBELLA HUNTLY.
8. CHARLES.

Mrs. Archibald Duff, the second wife, had a school in Aberdeen from 1832 to her death in 1848. Her husband, Archibald Duff, Mus. Bac., died on August 14, 1840.

Archibald Duff, D.D., was Congregational minister at Fraserburgh; he married Catherine Hamilton, and had seven children :

1. MARGARET ELIZABETH, 1812.
2. JOHN MORELL MACKENZIE, 1844.
3. ARCHIBALD, 1845; Professor.
4. CHARLES, 1847.
5. CATHERINE HAMILTON, 1850.
6. EDWARD, 1852.
7. JOSEPH, 1854.

John Morell Mackenzie Duff, eldest son of the above, has had seven children :

- (1) LUCY, 1872.
- (2) WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, 1874; Manager Westinghouse Engineering Co., Winnipeg.
- (3) MORELL M'DUNNOUGH, 1876; Manager Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal.

- (4) ALEXANDER HUNTLY, 1878; Solicitor, Montreal.
- (5) FREDERICK PERCY, 1880; lately Private Secretary to the Manager of Canadian Pacific Railway.

- (6) GWENDOLEN MARY, 1890.
- (7) DOROTHY, 1893.

Archibald Duff, second son of the minister of Fraserburgh, Professor of Semitics and Theology at Bradford United College, was born at Fraserburgh, Scotland, 1845; married Elizabeth Cragmyle, and has four children :

1. ARCHIBALD EDWARD, born and died 1879.

2. MARGARET NOBLE, 1880.

3. ARCHIBALD CRAIGMILE, 1882; B.A. Oxford. Now in the Indian Civil Service.

4. MAX HAMILTON, born and died 1884.

Professor Archibald Duff married again, 1897, Mary Hannah Cockshott, but has no children of this marriage.

ALEXANDER WILMER DUFF, of Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., is of the Perthshire stock. His great-great-grandfather came from Strathbraan, and was also ALEXANDER DUFF, who had a son ROBERT, who had a son ALEXANDER, who had a son ALEXANDER, father of Alexander Wilmer Duff.

Robert, in the above table, had a younger son who went to Prince Edward Island, where his descendants are now numerous.

Robert's eldest son, Alexander, came to New Brunswick from Scotland, and another brother came later and settled in Maine.

Another family of Duffs came from Perth about 1830.

There were three brothers, sons of a J.P. in Perth, who came to London, each with £3000. They were JOHN ALEXANDER, who bought a manufacturing tailor's business; PETER, who became a wholesale draper; and ALFRED, who became a chemist and druggist, and is now represented by Pearce, Duff and Co.

John Alexander had a family of seventeen children, and his eldest son had twelve children, one of whom, WILLIAM S. DUFF, kindly supplied the above information.

PETER DUFF of Braco, West Kirby, Cheshire, and his brother, R. M. DUFF, Norland House, Montrose, came also from the Perthshire stock.

Another family of Duffs from Perthshire settled in America.

THOMAS DUFF and his wife, Miss Robinson, had a son ROBERT, a stock-dealer of Kindalackan, Perthshire. Robert married Elizabeth Douglas, and died in 1836. He had seven sons, who all went to America after his death: THOMAS, JAMES, WILLIAM, ROBERT, JOHN, ALEXANDER, and DANIEL. They all became farmers in Illinois, and Daniel fought in the Florida Seminole Indian War.

All of them married and had sons.

Daniel had five sons—ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, DANIEL, GUY, and JAMES; of whom Dr. Guy Duff of 4516 Malden Avenue, Chicago, is our informant as to this family. William, the second son, served in the Civil War.



PARK HOUSE

CHAPTER XXXVII

FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE DUFFS: GORDONS OF PARK, URQUIARTS, ABERCROMBIES, AND MORISONS

THE present family of Duffs of Drummuir represents also the Gordons of Park, two of whom, in the eighteenth century, married Duffs.

Sir William Gordon of Park was Convener of Banffshire and 'preses' of the Commissioners of Supply. He joined Prince Charles at Glenfinnan, when the standard was raised August 19, 1745, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, took part in the march to Derby and the retreat to Scotland,¹ and was present at the battle of Culloden, from which he escaped. After the defeat, the Chevalier de Johnstone met Sir William, Lord Lewis Gordon, John Gordon of Avochie,² and Park's half-brother, James Gordon of Cobairdy, at Rothiemurehus, and describes how they travelled together to 'Sir William Gordon's Castle of Park.' In that neighbourhood Sir William lurked for nearly two years; his wife

¹ As to the advisability of which he and the Duke of Perth were the *only* two dissentients.

² The man who afterwards remained hidden for some time within the staircase of his own house on Deveronside.

meanwhile being with her mother at Rothiemay, about eight miles distant, and presumably sending him what help she could.

The day after the battle of Culloden, Sir William wrote to his wife :

‘ April 17, 1746.

‘ DEAR MADAM,—As you have heard of our misfortune in general I have sent you this line to assure that I am well, and most earnestly beg you ’ll take care of your health and my child’s. I wish you would go to your own house as soon as possible. You can get leave that you may be brought to bed there, as the country you are in¹ will be nothing but a source of misery. When I can get a safe opportunity you shall hear from me. Till then, my dearest in life, God bless you. Adieu.’

And four months later to his mother-in-law :

‘ Aug. 22, FRIDAY’S MORNING.

‘ MADAM,—I have the Honour of your La^{ps} letter this morning, and hopes you will be so good as excuse my sending the enclosed under your cover. Pleas forward it to my Wife as I must have an answer to it upon Sundays afternoon at farthest, as I leave the country then. I am under very great obligations to all your friends here both the old and the young, and shall beg the favour your L^{ps} will take an opportunity to return them thanks. My guide ran a great risque of Dr—ing to help my getting forward on my journey. I return your La^p a great many thanks for your good wishes, but am afraid the season is too far gone for the dark clouds to be removed from us untill summer return, at present. I expected after our Countrymen the Cambells left the country that the greatest cruelty would be over—if these new people continue in the same way the most of people who can leave the country will soon be glad to doe it.

‘ I again beg your La^p will send the enclosed letter. I have the honour to be with very great respect,

W. G.’

On the cover :

‘ To the Right Honourable

The Lady Braccoc at Rothiemay.

Haste.’

Endorsed on the cover in Lady Braco’s handwriting ‘ Sir William Gordon, when in hideing.’²

He did not effect his escape from Scotland for some months.

Among *Scottish Forfeited Estates Papers*, Scottish History Society, there is an

‘ Inventory of the writes produced by Dame Janet Duff, wife of Sir William Gordon, late of Park, upon the estate that belonged to the said late Sir William

¹ She was then a prisoner of the Duke of Cumberland in Inverness.

² Drummair papers.

Gordon. Being the bond of provision granted by the late Sir William Gordon in favour of the said Dame Janet Duff for Infetling her in life rent during all the days of her Lyftime, in all and hail the Lands of Kirktown and others therein named which contains Proxy of resignation and Precept of Seaisine, 3rd Sept. 1745. And a Missive by the said late Sir William Gordon to James Ilay, writer to the Signet, wherein he desires him to deliver the foresaid bond of provision to Dame Janet Duff, dated 4th Sept. 1745.' (Three weeks after the raising of the standard at Glenfinnan.)

It will be noted that Sir William is described as 'late,' he being attainted.

A report which reached the Government in November 1746 that Sir William Gordon and several others had escaped from Arbroath on board a Danish ship was untrue. On November 4, 1747, Lord Findlater, Sheriff of the county, reported to the Lord Justice-Clerk that on the previous Sunday a party of soldiers from Banff and Cullen had made an ineffectual search for 'persons attainted and exempt from the indemnity.' The commander of this party was, curiously enough, also a Captain Gordon. In the neighbourhood of Park this party had seen and chased a mounted and well-dressed man (whom the country people afterwards confessed to have been Sir William Gordon), who eluded them and escaped by riding through and across the bogs and rough ground at the base of the Knock, and so, 'by his better knowledge of the country, threw off his pursuers and fairly made his escape.' Shortly after this he escaped abroad, and obtained a commission in Lord Ogilvy's Scots regiment in the French service. He was joined in France by his wife and his daughter Jean, born at Rothiemay six weeks after Culloden. Ogilvy's regiment was in garrison at Douai, and there the family lived until Sir William's death in 1751. He was buried 'in the ramparts of Douai.'¹

The estate of Park had been 'made over' for safety to Sir William's brother, Captain John Gordon of the Marines, or, as others say, *passed* to him under the attainder, it having been entailed. It has now been ascertained from a paper, dated January 13, 1762, concerned with the litigation between Lord Fife and Captain John Gordon as to the provision to be made for Sir William's three children, that 'The Captain in his own right recovered the estate of Park from under forfeiture, *after* his brother's death, as he left no inheritable issue' (that is, no sons born in Great Britain). The gross rental of Park appears at that time to have been under £300.²

¹ According to a letter from James Duff of Kinstair, twenty-five years later.

² 'When David Gordon of Lascelles Regiment died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1752, he named on his deathbed Sir William Gordon of Park as the nearest relative his son would have. As a matter of fact, Sir William was already dead at this period, for among the Stuart

Sir William Gordon's eldest son was JOHN JAMES, born at Boulogne, of whom mention is made later on.

The second son, WILLIAM BRACO GORDON, was also born abroad in 1750, but had an ardent desire to become a British subject (it is not known if he succeeded in doing so), and writes to Lord Fife from Rothiemay, January 24, 1775 :

'I could not omit taking the liberty to write your Lordship a few lines at this period wishing you a good New Year with many happy returns of the season. . . .

'At the same time I must request it as a very particular favor being extremely anxious to be naturalised hopes during this session of Parliament to meet with your assistance in getting my Name added to some of the Bills which passes the House of Commons. I have only to add that I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and obliged humble servant,

'WILLIAM BRACO GORDON.' (D.)

He had, however, entered the British Army as Ensign in the 52nd Regiment on January 21, 1769, and he became Lieutenant in 1773.¹ He was in command of a recruiting party of the 52nd in Banff in 1776, and died December 18, 1776, at Mountblairy.²

He wrote thus to his uncle from America :

'CHARLESTOWN HEIGHTS, 24th June 1775.

'I could not possibly omit embracing the earliest opportunity of writing your Lordship to inform you of my safe arrival, likewise of our having attacked Yenkie's the 17th of this month on Charlestown Heights opposite Boston.³ We drove them out of their intrenchments with much difficulty. Their loss cannot easily be ascertained, they having carryd off many of their dead and wounded. On our side there was five hundred and ninety wounded. Two hundred killed, amongst which there was Ninty Officers—one would naturally conjecture they

papers there are letters to be found from three officers of Ogilvy's Regiment, then in garrison at Douai, dated June 1751, announcing to the exiled James, Chevalier de St. George, the death of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and asking for a step in the regiment. The child who was thus consigned to the dead man's care belonged to a Gordon who had fought on the Hanoverian side at Culloden, and was named William Augustus. He was the grandfather of "Chinese Gordon." See *Life of General Gordon* (Butler).

¹ The fact that, though not naturalised, he was holding the King's commission as an officer in the Army seems to have been in contravention of the Act of Settlement. His sister Jean, born at Rothiemay, before her mother's flight to Douai, saved her rights as heir-female in the entail, but did not, of course, survive her uncle and cousin, and when the property eventually went in the female line, it passed to the son of her aunt Helen, wife of John Duff of Culbin.

² 'My nephew, Licut. William Gordon of His Majesty's 52nd of Foot, died at Mountblairy on Wed. the 18 last, and is to be interred at the Kirk of Park upon Sat. the 21st.' Letter from Captain John Gordon of Park to W. Rose at Montcoffer, 1776, inviting him to the funeral, December 19 (Rothiemay papers).

³ This is the battle of Bunker's Hill.

had singled us out from our dress. Our regt. lost—One Major—three Capts.—one Lieut.—wounded, one Capt.—two Lieuts. and three Ensigns killed.

'The Sixty-Third Regt. and a party of Marins are just gone to attack Dorchester Neck. I wish they may meet with great success. I cant presume to give your Lordship a description of the country nor inhabitants which is generally expected, but I flatter myself of having soon that honor, when our boundaries are more extended; we have not in our present possession a dozen of miles. Were I permitted to judge from the few opportunitys I have had of mixing with the people for to make observations I would most certainly say that I admired and loved the country, but detested the people. I have nothing further to add, but that I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM BRACO GORDON.' (D.)

Jean, born at Rothiemay six weeks after Culloden, married Colonel Duncan Urquhart of Burdsyards (Sanquhar), and died in 1767 in giving birth to her son Robert, who married 'beneath him.' A manuscript in the Advocates' Library speaks of him as being (in 1821) 'now at Longtown in Northumberland.'¹

John James Gordon, Sir William's eldest son, who was properly designated Sir John, was born at Boulogne on March 26, 1749. He did not get his father's estates, not in consequence of the attainder, apparently, but through being an alien by birth; for it was decided by the Court of Session, November 24, 1751, that his uncle, Captain John Gordon, had no right to enter upon the possession of the estate during the life of Sir William's sons, 'nor cut off the Crown's rights' (to the attainted estate). Captain John Gordon, however, apparently did hold Park, and enjoyed its revenues, as according to a letter from Lady Fife, anent her grandson's (Sir John's) constant demands for money, she says that 'the Captain must draw his purse to him, and that indeed he has some right to it, and that though he (Sir John) does not make good use of the money, the Captain makes but little better.' On Captain John's death in 1781 the baronetcy was assumed by Ernest, son of James Gordon of Cobairdy, a half-brother of Sir William, who, however, had no right to the title (Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant* and Record Office papers).

John James had some interest, and obtained first a commission in the French army when he was a child, and later, in 1765, he joined the British army as Ensign in the 9th Foot.

The first we hear of him in his military career is in a letter to Lord Fife,

¹ Robert Urquhart was at one time an officer in the Army, but, being extravagant and dissipated, in a few years spent all his fortune. Between 1796 and 1798 he sold his estate to Mr. George Grant, and was soon reduced to beggary. In Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, it is stated that he actually begged at the door that had once been his own.

from General Grant, Governor of Florida, from St. Augustine, January 17, 1770:

'Your nephew, Ensign Gordon, was drawn into a quarrel the 31st Oct. Words passed between him and Ensign Goodaere of the same Regiment (9th). Though Goodaere was the aggressor he refused to make an apology, upon which Mr. Gordon was under the necessity of sending him a challenge. They fought with pistols and Goodaere was killed. Your nephew behaved with great spirit and propriety, and never was blamed or found fault with either by the officers or gentlemen of the country. The Coroner's inquest brought it in manslaughter in his own defence, and the jury at the trial confirmed that verdict, so the affair is over and much to his credit. 'Tis unlucky to kill a man, but he could not avoid that misfortune, which I flatter myself will make him guarded and cautious for the remaining part of his life.'

Unfortunately, he seems to have been unsteady, and was court-martialled in Dublin for drunkenness in 1772. The finding of the court being 'that the prisoner John James Gordon, Lieutenant in the 9th Regiment, is guilty of having behaved in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and adjudge him to be suspended from pay and duty for twelve months, and to be reprimanded by the commanding officer at the head of the Regiment.' Lord Townshend, the Lord-Lieutenant, however, considering this sentence not severe enough, caused it to be 'revised,' and the unfortunate young man was 'discharged from His Majesty's service, July 6, 1772,' while in spite of the intercession of his Colonel, Lord Ligonier, and his Duff uncles, he was not allowed to sell out,¹ but departed penniless. Then began the demands upon his family for money, already recorded (in the chapter on the children of Lord Braco). Having by the assistance of his uncles proceeded to France, he was, in March 1774, presented to the French King, and by the interest of Baron Grant of Blairfindy, a Jacobite and a friend of his father's, he obtained a captain's commission in a French regiment commanded by the Marquis de Conflans.² But even before joining, his drinking habits had again got him into so much trouble that he apparently lost his French commission, and his patron had to advise his return to Scotland, and even to advance the money for the purpose. Through the influence of his mother's family he obtained a cadetship in the East India Company's service on February 4, 1776, became an Ensign in 1777, and died gallantly in India. On the occasion of his death, Baron Grant, writing to Sir James Grant of Grant, who had married Sir John's first cousin, says: 'He was an excellent young man when sober, extravagant to excess

¹ The fact that he had served for four years in the West Indies without pay was urged (unsuccessfully) as a reason for his being allowed to sell his lieutenantcy, which he had bought.

² On April 3, 1774, he wrote from 'Haute Alsace,' to his uncle Lord Fife, asking for an introduction to the Duc d'Aiguillon.

when drunk. He was killed in the field of battle. If there can be any consolation after the death of a friend, certainly it is that, to have died in the bed of honour.' The death referred to took place at Bassein on December 10, 1780, where he was with the small force under General Goddard which besieged and took this place on the Malabar coast, the General reporting the loss of one officer only, 'Lieutenant Sir John James Gordon' (regiment not stated).

By Hannah Corner, already mentioned,¹ Sir John James had three children: John Benjamin, who died young, born 1779; Sir John Bury Gordon, last baronet of Park, born posthumously 1781, entered the East India Company's army, raised a regiment known as 'Gordon's Horse,' and died at Madras 1835; and Jessie, born 1780, who married Richard Creed of Hans Place, London.

After the death of Sir John James Gordon, and in recognition of his gallantry, a subscription was raised for his widow. She lived for some time in Banff, where her younger son was born. This son did not assume the baronetcy till his twenty-fourth year, when his second cousin, the 'Sir' John Gordon then in possession of Park, died 1804. Both these 'Sir' Johns were the great-nephews of Helen Gordon, second wife of John Duff of Culbin, and sister of Sir William Gordon, and through her (failing male heirs), the estate of Park came into the family of Duff of Drummuir.²

¹ See chapter x.

² See chapter xxv.

The descent of the Gordons who held Park after the '45 is as follows:

Sir James Gordon of Park (out in the '15) married, first, Helen Fraser of Saltoun, and by his second wife, Margaret Elphinstone, had a son, James Gordon of Cobairdy, and two daughters, Elizabeth, second wife to Lord Forbes, and Anne, married Cheyne.

James of Cobairdy (a Jacobite and one of these excepted from the indemnity of 1747), married Mary Forbes, his sister's step-daughter, and had Ernest, his successor, who in 1780 succeeded also to Park on the death, without issue, of his father's half-brother Captain John Gordon of the Marines. Ernest assumed the baronetcy, it being held that the attainder did not affect him as heir-male, out of the direct line. He married Mary Dalrymple Elphinstone of Logie and was succeeded by his son 'Sir' John of Park and Cobairdy. The latter died *o.s.p.* 1804, and the estate of Park (under entail October 19, 1713) reverted to Lachlan Duff, son of James of Cobairdy's half-sister.

SIR JAMES GORDON, SECOND BARONET OF PARK AND THIRD LAIRD,
m. first, Helen Fraser of Saltoun; m. secondly, Margaret Elphinstone.

Sir William Gordon,
third Baronet, died 1751,
m. Janet Duff.

Sir John James Gordon.
Killed at Bassein, 1780.

Sir John Bury Gordon,
last Baronet,
1781-1835.
Raised Gordon's Horse.

Captain John Gordon
of the Marines,
died 1781.

Helen Gordon,
m. John Duff of
Culbin.

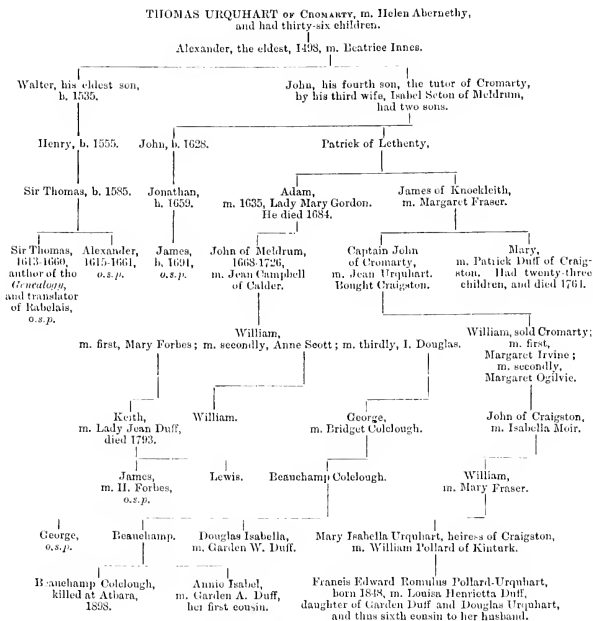
Lachlan Duff.
Succeeded 1804,
died 1808.

Thomas Duff,
afterwards
Gordon of Park.
Succeeded 1808.

James Gordon of Cobairdy,
m. Hon. Mary Forbes.

'Sir' Ernest Gordon,
seventh Laird of Park,
assumed the baronetcy,
m. Mary Dalrymple-Elphinstone.

'Sir' John Gordon,
eighth Laird of Park,
died 1804.



URQUIHARTS

The family of Urquhart has been intimately connected with the Duffs, especially the Hatton branch, and mention must here be made of that unique genealogical work, Sir Thomas Urquhart's '*Pantochronochanon*' (*PIANTOXPONOXANON*) 'or a peeculiar promptuary of Time wherein

(not one instant being omitted since the beginning of motion) is displayed a most exact directory for all particular chronologies in what family soever. And that by deducing the true pedigree and Lineal descent of the most honourable and ancient name of the Urquharts in the house of Cromartie, since the creation of the world until this present year of God 1652.'

'God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who were from all eternity, did, in time, of nothing create red earth; of red earth, Adam, and of a rib out of the side of Adam fashioned Eve—after which Creation, Plasmation, and Formation, succeed the generations as follows:

'Adam married Eve—he was surnamed the Protoplast.

In the . . .	In Generation	In the year
Year of the world	From Adam	Anno Domini
5423	148	1476

'Thomas Urquhart married Helen.

'He was agnamed Paterhemon, because he had of his wife Helen Abernethie, a daughter of my Lord Saltoun, five and twenty sons, all men, and eleven daughters, all married women.'

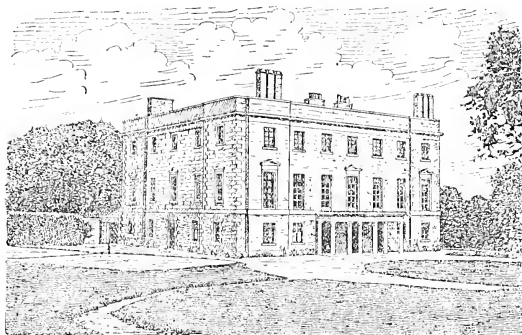
Alexander Urquhart of Cromarty, born 1498, was the eldest of these twenty-five sons (of whom seven fell at the battle of Pinkie).

John, fourth son of Alexander, was the famous tutor of Cromarty, who built Craigston Castle in the years 1604-1607. He lived from 1547 to 1631. He was tutor, *i.e.* guardian, to his great-nephew, Sir Thomas, whose son was Sir Thomas, author of the *Genealogy*, and translator of Rabelais, born 1611, died 1660.

This Sir Thomas played a prominent part in the Stewart troubles, indeed it is said that the first skirmish of the Scottish war (1638-1650) was occasioned by Sir Thomas Urquhart's attempt to recover, by force, a store of arms deposited by him in Balquholly House (afterwards rebuilt as Hatton Castle), which had been seized by the Barclays of Towie. Shortly after this followed the 'Trot of Turriff,' May 14, 1639, for participation in which engagement Urquhart was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall. He was present at the battle of Worcester, where he was made prisoner, and lost many manuscripts, he having apparently taken all his valuables into action with him. During his imprisonment in the Tower, and elsewhere, he composed the genealogical work above described, with the avowed intention of proving to Oliver Cromwell that a family 'which Saturn's scythe has not been able to mow, in the course of all former ages, ought not to be prematurely cut off.'

He died abroad, it is said of a fit of uncontrollable laughter on hearing of the Restoration!

Sir Thomas Urquhart was succeeded by his brother, Sir Alexander, after whom came the descendants of John (son of John the tutor of Cromarty and his third wife, Elizabeth Seton, heiress of Meldrum), and later the descendants of John's brother Patrick, who had two sons, from whom were descended respectively the families of Meldrum and Craighston.



GLASSAUGH

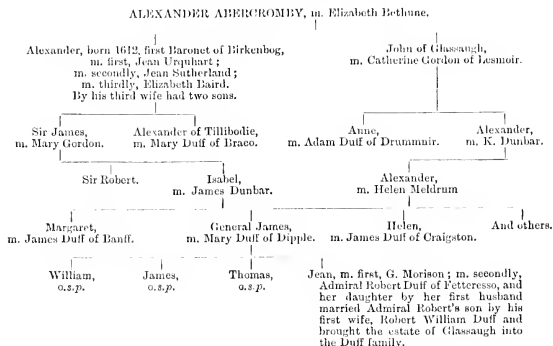
(BROUGHT INTO THE DUFF FAMILY BY MARY MORISON, GRAND-DAUGHTER OF GENERAL JAMES ABERCROMBY OF GLASSAUGH, WIFE OF R. W. DUFF)

ABERCROMBIES AND MORISONS

The family of Abercromby also has been so much connected with the Duffs for three centuries that a brief table showing the intermarriages seems almost necessary.

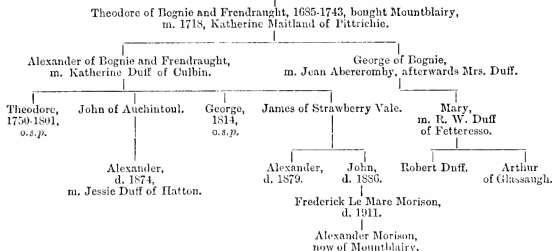
The family, which is one of the oldest in Scotland, had its origin, like the Duffs, in Fifeshire, but came north at a later period.

Alexander Abercromby (falconer to Charles I.), who owned the estate of Birkenbog, married Elizabeth Bethune of Balfour. His two elder sons were Alexander and John.



With the Abercrombies are also connected the Morisons, three of whom married Duffs.

MORISON or BOONIE, m. Christian Urquhart, the widow of Viscount Frendraught. They had two sons, the elder,



With the family of Ogilvie there were many intermarriages in the earlier history of the Duffs. In later times the only notable example was Lady Janet Ogilvie, first wife of William, Lord Braco, of whom there is a good portrait by Kneller, reproduced in chapter ix.



ARMS OF ALEXANDER DUFF OF KEITHMORE

CHAPTER XXXVIII

NOTES ON THE HERALDRY OF THE DUFF FAMILY

ARMS BORNE BY THE DUFF FAMILY FROM THE TIME OF THE OLD
EARLS OF FIFE TO THE PRESENT DAY

THE *Armorial de Gelre*, a beautiful manuscript in the Royal Library at Brussels, is believed to be the work of Claes Heynen (who held the office of Gelre Herald to the Duke of Gueldres between 1334 and 1372), later additions to the manuscript having been made by another hand. The Scottish shields from this work have been reproduced in colour by Stoddart in his *Scottish Arms*, 1881.

Scottish arms were well known on the Continent at this time, and the coat there assigned to the Earls of Fife, then premier nobles of Scotland, is the Scottish royal lion, gules, rampant on a field of gold.¹ The holder of the title at that date was Duncan, twelfth Earl and last male Duff of the line. This lion had apparently been borne by all the Earls of Fife, and continued to be so until the title died out in 1425.² It was revived again in the coat of arms granted to the first Lord Fife in 1760; was placed in a canton upon the shield of Drummuir in 1750; as a demi-lion it was also granted as the Fife crest, 1760; and at the present day is the crest of the larger part of the Duff family.³

¹ Reproduced as heading to chapter i.

² On one seal of Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith and Duke of Albany, the coat is given as—first and fourth, a lion rampant; two and three, a fesse chequy, with a label of five points in chief.

³ It was used by Patrick of Craigston at the time of his first marriage.

In the Roll of Matriculation of Scottish Arms, in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, with which only we are concerned, there are nineteen entries referring to the family of Duff.

Sometime between 1672 and 1676, two sons of Adam Duff of Clunybeg, Alexander and William, matriculated their arms. They had doubtless borne them all their lives, but, in 1672, the Act had been passed compelling matriculation of all arms carried, and the payment of proper fees, in default of which the coats displayed, in whatever manner, were condemned to be broken and defaced by the Lyon King and his subordinates.

These two men, then, matriculated the arms of the ancient family of Muldavit and Craighead, from which they knew themselves to be unquestionably descended. Apparently no other member of the Muldavit family took the trouble to matriculate the arms, though it is well known that there were then living several descendants of older brothers of Adam of Clunybeg. Alexander of Keithmore, therefore, matriculated the arms without a difference, and drew upon himself the wrath of the unknown annotator of the Matriculation Roll, who added, as already quoted in chapter v.: 'There is good reason to believe he is not the representer of Craighead.'

The arms matriculated were, as already stated in chapter v.: 'On a field vert a fesse dancetty ermine a buck's head cabossed in chief and two



PROVOST WILLIAM, 1672



PROVOST WILLIAM

escallops in base or.' They are reproduced on page 564 and on the cover of this volume. The crest used on Alexander's monument at Mortlach is the dexter hand holding the scallop shell, but it does not appear in the Matriculation Roll. 'Above ye shield ane helmit befitting his degree,

mantled gules, doubled argent. The motto in ane eseroll *Virtute et Opera*,¹ dated 1676.

The Muldavit arms, matriculated by William, third son of Adam Duff, are registered higher up on the same page with those of his brother Alexander, undated, and the date is given in papers at Drummuir as 1672, but it is unlikely that his matriculation preceded that of his elder brother by four years. These arms are duly differenced with a mullet, in England the recognised mark of a third son,¹ though in Scotland greater latitude in the choice of marks of cadency is allowed, and variations of the bordure are those most frequently employed.² The unknown annotator of the Roll makes no comment on these arms or on William's description of himself, as a third son of Craighead. William seems to have used as a crest the hand holding the clam or scallop shell, though this is not registered. 'Above ye shield ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules, doubled argent, and for his motto in ane eseroll *Omnia fortune committo*.'

John of Bowmakellach, the brother intermediate between Alexander and William, also displayed the undifferenced arms of Muldavit on the portraits of himself and his wife by Jamesone, but he did not register his right to them.

In the illustrated manuscripts of an earlier date than that of the Act, which are preserved at the Lyon Office, there are two early specimens of the Duff coat of arms. No territorial designation is added. They are the arms of 'Duff' merely.

The first occurs in the manuscript known as Workman's, since it belonged to James Workman of the Lyon Office in 1623, but the date of the MS. itself is 1565 or 1566, as the series of figures of sovereigns with their arms ends with those of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and her second

¹ The old works on Heraldry provide distinctive marks of cadency for nine sons in one family but do not go further.

The eldest son bears a label, which he discards at his father's death.

The second a crescent, emblematic of hopes of future increase.

The third a mullet, or rowel of a spur, showing that he must make his fortune by knightly deeds.

The fourth, a martlet, typifying the very small portion of land upon which a fourth son may expect to rest.

The fifth son bears a ring, as showing that he can only hope for fortune through marriage.

The sixth, a fleur-de-lis, to denote the quiet life of a student.

The seventh, a rose, to show that he must blossom amidst hardships.

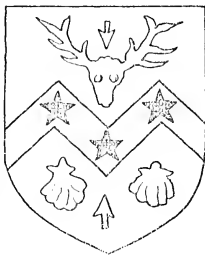
The eighth, a cross, as indicating the churchman's career.

And the ninth, a primrose, since he must needs dwell very humbly.

² The mullet was or, and originally placed in the dexter chief, though William's descendants now place it below or on the fesse.

husband, Henry Darnley. The Earl of Bothwell's coat occurs in its place, but a sketch in ink is added of his new arms as Duke of Orkney.

The charge on this coat of the Duff family is the same as in the arms matriculated by Alexander of Keithmore, viz. the fesse dancetty with the buck's head cabossed in chief, and the two escallops in base, or, but there are two pheons—one in chief between the stag's antlers, point downward, the other in base between the escallops, and point upward. Moreover, the field is parted per fesse, and is vert above the fesse and gules below, and the fesse which is left blank, and therefore presumably argent, is charged with three mullets, apparently sable. In the MS. called 'Gentleman's Arms,' dated 1628, the Duff arms occur without pheons, but upon a whole field of gules, and the fesse is without the mullets.



EARLY COAT, 1565

The next registration in the books of the Lyon Office, after that of Alexander of Keithmore in 1676, is that of the arms of William Duff of Braco, grandson of Alexander, on July 19, 1723. He registered the same arms as those of his grandfather, but further had a grant of two savages as supporters (apparently as 'head of the family'), and a hart's head



CREST OF 1723



CREST OF 1760

proper for crest (the same which is now borne by the family of Duff of Hatton, and 'for Duff' by the Grant Duffs), and the motto *Virtute et Opera*.

Thirty-seven years later, on January 22, 1760, the same William Duff, having in the interval been created first Baron Braco, and then Earl Fife, registered new arms, viz. 1st and 4th: a lion rampant gules, armed and

langued azure, for Viscount Macduff and Earl Fife; 2nd and 3rd: the field vert, fesse dancetty betwixt a hart's head cabossed in chief, and two escallops in base, or, 'for Duff of Braco as representing Duff of Muldavit, commonly called Craighead.' For crest, a demi-lion gules, holding in the dexter paw a broad sword erected in pale proper, hilted and pommelled, or; and for supporters, standing upon a compartment,¹ the two savages previously granted, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel leaves, holding branches of trees in their hands, all proper. In an escroll above the crest the motto, *Deus juvavit*, and in the compartment below, *Virtute et Opera*.

On May 29, 1780, James, second Earl Fife, son of William, rematriculated the arms, and had the following additional grant: 'On a mantling gules, the doubling ermine, on a wreath of his liveries is set for crest a knight, denoting the ancient Macduff, armed at all points, on a horse in full armour, in full speed; in his dexter hand a sword erected, all proper, his surcoat argent; on his sinister arm a shield or, charged with lion rampant gules, the visor of his helmet shut, over which on a wreath of his liveries, with a long mantling flowing therefrom behind him and ending in a tassel of the fourth, the doubling of the third, is set a lion rampant issuing out of a wreath of the fourth. The caparisons of the horse of the last, fimbriated of the third, and thereupon six shields of the last, each charged with a lion rampant of the fourth. (This is practically the figure, though reversed, used on the seal of Malcolm, eighth Earl of Fife, 1228.) The mottoes, *Deo juvante* and *Virtute et Opera*. The Earls Fife, of course, still retained the right to use the former crest, a demi-lion rampant. These arms and crest are reproduced as a heading to chapter xv.

These changes are thus alluded to in the family correspondence. In June 1780, when the new crest was granted, James Cumming of the Lyon Office, writes: 'In my humble opinion, the new adopted crest has a very pretty effect, and most significantly implies that with God's help, while the family of Fife remains, there will never be wanting a representative of the great MacDuff.' And later in the same year he writes again: 'Mr. Boswell, the Lyon Depute, observes that Lord Fife's motto would be more classical if expressed in these words *Deo juvante*' (and this was adopted).

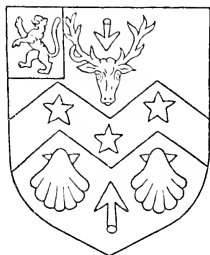
The title from 1759, when it was granted, was Earl Fife. James, second Earl, would have preferred to have had the title Earl of Fife, but it was pointed out to him that the terms of the original patent decided the matter, and it was not until the new creation in the peerage of the

¹ In Scottish heraldry this word is used for the ground upon which the figures stand.

United Kingdom of 1885 that the right was obtained to use the coveted preposition.¹

On January 31, 1750, Archibald Duff of Drummuir matriculated his arms. He was of a younger generation than the first Lord Fife, being second cousin once removed to him, and third cousin to his son, the second Earl.

In his arms we find the field vert with the fesse dancetty, but in this case argent differenced with three mullets gules, in the middle chief a deer's head, and in base the escallops. The two pheons or also reappear, which points to the possibility of the Duff coat in Workman's MS. having been (at least in Archibald's opinion) that of the early Duffs of Torriesoul, who may have been of the same stock as the Muldavit family. On other



DRUMMUIR, 1650



DRUMMUIR CREST

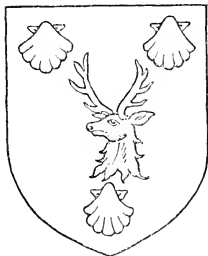
grounds, the latter conclusion is not improbable. But the special feature in Archibald Duff's coat of arms is 'A dexter canton of the second (that is, or) charged with a lion rampant of the third (gules). This being the first heraldic indication of the claim of the family of Duff of Muldavit to descent from the ancient Earls of Fife,' and preceding by ten years the registration of the same lion by the first Lord Fife.

At the same time, Alexander Brodie, the Lord Lyon of the period, granted to Archibald the supporters still borne by the Drummuir family, viz. dexter, a savage armed with a club proper, and sinister, a stag proper, chained and horned or, standing upon a compartment on which is this device, 'Be true, and ye shall never rue.'

¹ Alexander, who succeeded, was an Irish Earl only, while the fourth Earl had a new creation in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1827, and this became extinct in 1857.

‘Above the helmet, for crest, a man’s heart proper, winged or, with the motto, “Kind heart.” Mantling vert, doubling argent.’

Archibald of Drummuir describes himself, or is described in the Register, as ‘Heir of line to the old family of Duff of Drummuir’ (as heir of line covers female descent, this of course is correct), ‘who were heirs of line of the old family of Duff of Craighead’ (the latter statement not being in accordance with fact); but the arms of Archibald were unchallenged, though it is not clear on what grounds either the Scottish lion or the supporters were granted.



OLD DRUMMUIR

Though 1750 is the first date of the matriculation of the arms of Duffs of Drummuir, this family had borne them at least a century earlier, for the funeral escutcheon of Katherine Duff of Drummuir bears this coat: On a field vert, a stag’s head erased, between three escallops or; the crest a human heart, winged, proper; and the motto, above the crest, ‘Kind heart,’ and below the shield,

‘Be true, and you shall never rue’—which her father Adam had placed on the house of Drummuir, built about 1670, and also on the house in Inverness.

Alexander, husband of Katherine (and son of Provost William, who had matriculated the Muldavit arms, differenceed with a mullet), himself used, on his book-plate, the stag’s head erased, instead of cabossed, between three escallops, *i.e.* the arms of Drummuir. Crest, a human heart, winged, proper, thus abandoning his father’s arms in favour of those of his wife, when assuming the territorial designation.

Archibald of Drummuir, grandson of Alexander, as has been already seen, registered the Keithmore arms with three differences.

John Duff, cousin and successor of Archibald, used the supporters granted to his predecessor, but varied the coat by adding the dexter canton with the lion (showing alleged descent from the old Earls of Fife) to the old Drummuir, and not to the Keithmore arms. He also turned the lion round, making it face to sinister.¹

His brother Archibald, the Admiral, used the same, and their

¹ The peculiarity of John Duff’s arms, as displayed upon his book-plate, is his use of the helmet affronté and barred, actually reserved for the sovereign and princes of the blood royal.

cousin and successor, Major Lachlan Gordon Duff, quartered this variant with the arms of Gordon of Park. None of these variants was registered.

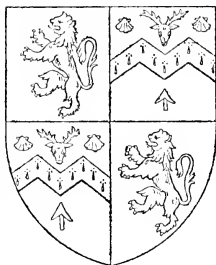
The present arms of Gordon Duff of Drummuir, rematriculated on March 7, 1909, show, 1st quarter: arms of Duff of Muldavit differenced with a mullet (as Provost William's), but now the mullet, or, is placed below the fesse, instead of in the dexter chief; 2nd and 3rd: arms of Gordons of Park; 4th: arms of Drummuir, *i.e.* the stag's head, but now (by oversight) cabossed instead of erased, between three escallops or; the Scottish lion has been dropped. Mantling as before.

Two crests and mottoes. The mailed hand and 'sic tutus' for Gordon, and the winged heart and 'Kind heart' above, and a third motto, 'Be true, and ye shall never rue' below, for Duff of Drummuir. The supporters as before.

On an old china plate at Muirtown the arms of the family of Drummuir occur—the stag's head erased, with three escallops, but the motto *Concilio et animis*.

The family of Muirtown has not registered any difference or mark of cadency, but Major Hugh Robert Duff and his father, Alexander, at one time used a coat of arms bearing an unusual form of the Keithmore or Drummuir arms, with the field parted per fesse, vert and gules, and quartered with the Scottish lion. This was, of course, quite unauthorised.

On June 27, 1781, Admiral Robert Duff of Logie, then Vice-Admiral of the Red, matriculated his arms (he did not become 'of Fetteresso' until the following year). He is described as 'of the family of Craigston, descended from Keithmore,' and being possibly the twentieth son of Patrick of Craigston (certainly one of the youngest of the thirty-six children, see chapter xvi.), he bears the arms of Keithmore, all within a bordure, or, though he omitted to register the mark of cadency to show Patrick his father, as third son of Keithmore. Crest, a demi-lion, or, rampant, issuing out of the wreath, gules, and motto 'Virtute et Opera.' He was also granted at this date (in recognition of his naval services) as supporters, two sailors as centinels (*sic*) each with a drawn cutlass



MUIRTOWN

proper in short jackets azure, their under vestments white, with round hats sable and knee strings gules.

No later matriculation of arms has been made by this branch of the family.

The late Sir Robert Duff, G.C.M.G., used the hand holding the shell as an additional crest, and some of the junior branches of the Fetteresso family do the same. This crest has always been in the Duff family, as taken from the Muldavit arms without any specific grant, and has, of course, nothing to do with Crusaders or Pilgrims, to record the exploits of whom a similar device was often used in England and France. As is well known, the use of crests is not governed by the same strict laws which apply to the bearing of arms.

The next matriculation of Duff arms in the Lyon Register is that of Richard Wharton Duff, July 21, 1810.

The first and fourth grand quarters are quartered 1st and 4th a lion rampant gules, from the modern Fife family (both Richard's mother and wife having been daughters of Earls Fife), 2nd and 3rd quarters the undifferenced arms of Duff of Muldavit. The first and fourth grand quarters being actually the arms of the Earls Fife. The second and third grand quarters are the arms of the Whartons. Sable, a manche argent, within a bordure or, charged with eight pairs of lions' gambis saltirewise erased gules. Both the Fife and Wharton crests and mottoes are borne.

On August 31, 1813, James Duff of Cadiz, son of William Duff of Crombie, and great-grandson of Provost William of Inverness, registered his arms on being created a baronet.

In virtue of his 'descent from a third son of the ancient family of Duff of Muldavit or Craighead, he bears the Muldavit arms charged with a mullet gules (formerly or) on the fesse for difference,' as registered by William Duff of Inverness, *circa* 1672, with the badge of a baronet of the United Kingdom. The crest is a demi-lion charged on the breast with a mullet argent for difference. Above the crest, *Deo juvante*,¹ and on an escroll below, *Virtute et Opera*. Two months later he was granted supporters. Dexter a savage, as in the Drummuir arms. Sinister, a stag proper, unguled and attyred or, gorged with a ducal coronet of the last and pendent thereupon an escutcheon charged with the aforesaid arms of Duff. No explanation is given in the register of any reason for the ducal coronet.

On December 10, 1829, Norwich Duff, R.N., of the Hatton family,

¹ Being the only member of the family to borrow the Fife second motto. The present family of Duff-Gordons use the motto, *Deo adjuvante*.

registered his arms, viz. those of Keithmore as before, with crest, the demi-lion rampant¹ and 'with a mark of congruent difference and an honourable augmentation,' but *without* marks of cadency.

The difference and augmentation were as follows : 'On a chief wavy of the second (*i.e.* ermine) the Trafalgar medal pendent by a ribbon argent, azure, argent, between a wreath of cypress and laurel with Trafalgar under the medal. As an additional crest, a Naval crown or, with the word Mars, and issuing therefrom a ship of war's mast, with the pennant half mast lowered, emblematical of the death of the officer in command. All encircled by a wreath of laurel with the motto *Cupressus honores peperit*. Mantling gules, doubled argent.'

Granted to Norwich Duff and his heirs.



NORWICH DUFF



NORWICH DUFF

On July 10, 1865, Thomas Duff of Barnagore House, Richmond, Surrey, and late of Calcutta, made application to the Lord Lyon for a grant of arms, and although he does not seem to have put forward any claim to connection with the family of Muldavit, he was granted their arms, with a difference. The grant runs thus :

'Whereas Thomas Duff hath, by petition, represented unto us that he is the second son of the late Daniel Duff, engineer and flax-spinner of Dundee and Margaret Low, his wife, and hath prayed that we would grant our licence and authority to the Petitioner and his descendants to bear and use such Armorial

¹ Though the rest of his branch of the family were using the buck's head, as they have always done.

ensigns as might be found suitable, according to the law of Arms, know ye therefore that we have devised and do by these presents, assign these arms. Parted per fesse vert and or, a fesse dancetty ermine between a hart's head cabossed in chief of the second, and two laurel leaves in base of the first.



THOMAS DUFF OF CALCUTTA

'Crest, a demi-lion rampant, proper. Motto, *Virtute et Opera.*'

On September 2, 1905, Charles Garden Duff of Vaynol, eldest surviving son of the late Robert George Duff of Wellington Lodge, Ryde, made petition to the Lord Lyon to be allowed to bear the arms of Keithmore as before, all within a bordure chequy vert and or, with the mantling vert doubled or, and for his crest a buck's head proper. Motto, *Virtute et Opera.*

The other arms registered in the books of the Lord Lyon are:

Those of Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., on February 22, 1908.

He bears the arms of Keithmore with four marks of cadency, viz. (1) on the fesse a mullet vert; (2) a bordure or, which is (3) engrailed, and (4) parted per pale or and ermine,¹ all surrounded by the collar of his order as G.C.B., with the star of the same pendent therefrom, and also the badges of K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., and C.I.E. Mantling vert, doubling or.

The arms of the house of Hatton have never been matriculated. The crest used by this branch of the family is the buck's head proper, the same as that granted to William Duff of Braco, 1623, and the motto *Virtute et Opera.*

Those of the late Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff who bore: 1st and 4th, gules, a lotus flower, slipped, between three antique crowns or, for Grant; 2nd and 3rd, the arms of Keithmore differenced by charging the fesse with a cross flory (for Ainslie), between two boars' heads erased or (for Gordon), representing his descent; with two crests and mottoes, the flaming mount and 'Stand fast' for Grant, and the buck's head proper and *Virtute et Opera* for Duff. These arms were matriculated August 20, 1904.

Those of Major Adrian Grant Duff, C.B., the third son of the above, registered on November 5, 1906, which are the same as his father's, the

¹ Strictly speaking, Sir Beauchamp Duff should only bear the mullet of the field for Patrick Duff of Craigston, third son of Alexander of Keithmore, and two subsequent marks of cadency. The third was added under a misapprehension.

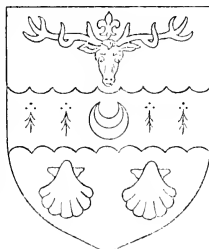
whole within a bordure argent, and now impaled with the arms of the first Lord Avebury, his father-in-law.

And those of Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, registered on December 19, 1898, which are Dunbar quartered with Sutherland, Duff, and Randolph; 1st, gules, a lion rampant within a bordure argent, charged with eight roses of the first, for Dunbar; 2nd, gules, three mullets or, a crescent of the last for difference, for Sutherland; 3rd, vert, on a fesse dancetty ermine between a buck's head cabossed in chief, and two escallops in base or, a mullet of the field on the fesse for difference, for Duff; 4th, or, three cushions within a double tressure flory counterflory gules, for Randolph, all within a bordure, vary gules and or. Crest, a key and sword in saltire proper. Motto, *Sub Spe*.¹

Besides these members of the Duff family who have registered their arms, many others have borne them, with certain differences.

Those borne by 'Tiger' Duff himself are no longer extant, but on the gravestone of his third son Adam are placed the arms of Keithmore, though not quite correctly done, as the fesse is indented instead of dancetty, a peculiarity which also occurs in some of the old Braco coats.

Adam's arms are differenced with a mullet gules on the fesse, he being the third son of his father, but it is not clear why any of this family should have borne the arms of Keithmore, from whom they were not descended. Their proper armorial bearings would have been those of the old Drummuir family, that is, a stag's head erased, instead of cabossed, without the fesse dancetty and with three escallops, but these would have required a good many marks of cadency for the descent through the Duffs of Bade and Craigenach. The crest used by Adam was a dexter arm couped at the elbow proper, holding in the hand an escallop shell, and first used by Provost William Duff of Inverness and Alexander of Keithmore, also by the family of Duff of Whitehill, and now by the junior members of the Fetteresso branch.



COLONEL JOHN DUFF

On the tomb of Colonel John Duff, brother of 'Tiger' Duff, in the same church (St. Mary's, Islington), the arms are the same, except that there is a

¹ There is a slight inaccuracy in these arms also, as the helmet used is not of the form usually assigned to a baronet.

cresecent gules instead of the mullet ; this is the mark (in England) used to indicate a second son, but probably was not used consciously for this purpose, as Colonel John Duff was either the fourth or fifth of his own family ; and there is a further difference in the shape of a fleur-de-lis between the stag's antlers.

James Duff of Madeira, eldest brother of Patrick ('Tiger') and John, used the Keithmore arms differenceed with a cresecent gules and without the fleur-de-lis.

Many of the Duffs of the present day are using arms which, strictly speaking, should be rematriculated with proper differences, and failure to do this renders them technically liable to the old fine of £100 Scots, or incarceration in the nearest Tolbooth.

CHAPTER XXXIX

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE FAMILY, AND ON DUFFS UNCONNECTED OR UNIDENTIFIED

ATTENTION must be drawn to the extraordinarily large families common among the Duffs :

There is one instance of thirty-six children (Patrick Duff of Craigston).

Another of twenty-two (Isabel Duff, Dipple's daughter).

Another of sixteen (John Duff of Hatton).

While families of ten, twelve, and fourteen are quite common, both in remote and modern days.

Mr. John Duff of Muldavit had at least fourteen.

Adam Duff of Clunybeg, twelve.

William Duff of Inverness, thirteen.

His daughter Jean, fourteen.

Alexander Duff of Drummuir, fourteen.

Margaret Duff (Alexander of Braco's daughter), thirteen.

William Duff, Lord Braco, fourteen.

Robert Duff of Inverness, fourteen.

William Duff of Dipple, fourteen.

Janet Duff (Dipple's daughter), thirteen.

Jean Duff (Alexander of Hatton's daughter), thirteen.

William Duff of Muirtown, ten.

Alexander Duff of Elgin, fourteen.

Magdalen Duff (Dingwall), thirteen.

James Duff of Banff, thirteen.

Jean Duff (Abernethy), his sister, eleven.

Helen Duff (Tod), thirteen.

Major Hugh Robert Duff, ten.

Lady Louisa Duff (Brooke), thirteen.

James Duff, Bruntyards, thirteen.

Thomas Duff (Gordon), twelve.

Garden William Duff, ten.

James Duff, Knoekleith, fourteen.

John Alexander Duff, seventeen.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, ten.

Peter Duff of the New Noth family, thirteen.

Robert Duff of the New Noth family, twelve children, and about forty grandchildren.

Also to the longevity of the family :

Adam Duff of Clunybeg was eighty-four when he died.

His son, Provost William Duff, was eighty-three.

Margaret Duff of Culter, eighty-three.

James, the second Earl, Alexander, the third Earl, their brother George, and their sister, Lady Anne, were all eighty. Lady Sophia, eighty-six.

James, the fourth Earl, was eighty-one.

Sir James Duff of Kinstair, eighty-three. His daughter Anne, ninety-one.

James Duff of Corsindae, eighty-four. Margaret Duff of Corsindae, eighty-nine. William Duff of Corsindae, eighty-four.

Margaret Duff of Crombie, eighty-nine. Her nephew, James Duff of Cadiz, eighty.

Richard Wharton Duff, eighty. Anne Jane Wharton Duff, ninety. Mary Wharton Duff (Mrs. Buller), eighty-five.

Anne Duff of Banff (Mrs. Biggar), ninety-two.

Innes Duff of Dundee, ninety-four.

Janet Duff of Ayr, ninety.

Mary, sister of Major Lachlan Duff, ninety-two.

Jemima, sister of the same, eighty-two.

Maria Garden Duff, eighty-four.

Benjamin Duff of Hatton, eighty-nine.

James Duff of New Noth, eighty-one. General Robert William Duff, eighty-two.

And many others.

HORNING

In the early history of the Duff family there have been so many instances of men being 'put to the horn,' that a full description of that ceremony may be interesting.

A person who disobeyed a charge was proclaimed a rebel by 'denunciation.' Prior to the year 1838 this Act of Denunciation was performed by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the Cross of Edinburgh, or to the Market Cross of the head burgh of the county in which the man charged had his residence, and there, in the presence of two witnesses, cried three several 'oyez's' with an audible voice, and then read publicly the letters of horning and the execution of charge, and thereafter denounced the offender as a rebel and put him 'to the horn,' as it was termed, by three blasts of a horn. If the offender was 'forth of the kingdom,' the denunciation was proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh and the pier and shore of Leith. The denunciation was declared null if the letters of horning and the execution were not registered within fifteen days in the Sheriff Court Books of the jurisdiction within which the debtor resided, or in the General Register at Edinburgh.

Denunciation also proceeded against persons cited to the Court of Justiciary on account of crimes: First, when they appeared with more followers than were allowed by the Act of 1555. Secondly, where, in consequence of failure to appear, sentence of fugitation had been pronounced against them.

The consequences of a Denunciation were formerly penal.

1. The rebel's 'single escheat fell' (that is, his whole moveable effects were forfeited to the Crown), and his liferent escheat fell to the superior, if he remained a year and a day unrelaxed.

2. Prior to 1612, persons denounced, even for a civil debt, might be put to death with impunity.

3. After denunciation, the rebel had no *persona standi in judicio*.

But the severity of these penalties was greatly mitigated, first by usage and then by legal enactment.

In our researches into the history of the Duff family we have come across various small incidents relating to persons of that name not otherwise known to us, whose relationship to the family it is quite impossible to trace; but some such incidents seem worth preserving on their merits.

From Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*.

'DUFF. In 1330 the Abbot of Arbroath confirmed to David dictus Duffus, son and heir of John called Duffus, a charter of lands at Inverallon.

'In 1361 Brokynnus Duff was on an inquest at Aberdeen, and the next year Machabeus Duff, burgess of Cullen, was on another at Banff.'

From the Book of Plusearden, *Historians of Scotland*.

1426. 'Arestatus est ibidem Angus Duff, cum suis quattuor filiis et multis aliis malefactoribus, ad gentaculum convocatus et arestatis, accusatis, judicatis et condampnatis, quibusdam decollatis, quibusdam suspensis, aliis proscriptis et exulatis.

'Et sic patriam per multa tempora pacificavit et in quiete remanavit.'

That the quiet was not of long duration the next extract shows:

From Balfour's *Annals of Scotland*.

1428. 'Angus Duff of Strathaverne, with Murray his brother (both of them the King had lately pardoned), enter Moray with an army of 3000 men, and destroy it with fyre and sword, bot they were met by Angus Murray, a bird of that same fether, betwix Quhom there was an offe the ereucelest battells fought

that euer was hard offe. That of both armies thar were onlie tuellfe persons left alive and these sore woundit.'

Thomas Duff was burgess of Forres in 1492, with John, James, and Nicholas Duff, his sons. Another Nicholas Duff was Town Clerk in 1610, and Alexander, his son, was Clerk of the Exchequer.

Rudolph Duff, in Elgin, 'dead before 1635.'

In the early records of Inverness there are notices of a good many Duffs.

On December 16, 1558, James Duff was owner of the forty-schylling fysling in the Ness, and of his son Alexander we have the following account :

'Comperit in jugement Alexander Duff, eldest son lauchfull gotten to umquhile James Duff, burgess of Inverness, and gair in his bill and petition desyred to be cognescit as narrest and lauchfull ay to the said umquhill James Duff his fadyr and to be entrit in all landis, tackis, and stedings quhilkis his seid fadyr deit westit and saisit and was in possession of the tyme of his deceise, viz. the fourte schilling waling of the Watter of Ness, the half and all and ane half auchtan pairt landis of the Barnhillis, etc., quhilk was proclamit at the tolbuyth stayr as us is. And James Paterson and Martyne Wasces, burgesis of Invernis, ar beccumin actit in our burrow buikis of Inverness that Alexander Duff sall seot and lot walk and ward conforme to orderis nychtbouris of this burgh, to his perfection.' May 1570.

In 1568 Gilbert Duff was Burgh Clerk, and was 'electit and chosin be the provost, baillies and cunsall for the intaking of the threddis of the benefices within the parochin.'

In 1603, Alexander Duff was Clerk, and notary public.

In 1619, James Duff, his son, was also Clerk, and continued to exercise this office until 1686; they transacted business for one Mungo Duff. It has not been found possible to connect these Duffs in any way with the Muldavit stock, but it is possible that they were a branch of that family, and that because of their presence in Inverness, William Duff, afterwards Provost, went to settle there in the seventeenth century.

In 1715, Alexander Duff, armourer, is mentioned as holding land in Inverness. This must be the same man described in the Registers, in connection with the birth of his children, as 'sword slipper.'

Richard Duffe of Islington, Canon of Smithfield, was allowed a pension of £6, 13s. 4d. per annum at the dissolution of the Monastery in 1540.

Payment of this pension is noted many times in the *Domestic State Papers* of Henry VIII.

In 1602, one Patrick Duff, an Irishman, was convicted of speaking treason against the Queen, 'but is not yet executed.'

A branch of the Duff family settled in Ulster (at the time of the plantation of Ulster in 1611), and has resided there ever since.

The present representative of this family is the Reverend John Duff of the Deanery, Athlone (one of ten children), ten generations of whose family are buried in the same churchyard.

Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs* gives this brief note: 'About 1750, one John Duff, was sovereign of Belfast, in the province of Ulster, and Mr. Duff of Cromby used to correspond with him, from the shire of Air. This is a heritable office belonging to the Earl of Donegal, and to which that family appoints a deputy.' The Mayor of Belfast is now properly known as the Sovereign, that being the ancient title, and John Duff was probably Mayor.¹

There was a Thomas Duff, burgess of Dantzic in 1619.

From the *Court Books of Cullen*.

'1644. Margaret Duff: Adulteress, is ordaynit to mak her publick repentance Sabbathlic, viz.

'To stand in ye jogges from ye ringing of ye first bell to ye beginning of ye sermone, and from thence to the stoole and sit in sack cloth, bare-footed and bare-legged, and to continue this Sabbathlic, untill the Minister, be advyse of ye brethren of ye Presbytrie, do give her absolutione.'

'1664. Margaret Duff gave in ain bill of complaint against Isobell Thaine for calling her a drunken jade, filthie quean, and lousie hussie.'

From Stuart's *Chronicles of Keith*.

'At Botarie, Aug. 25, 1652. The said day, Mr. William Jamison, Minister of Kinoir, declared there was a murder committed by William Duff, pariocher of Keith, at a penny bridal in the pariochin of Kinoir, as was alledged, the said William being drunk.

'Jan. 5, 1653. Compeired William Duff in Keith and produced ane act of assaymment from those that were in civil power for the tyme, exempting him from any civil punishment; moreover ane absolutione from the friends of the woman killed; yet notwithstanding of all that was produced, the presbyterie, judging the scandal still to remain, ordained him, for purging away the scandal, to compeir in sack cloth before the congregation of Dumbennan, quher the scandal was given, and there to testify his sorrow for his sinne.'

¹ Baird also states that one Thomas Duff was Mayor of Coventry in 1450, but reference to the Leet-Book of Coventry shows his name to have been Thomas Dove.

From the Banff Presbytery Records and Registers.

'1671. Accused, Robert Duffes, one of the deacons, for scandalous transgressing the Sabbath in the parish of Alvah, in apprehending, by violence, men to the French captains, by my Lord Banff his commandments.'

'1675. Baptised, George, son of Alex. Barelay, Litster and Christian Duff his spouse.'

'1678, Feb. 12. The said day, Helen Duff spouse to Patrick Barelay died in childbirth, having brought forth 3 children, two boys baptised James and John, and a girl baptd Margrt.

'1682. Baptised Hary, son of Alex. Barelay, Dyer and Christian Duff his spouse—wit. Hary Duff (nat. son of Robert Duff of Drummuir).

'1683. Baptised Rachel, dau. of the above. J. Ramsay of Melross a witness.

'1686. Baptised Patrick, son of the above A. Barelay and C. Duff.

'1687, 16 Oct. Baptised Walter, lawful son of Frances Duff in Banff.

'1697. Baptised Patrick, son of Alex. Leslie of Kininvie—one of the witnesses Patrick Duff of Castletown.'

'1699. Baptised Anna, dau. to Mr. William Scott, goldsmith; witnesses, Anna Innes, Lady Castletown and Patrick Duff.'

SIMON DUFF, Ensign in the Tangier Regiment of Foot (now 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey), in 1683.

'In our withdrawal from Tangier in 1684 he was in Captain Barbour's Company, and sailed home with him in the *Montague*; this company was only 45 strong. They landed at Falmouth, the 3rd of April 1684. He was one of Kirk's Lambs, but was not at the battle of Sedgmoor. He was afterwards an Ensign in the Scots brigade in Holland, in the regiment commanded by Brigadier-General Ramsay. He became Major in the regiment, then called the Queen Dowager's regiment, 29th Feb. 1696; served in the Cadiz expedition in 1702.'

In the records of the Scots College at Douai is found, under date Julii 26, 1686:

'Joannes Duff, qui post rhetoricam ivit ad tyrocinium (*i.e.* military service) sed dimissus inde.'

From E. Dunbar-Dunbar's *Documents relating to the Province of Moray*, 1895.

Testimony to the prosperity of the family:

'Early in the eighteenth century there was in the parish of Dallas a cattle lifter, said by his fellow parishioners to be a "verra pious man" because, before setting out to pillage in the low country, he laid his bonnat on the ground, went down on his knees and prayed "that the Almighty would keep him from harming the

widow and the fatherless, and guide him to the nout (cattle) of Duff of Dipple and sic like.”’

From the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series).

1765. Mr. Samuel Garbett, writing to William Burke, states that: ‘Two workmen in Scotland, viz. Peter Duff and Thomas Lewis, were engaged to go to Gothenburg, by one Creswell, a Scotsman, who lives there. They were arrested at Montrose, and only released upon bail of £100 Scots (equal to £8, 6s. 8d.) Creswell left the kingdom. It being then a punishable offence to “export Scottish workmen.”’

In 1742 my Lords confirm the following presentments:

‘James Duff, a boatman at Scilly, loco. John Mitchell superannuated’ (*Domestic State Papers*).

The following note occurs in Baird’s history of the Duffs, without context: ‘London Packet, May 29, 1773. Portsmouth, May 25, arrived the John and Mary Duff, from Scilly, a Shipmaster of that name, originally from Scotland, and settled in the West of England.’

In 1620 there is also a record of ‘Certificate of John Duffe, of St. Mary’s, London, a Scotchman (*sic*), Master and owner of the *Angel* of London, being wrecked at the Isle of Scilly, going from Ireland to Rochester’ (*Historical MSS. Commission*).

There is now a family of Duffs in Scilly, which has been settled there for two and a half centuries, of which the present representative is Mr. William Duff, Rosevean, Sutton, Surrey. Family tradition states that a Duff from the North originally went to Scilly with Prince Charles (subsequently Charles II.) in 1645.¹

The voyage of the *Duff* missionary ship in 1797 is hitherto unexplained. It was apparently fitted out by some one of the name, and from that fact, and their discovery by those on board this vessel, the Duff Islands take their name.²

¹ Mr. William Duff possesses a family tree going back to John of Gaunt, but the first Duff appearing in it is his own father, William Duff, born in Scilly in 1806, whose father was Samuel Duff, and his father another William.

² The present writers have lost no opportunity of consulting works of reference for Duff lore of any sort, and a Spanish encyclopædia in the British Museum yields the following information:

‘Duff o’ Taumako.’ ‘Grupo de once islas, proximo al Archipelago de Santa Cruz. Le dié nombre el capitán Wilson del navio Duff.’ ‘Group of eleven islands, near to the Archipelago of Santa Cruz, Captain Wilson of the ship *Duff* named them.’ This refers to the islets mentioned above.

The next entry is:

‘Duff, Isleta del archipelago Tuamote Polinesia, que Wilson creyó ver in 1797, y que despues se ha buscado inutilmente.’ ‘Another island in the same part of the globe, but in a different group, which Captain Wilson thought he had discovered, but which has since been searched for in vain!’

Extract from the *Chronicles of the Atholl Family*.

'In 1797 Donald Duff was a boatman at Tunnel's house. Steuart of Ballechin writes about him.'

This is the direct ancestor of Daniel Duff, late General Manager of the London Road Car Company, whose father James died in 1894, while the above Donald, his grandfather, was born in 1742. The lives of father and son thus covering a period of one hundred and fifty-two years.

The father of Donald was David Duff, a small farmer in Strathhtay, early in the eighteenth century.

List of all the persons in Atholl below the Pass of Killicrankie who at any time during the Rebellion joined the Rebels, given up by the several ground officers 1746:

Alexander Duff in Dalmarnock—killed.

James Duff in Dalmarnock—present at Culloden, taken prisoner.

Charles Duff, Dunkeld, a labourer.

On December 30, 1745, Carlisle surrendered to Cumberland. Amongst those who surrendered were: of Lord Ogilvie's regiment—Daniel Duff and Walter Menzies (see chapter xxxvi.). Of Roy Stewart's regiment—Daniel Duff, James Duff, John Duff in Kirkton, Ballinluig, labourer.

Other Atholl vassals in the Rebellion of 1745:

John Duff in Glenalbert.

Robert Duff in Wester Kinnaird.

William Duff in Bellmaecee, servants.

In the list of the rebels attainted in 1747 there is one Daniel Duff, found guilty, but recommended to mercy. This individual is possibly identical with the 'Gentleman with a small estate in the brae of Angus' who, according to Baird, 'engaged with Prince Charlie in 1745,' and was still alive when Baird wrote (1773).

From Roschbery's *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion (1745)*.

Rebels from the Dundee district:

Alexander Duff, apprentice. Lived in Dundee, County Forfar. Carried arms in Rebel army. Not known what became of him.

Glasgow district:

Robert Duff, Painter, Glasgow. Listed with the Rebels after Preston battle and continued to the end. A prisoner.

John Duff, baxter in Banff. The baptisms relating to this John Duff's children are to be found in the registers of the Episcopal church in Banff, one born in the year 1745. After which date the registers are lost.

From the *Albemarle Papers*.

List of Rebels against whom there is proof, above the rank of private men :
James Duff of Torphries younger (presumably James, yr of Hatton, *q.v.*).¹

Alexander Ogilvy, shoemaker, Banff, *ibid.* A private man and lurking in the house of Patrick Duff on Speyside.²

In 1755, there died at Tarves, Alexander Duff, aged near one hundred. He was a soldier in the reign of Queen Anne.

From the *Scots Magazine*.

‘On July 23, 1777, John Duff, sentenced for robbing the Mail, was executed at St. Stephen’s Green, Dublin, and after hanging the usual time, was cut down, put into a coffin, and carried away by his friends. He was “let blood” in a field, and brought alive into a cabin near Milltown, where being too plentifully supplied with whisky, the bandage came off his arm in the night, and a violent hæmorrhage ensued, of which he died about three o’clock next morning, most solemnly declaring his innocence.’

From T. A. Fisher’s *The Scots in Germany*.

‘Augustine Duff, from Foehabers in Scotland, was abbot of the Monastery at Wurzburg in the eighteenth century. He is called “the type of a good shepherd.” He was an excellent scholar and patron of the library. His death in 1753 prevented him from finishing the reconstruction of the Chapel of Saint Macharinus.’

‘Thomas Duff, or Duffus, was a monk there in the previous century. He died in 1626. He is called “poeta celeberrimus.”’

From Jervise’s *Inscriptions*.

Churchyard of Mains (Angus).

A table-shaped stone inscribed ‘J. D.’ and ‘G. Y.’

‘Heir one beneeth this stone consuming lyes,
Of wirtues honest. John Duff by nam,
Who while he lived he was beloved by al,

¹ Yet another Duff is said to have left Scotland during the ‘45, and taken refuge in the north of Ireland. This was Samuel Duff, who had a son Samuel, and a grandson Dr. Duff of Chester. The connection of this Samuel with any other Scottish Duffs has been lost. Another family went to Ireland to escape persecution under John Knox!

² This was Patrick Duff, Town Clerk of Elgin, who must have had undeclared Jacobite sympathies.

And did dises the 11th November 1654, and of his age sixty.
 I rest in hop until the tym apair
 That I shal rest and mit my Saviour.'

Also in the churchyard of Fearn, Ross-shire.

ALEXANDER DUFF.

'Live well and die well, said Solomon the Wise,
 Here lies Alexander Duff and his three wives.'

From the *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*.

1808. (This refers to a very humble member of the clan).

Letter to the Duke's factor :

'The petition of poor Helen Duff, relict of the deceased John Duff, late residing in Dunkeld, February 19, 1808, most humbly sheweth that the Petitioner's Husband died several years ago, left her with a helpless familie, two of them perfectly deranged in their judgement, by which means they are not only rendered incapable of earning any sustinence for themselves, particularly one of them (a girlie) is so much distracted that she is tyed with a strait jacket and ropes, that she requires attendanee night and day, and has nothing but what she gathers from well disposed members and benevolent.

'That the same girlie is at present much swelled in her hands and feet with the ropes, etc., and the poor Petitioner has no other way of confining her, without being in danger.

'She humbly pleads of your honour that you would be pleased to grant her as much of coarse wood as would close up her bed at sides, ends, and top. By way of a eage to keep her into, to relieve her from the pains she suffers from the ropes, etc.

'May it therefore please your honour to consider this petition, and thereon to grant the poor petitioner the desire therefore, and that she may ever pray that God may bless you.

HELEN DUFF.'

'CHARLES ADAM DUFF, of Abchurch Lane, merchant, a bankrupt in 1789.'¹
 In 1785, Alexander Duff of Mayen had written about this Charles Adam as 'a fine promising young man, who had lost his father,' but we have no other clue to his parentage or history.

JAMES DUFF at Shrewsbury School 1823-1825.

¹ *European Magazine*.

From the *Times*, *Wednesday, February 12, 1860.*

'Married at St. Martin's church. James Alexander Morley to Miss MARIA HARE DUFF of St. Martin's Court; a most beautiful and amiable young lady of the age of seventeen.'

II. A. DUFF, of 32 Coleraine Road, Blackheath, also traces his descent to an Aberdeenshire family. His great-great-grandfather, William Duff, came from Aberdeen, as the result of a family quarrel, and was resident in Broad Street, Carnaby Market, in 1777; on January 25 of that year he apprenticed his son, another William Duff, to James Burgess, citizen and musician. William Duff the second was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1790. He had three sons, John, Charles, and William, and two daughters, Anne and Jane Anne Gibbon. The eldest son, John, had a son, George William, father of II. A. Duff. William the Freeman of 1790 had also a brother Thomas and another, James, churchwarden of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, whose daughter, Phoebe, married, on May 1, 1824, by licence, William Humphrey Pileher. She is described in the registers of St. Botolph's church as of America Square.

It is perhaps possible to connect the first William given above with the family of William Duff, the Professor 'extruded forth from Aberdeen University, 1738,' and afterwards resident in London. See page 533.

From Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.

Sergeant WILLIAM DUFF of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

He was a native of Banffshire, born 1792, and enlisted August 16, 1806, aged fourteen. He was promoted Corporal in 1810, Sergeant 1812. He fought in the Pyrennees, at Pampeluna, Nive, Orthes, Toulon, etc., and was wounded at the storming of Burgos. At Waterloo, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was severely wounded, but was soon able to return to the regiment. He was promoted Sergeant-Major in 1818, and in 1825 was raised to the rank of Adjutant. He died at Ayr, October 8, 1833.

JAMIE DUFF, or 'BAILIE' DUFF.

A person of weak intellect, son of a poor widow in the Cowgate, who lived chiefly on charity. He had a passion for attending funerals, with paper weepers on his hat, and loved to wear a brass medal and chain in imitation of the City Magistrates, which peculiarity gained him his nickname.

He was tall and robust, though he walked with a shambling gait. When annoyed, he would strike at the first person he met. On one occasion, when some boys were teasing him, he seized a ladder standing near him, flung it over his shoulder, and pursued the flying foe for some distance before he perceived that a painter's apprentice was on the top of the ladder, and had been forcibly carried away from his work.

EDWARD JAMES DUFF, Holly Lodge, Cressington Park, Liverpool, descends from a branch which left Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled near Durham.

— Duff came from Scotland about 1715, born *circa* 1690.

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      |
  Joseph, born circa 1745.
      |
  William, born circa 1780.
      |
  Joseph, born circa 1820.
      |
  Edward James.
  
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It is tempting to identify the first Duff in the above tree with the James Duff of Beaufront, who writes to Lord Braco in 1746 about his son William (see chapter x.). Tradition asserts that the Durham family was descended from Adam Duff of Clunybeg. James would thus probably be a grandson of Clunybeg's son Peter, who 'went south and never returned,' and second cousin to Lord Braco.¹

JOHN DUFF, I.S.O., British Consul in Gothenburg comes from Inverness.

THOMAS DUFF, cooper in Inverness, went to Sweden in 1808, his son Frederick William, born 1805, served in the British Consulate from 1824 till his death in 1881. He left three sons and three daughters, John, I.S.O., Richard, Thomas, Virginia, Elizabeth, Mary.

GEORGE M. DUFF of the Education Department, Kingston, Jamaica, traces his descent to a Banffshire or Aberdeenshire family; but beyond his father, James Duff, who was a W.S., and went to Jamaica early in the nineteenth century, the records have been lost.

James Duff married Margaret Dallas and had twelve children:

Margaret, John, Katherine, William, Eileen, George, Louisa, Alexander Gordon, Dora, Isabella, Arthur, Charles.

JOHN WIGHT DUFF of the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and his uncle, Professor DAVID DUFF, are presumably connected with the Perthshire Duffs. The Professor's grandfather, James Duff, was a farmer in the neighbourhood of Greenock. His wife was Isabella Neill.

¹ The following persons of the name of Duff have been found in the Durham registers: Jane Duff of the parish of Lesbury, County Durham, married Andrew Scott, May 15, 1763; Eleanor Duff of St. Margaret's, Durham, married Robert Sturgess, July 22, 1766; Daniel Duff of Whickham, County Durham, married Jane Seymour, August 19, 1811.

JAMES DUFF, m. Isabella Neill.

James Duff, brassfounder in Greenock, and Provost there on two occasions,
1796-1890.

David Duff, D.D., LL.D., Minister U.P. Church in Helensburgh, 1866-1876, Professor of Church History United Presbyterian Church College, Edinburgh, 1876-1890. Died 1890.

James,
died 1891.

William Duff, ironfounder,
m. Sarah Fergusson Wight.

James Duff, S.S.C., M.A., Edinburgh 1876, LL.B. Edinburgh 1887, of Cumming and Duff, Edinburgh.

John Wight Duff, M.A., Oxon and Aberdeen, Professor of Classics, Armstrong College, born 1866, m. E. T. Mackay, and has one son and one daughter.

ARCHIBALD DUFF of Annfield was well known in Aberdeen for fifty years as an official of the Great North of Scotland Railway, being at one time Superintendent of the Mineral Department. He was born 1822, died 1901. His connection with any other part of the family is not known.

His son, James Murray Duff, now resides in Aberdeen.

The actor, Charles Duff, who took the name of Dornton, was a cousin.

Charles Duff married Louise Robertson, sister of T. W. Robertson (author of *Caste*), and Harry Edwin Dornton Duff is his grandson.

JAMES DUFF of Bruntyards, King Edward, born 1796, died 1874, married, January 20, 1825, Charlotte Todd, born 1805. They had thirteen children:

1. Robert, born November 10, 1825, died November 28, 1825.
2. Mary Ann, born 1827, died 1837.
3. James, born 1828, died 1882; married Annabella Tod.
4. Andrew, born 1830, died 1866; married Mary Lillie.
5. Robert, born 1832, died 1837.
6. Charlotte, born 1834; married James Watt, and, secondly, John Milne.
7. Janet Monson, born 1836; married Captain Blacklock.
8. Allan Todd, born 1839, died 1872; married Marion Kennedy.
9. Mary, born 1840, died 1873; married James Milne.
10. Alexander, born 1842.
11. Isabella Jane, born 1844.
12. Robina, born 1846, died 1867.
13. George Skene, born 1849, died 1870.

Of the above, the two Roberts, Mary Ann, Andrew, Robina, and George Skene, are buried in the old churchyard, Banff.

JAMES, the eldest surviving son of the above family, and his wife, Annabella Tod, had eight sons:

1. James Erskine, born 1869; married Elsie Watson of South Africa.
2. Robert Tod, born 1871, died 1890.
3. Hatton, born 1872, died 1878.

4. Andrew Allan, born 1874; married Eleanor Watson of South Africa.
5. John, born 1875, now in Mains of Tippetty; married Margaret Duncan.
6. Charles, born 1877, now at Bruntyards.
7. Stuart, born 1879, died 1892.
8. Hatton, born 1881.

The earlier history of this family is not known, but the father of James Duff was carting contractor for Banff; he is conjectured, by the family, to have been some connection of the Corsindae Duffs, and James Duff was wont to remark that the property of Eden should rightly have come to him!

James Erskine, the eldest grandson of James, is now in the firm of Duff, Mitchell, and Eadie, accountants, Pietermaritzburg.

James, second Lord Fife, granted land in Botriphnie and Mortlach to ALEXANDER DUFF, an illegitimate son of some member of Keithmore's family.

The family down to the present day is shown in the following table:

Alexander Duff, who went blind in his latter days, married Elspet Dey, and had—

1. James, born 1762, died young.
2. John, born 1766.
3. Alexander, born 1768.
4. James.
5. Margaret, died unmarried, buried in Mortlach.
6. Janet.
7. William, born 1778.
8. Lauchlan, born 1782.

He married, secondly, Margaret Chalmers, and had one daughter, Anne, who had a free house in Macduff from the fourth Lord Fife. She also went blind, and died unmarried.

The seventh of the above children, WILLIAM, born 1778, died 1858, married Margaret Christie. He had ten children:

1. Helen, married W. Walker, and had William, Helen, James, and Elizabeth.
2. Janet, born 1812; married, in 1831, James Reid, and had one daughter Isabel, born 1835, married, in 1865, to William Boddie, and had two sons, George Duff Boddie and William Boddie.¹
3. William, who was in business in Keith, and was succeeded there by his son George.
4. Margaret.
5. George } twins.
6. Elspet }

¹ Mrs. Boddie is the source of information as to this branch of the Duff family. She possesses a sampler giving the names of the children of Alexander Duff and Elspet Dey.

GEORGE married Margaret Stables, and had one daughter, Maggie, who went blind and died in 1894; another, Jeanie, who went to America; and three sons, William, George, and James.

7. Christina, married to J. Edwards.

8. Eliza.

9. Alexander.

10. James, who married Anne Watson, and had one son James; a daughter Maggie, who died; and a son George, now in Maeduff, who has a family.

Two generations of Duffs to whom we have no clue are buried in Banff churchyard.

Robert Duff, born 1748, died 1810, and Isabel Leslie his wife, 1745-1813. Also William Duff, son of the above, born 1773, died 1842, and Sarah Reid, his wife, 1781-1851.

They presumably had some connection with Banffshire, though William Duff is only described as 'of Liverpool.'

Court-Martial held at Bilboa, January 27, 1814.

Lieutenant JAMES DUFF of the 11th Regiment of Foot was arraigned on the following charges:

1. For disobedience to orders and neglect of duty in quitting Santander without communicating with the commanding officer.

2. For taking away with him, and endeavouring to carry off to England, Private Donnovan of the 11th Regiment without leave.

3. For having left behind him in the town several debts and demands unsatisfied.

4. For going on board a vessel at Bilboa with intent to sail for England, without previously acquainting the commandant there.

5. For having drawn stores at Bilboa, equivalent to twenty-nine days' rations, without orders, and then selling a considerable part of the same.

6. For buying a horse by means of a bill on England, and meantime selling the horse.

7. For ordering shoes for the regiment, and selling the same for his own profit.

The court found him guilty of the majority of the above charges, which, being 'to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war,' did sentence him to be dismissed from His Majesty's service, which sentence was confirmed by the Prince Regent.

We have no clue as to the birth and parentage of this officer.

JOHN DUFF, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 71st Foot, residing in Dundee, who died 1835, had two sons: James, who went to America, and another who

left a son Alexander, served heir to his grandfather in 1868; and three daughters: Janet, afterwards Mrs. Thompson; Mary Ann, afterwards Mrs. Fenwick; and Isabella.

JOHN DUFF, Surgeon-Major, R.A., was the son of Hugh Duff, farmer, Edderton, Ross-shire, who died 1847. John himself died 1874. He had two brothers, Hector and Walter, and all three were at Aberdeen University in 1844.

GEORGE DUFF was a banker in Dunkeld, and married a Miss Smyttan of Perth.

His son, John Duff, was twice married. Of his second family there were three sons: George Smyttan; Andrew, who was drowned at sea; and Charles Murray Duff, a surgeon in India, married Eliza Jane Wallace, who died in 1883, and is buried at Kensal Green.

GEORGE SMYTTAN lived at one time at the manse at Kinfauns, with some relatives of his grandmother, Miss Smyttan. He was afterwards a banker and planter in Ceylon, and after his retirement held the property of Heatherly, near Inverness. His wife was Louisa Rodney, who died 1895. He left three sons:

1. George Alexander, now at Folkestone.

2. Charles Edward, late of the 8th Hussars, retired as Brevet-Colonel, March 7, 1906, now of Bradford Abbas, Sherborne, Dorset. Served in the Afghan War, 1879-1880, and in South Africa. Queen's medal, with five clasps; King's medal, two clasps; C.B.

3. Frederick, Captain 9th Lancers, 1889.

And two daughters:

4. Louisa, now Mrs. Nevett.

5. Alice, now Mrs. Percy Oswald.

There are families of all three sons. D. G. Duff, known as a runner at Eton, and now at Sandhurst, is a son of Captain Frederick Duff.

Early in the eighteenth century, a WILLIAM DUFF went to settle in King George County, Virginia, and with him went his sister Eleanor, married to William Green, one of the bodyguard of King William III., as shown in the *Census of the Officers of the Court*, 1693-1694. According to American tradition, William and Eleanor were 'the children of Alexander Macduff of Keithmore, died 1700, and his wife Helen, died 1694, daughter of Alexander, second son of James de Grant of Freuchie.' It is tradition that 'William assumed the name of Duff because his father had been obliged to do so, having been outlawed because of his services with Montrose.' There is, of course, something wrong with the story here, because, though Alexander Duff of Keithmore was outlawed, he did not change his name; moreover his son William remained in Scotland and founded the family of the Earls Fife; but William Duff of Virginia may, quite possibly,

have been a nephew, son of one of Alexander's younger brothers, or some remoter relative.

Eleanor Duff and William Green had a son Robert, born 1695, died 1747, whose son, Duff Green, was a General in the American War of 1812.

William Duff made his will in 1741, and it was proved in 1745. In it he mentions his 'wife Elizabeth, and his kinsmen William and John Duff and William's daughter Anne, Robert Green, his nephew, and *his* seven sons, William Green, Duff Green, Robert Green, Nicholas Green, John Green, James Green, and Moses Green.' There is a town Macduff in Texas, and towns of Duff in the states of Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska and in Orange County, Virginia, which probably show that members of the family were once settled in those parts.

There was also a THOMAS DUFF, Colonel in the Revolutionary War, 1777, who lived in the village of Newport, Wilmington City, Newcastle County, Delaware.

He died in 1808, leaving three sons: Thomas, a lawyer; Henry, who also served through the Revolutionary War, and died 1789; Edward, a surgeon, died 1785; and a daughter Jane.

Thomas Duff was believed to be of Scottish extraction.

ROBERT A. DUFF of Montgomery, Alabama, states that he represents the fourth generation of Duffs settled in the U.S.A.; his great-grandfather came from Scotland, but there is no record of the county. Robert's father was Alexander Tillery Duff, born in 1837, who fought under General Custis in the American Civil War. He married Mary Schoolcraft.

Alexander had three younger brothers, Charles, Adrian and Correy.

Adrian, now deceased, left three sons: Charles, James, and Adrian, now living in New York City.¹

The following letter from an early genealogist seems worth inserting:

P. Wemyss to the Hon. Mr. Duff of Premnay

'HONOURABLE COUSINE,—I send you here a short list of our Noble Ancestors the Thans and Earls of Fife, the Great Macduffs. A family, in my opinion, much above the Duglasses, who not only learned subjects to rebell, but even to fight

¹ All families of Duff with whom we have been able to get into communication are here noted, but there are still innumerable branches in England which apparently have no connection, or at least no record of such connection, with the parent stock in Scotland.

A 'general search' in the Somerset House Registers revealed the existence of such a vast number of unknown Duffs that the attempt to deal with them all had to be abandoned. In one quarter of one year seventeen John Duffs were baptised, to none of whom have we any clue!

against their Sovereigns who had raised them to that Greatness. Nothing like it in this Illustrious family. 'Tis true, the Iniquity of the times made the two last Duncans act against the Interest of the Kingdome; and that was their ruine. I shall leave other reflexions which may be made, to your Prudence. Here you have the origine of your own family and all that ever I heard of it. If it do not displease, pray let me have a short and exact account of it that I may put it in fine Latin for a Dedication of a book I intend to write. I resolve to offer it to you as a testimony of my love, respect, and gratitude, because you appeard a friend in time of need, which favour shall never be forgotten by me. I flatter myself that the performance will be acceptable to all True Scotsmen, yea, to all Lovers of Ancient Learning seeing it is work in the common language of Europe, and for the Glory of the ancient Kingdome. It will be therefor a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to see your name at the front of this little book. 'Tis all I can offer you, being nothing else in my small power. I shall waite your answer, seeing my weakness confines me almost now to my Room that I cannot come abroad and a visit would be most acceptable from you whom I love, revere and esteem, and shall do while I breath. This, with my best wishes to yourself, my Lady Braco, your own Sweet Lady, and commending you all to the Protection of the Almighty.—I am in all respects, Honourable Cousin, Ever Yours in Christ,

P. WEEMYS. (D.)

'FROM MY ROOM, 9ber the 4th, 1726.'

THE END

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